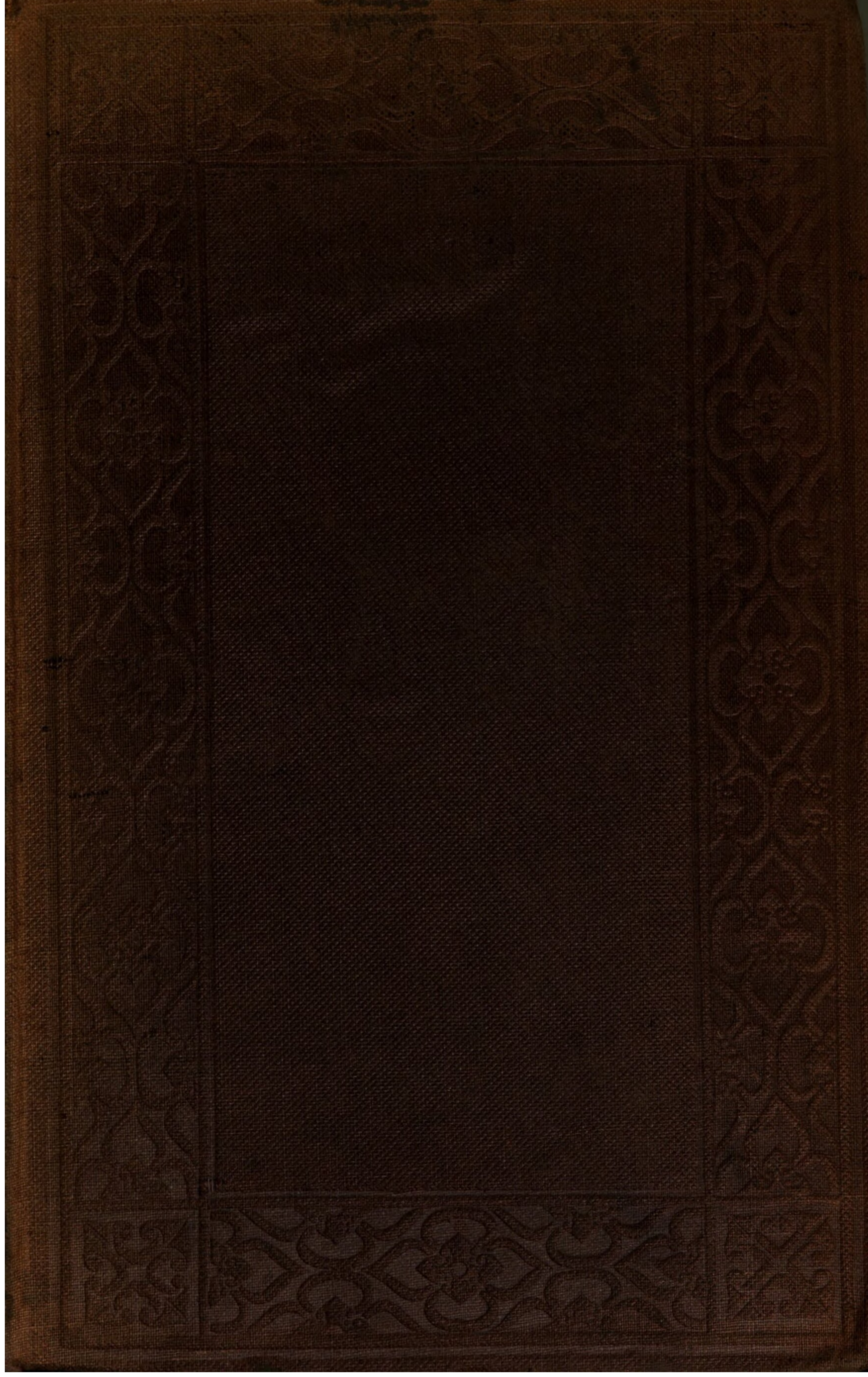




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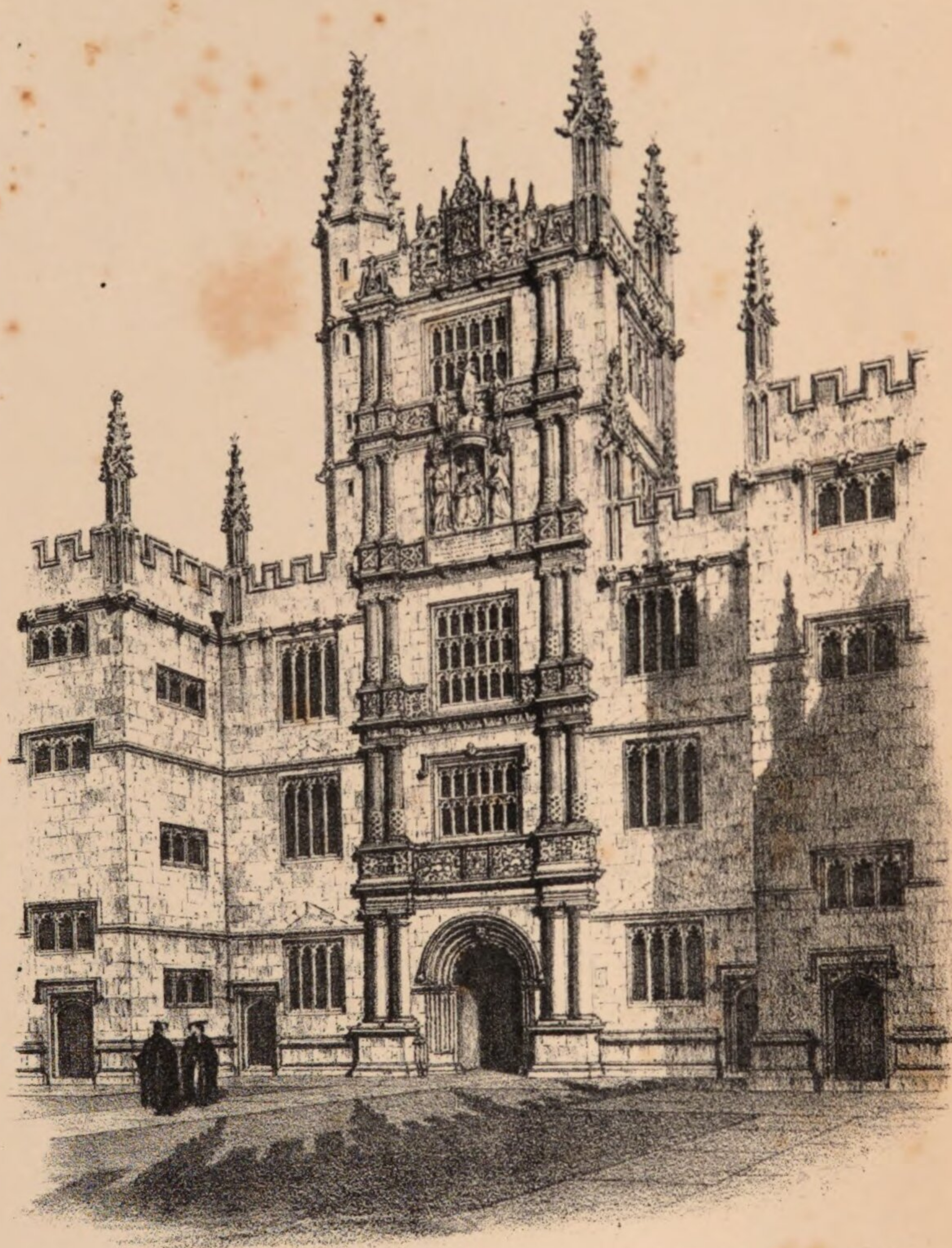
OXFORD
UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

VOLUME II.

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Printed by Hullmandel & Walton

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS' TOWER.

OXFORD
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TRANSLATED TO 1843, BY THE LATE

G. R. M. WARD ESQ., M.A.

FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND DEPUTY HIGH STEWARD
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

AND COMPLETED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

JAMES HEYWOOD, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S.

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CONTAINING

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FROM 1767 TO 1850.

LONDON :

WILLIAM PICKERING, 177, PICCADILLY.

1851.



Engraving by J. H. Sturt

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P R E F A C E.

THE present volume contains the statutes of the University of Oxford in the English language, from the year 1767, to the appointment, in 1850, of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state, revenues, discipline, and studies of the University and Colleges of Oxford. The Latin copy of these statutes was translated to the year 1843 by the late G. R. M. Ward, Esq., M.A., deputy high steward of the University of Oxford, and since his lamented death in 1846, the remaining Latin statutes have been translated under the superintendence of the proprietor of the work.

No complete copy of the whole of the academical statutes of Oxford has yet been published, even in the Latin language; and it is to be regretted that the original MSS. of the regulations before the time of Laud, which are carefully stored up in the archives of the University, have never been printed. The first volume of this work, published in 1845, contains a translation of all the statutes which the University published in 1768, including the Laudian or Caroline code of University statutes, promulgated in 1636, together with some minor enactments.

The academical statutes from the twelfth to the sixteenth century are however still required to complete the series, with the injunctions of Cardinal Wolsey, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Cardinal Pole, Queen Elizabeth, the directions of the University Reformation Committee in the Long Parliament, the orders of the Parliamentary visitors, and of Oliver Cromwell, and the regulations subsequent to the Act of Uniformity in 1662, when the Parliament enacted religious tests for the fellows of colleges, and restricted the religious services in the college chapels to the forms of the book of Common Prayer.

A voluntary association of teachers and pupils on the banks of the Isis forms the unpretending origin of the ancient University of Oxford. Scholastic philosophy in the twelfth century gave independence to the youthful academy, and in the fourteenth century, Oxford acquired additional renown as the home, for forty years, of the great reformer Wycliffe. Here, he courageously opposed the growing power of the mendicant friars, and the Scriptures were appealed to on both sides as a decisive authority, independent of the Church of Rome. In Oxford, Wycliffe farther distinguished himself by writing and lecturing against the doctrine of transubstantiation; but, after an able defence of his opinions on this subject before an ecclesiastical tribunal, he was ultimately obliged, by the order of King Richard II.,* to desist from his labours in the University. His followers,

* Tracts and Treatises of Wycliffe, edited by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D. Preface, p. xc.

however, rapidly increased in number, and Archbishop Arundel was twice obliged by their determined conduct, to relinquish his intention of visiting the University of Oxford. In 1397, the Archbishop was informed that the right of visiting belonged to the king,* and in 1411, the same prelate was met at the borders of the University by the Chancellor Richard Courtney, and the two proctors, who plainly stated to him, that “he might come as a stranger, but not as a visitor.” Indignant at the repulse which he had received, Archbishop Arundel invoked the aid of King Henry IV.; the Chancellor was consequently superseded in his office; the two proctors were imprisoned in the Tower of London; the young men “who were so insolent as to confront the said archbishop when he came to visit, and who were ready to resist him with swords, bows, and arrows, were as truants corrected by the rod and ferula;” and lastly, the Archbishop was formally requested by a convocation of the Clergy held in St. Paul’s Church in London to visit the University of Oxford; — “considerations being had how the University was overspread with Wycliffism.” An investigation subsequently took place respecting heresy in the University, which led to certain letters of execration, sent by the Oxford Wycliffites to the Archbishop, for his great severity towards them †

* Anthony Wood’s Annals of the University of Oxford, A.D. 1397.

† Wood’s Annals of the University of Oxford, A.D. 1411. Vol. I., p. 554.

Royal letters were sent to the University in the reign of Edward IV., commanding a search for the books of Wycliffe and Peacock, which had been dispersed in the colleges and halls, and directing “an order to be taken of those that are Wycliffe’s followers, that they be punished.” *

Cardinal Wolsey exercised an extraordinary control over the University. In 1518, a solemn and ample decree was made by that learned body, not only to give up their statutes into the Cardinal’s hands to be reformed, corrected, changed, renewed, and the like, but also their liberties, indulgencies, privileges, nay, the whole University (the colleges excepted) to be by him disposed and framed into good order. In 1523, the canons of St. Frideswide were removed by the orders of the Cardinal to make room for the scholars and lecturers of Cardinal College, which had been founded by Wolsey, and endowed with the property of various monasteries.

Several teachers of eminence obtained appointments in Cardinal College, but the early prospects of the new institution were darkened by a cruel persecution of its Lutheran members: it was subsequently refounded by Henry VIII., under the name of Christ Church.

All the privileges of the University of Oxford, Papal as well as Regal, were surrendered into the hands of the King, in the year 1532: two years afterwards a general valuation of the estates of all the Colleges in both Universities was undertaken

* Wood’s Annals. A.D. 1476.

by a Royal Commission; and, in 1535, visitors were appointed by the King for the University of Oxford. Lecturers in Greek and Latin were established by the visitors in several Colleges; the scholastic works of Duns Scotus were scattered to the winds, and a better system of classical instruction was commenced. The reign of Henry VIII. was also remarkable, from the first introduction of subscription tests into the Universities in connexion with the following question, which was sent by the King to the University of Oxford to be discussed in 1534:—

“Whether the Bishop of Rome hath any greater jurisdiction collated upon him from God in the Holy Scripture, in this kingdom of England, than any foreign Bishop.” This question was answered in the negative, and a similar query was subsequently addressed to each House of Learning in the University, and the authority of the Pope was formally renounced by the majority of the members: they were then required to subscribe to a declaration, that none of them would call him by the name of Pope, or Supreme Pontiff, but only, and that as occasion offered, Bishop of Rome, and Bishop of the Roman Church, in any sermon, whether private or public, and that they would not pray for him as Pope or Bishop of Rome.* But as for those who would not renounce him, they were, if on the foundation, turned out of their Fellowships, Scholarships, and Chaplainships.

Royal orders with respect to the election of Proctors, and the delivery of Latin sermons, were

* Wood's Annals. A.D. 1534.

sent to the University in 1541 : the University privileges were restored in 1543, but the Papal Bulls were not sent back to the University. All Colleges were given to the King for his lifetime, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1545, and letters were sent to him from the Universities, submitting to His Majesty's discretion, which were graciously received. A letter from Dr. Richard Cox, the tutor to the Prince of Wales, quoted by Anthony Wood, informs us of an intended plan of Henry VIII. to set apart one College for the students of Civil Law in Oxford, and to appropriate another College for the students of medicine and surgery. This proposed arrangement was far from being satisfactory to the Colleges already established, and the Heads of Houses arrived at Court, to request that it might not be carried into effect ; they, also, at the same time, "most humbly thanked the King's Highness for the continuance of their Houses, and desired his gracious goodness for the confirmation of the same : " the changes contemplated in the Colleges were necessarily postponed by the death of Henry VIII.

Preparations for a Royal Visitation of the University of Oxford were made at an early period in the succeeding reign of Edward VI., and in 1549, a Royal Commission was issued, authorising the following ten Commissioners, viz. :—the Earl of Warwick, Lord Lisle, the Bishops of Lincoln and Worcester, Sir William Paget, Sir William Petre, Dr. Richard Cox, almoner and tutor to Edward VI., Simon Heynes, Dean of Exeter, Dr. Christopher

Nevinson, and Richard Morison, Esq., or any seven, six, five, four, three, two, or one of them, to visit the University, both in its principal corporation, and in the Colleges, “in capite et membris,” and the visitation was also to extend to the King’s Chapel at Windsor, and to Winchester College. Dr. Cox appears to have been *de facto* at the head of this Commission, and none of the University authorities dared to oppose his wishes with respect to the appointments which became vacant in Scholarships and Fellowships.

Large and important powers were entrusted to the Commissioners ; they might inquire into every kind of detail with respect to the Colleges and Halls, and they had even the right of imprisoning any persons who rebelled against their authority. Funds previously devoted to funeral rites and to banquets, or which had been set apart for either public or private lectures, might be appropriated to more suitable uses, and converted into some other form of endowment. Property belonging to the foundation of any College, and intended for ecclesiastical purposes, such as for the support of choristers and singers, might be devoted to the maintenance of scholars studying grammar, or to the formation of Fellowships in philosophy and the Arts, either in the same College, or in some other similar institution.

The Commissioners had farther the right to remove Masters, Fellows, and Scholars, either in accordance with the statutes of their respective Colleges, or for the advantage of the State, and

that of learning ; * and they might appoint other persons in their room. They had the power, if it should seem to them to be for the advantage of the University, to unite two or more Colleges into one, whether such Colleges were of Royal Foundation, or had been founded by other parties. In their visitatorial capacity they might demand and receive, examine and consider any of the incorporations, foundations, statutes, ordinances, privileges, compositions, accounts, and other muniments of the University, the Colleges, and the Halls ; and they might alter the existing form, and direct a more convenient arrangement of the religious services, disputations and public lectures, as well as of the conferring of degrees, and granting rewards to learning. The injunctions and statutes of the visitors were to be delivered in the Royal name ; suitable penalties were to be awarded in case of disobedience to them, and any statutes or customs of a contrary tendency were to be entirely abolished. All the members of the University were to take the oath of allegiance to the King, and to renounce the usurped and pretended authority of the Bishop of Rome. Meetings of the Heads of Houses, or of the students, might be summoned or dissolved by the Visitors, and an unlimited privilege was granted to them, of inquiring into and reforming the whole University.

The royal scheme of setting apart All Souls College for the use of students in Civil Law, and

* *Commodo reipublicæ et bonarum literarum.*—Wood.

of devoting New College to the students in Arts and Theology, was also recommended to the Visitors; and, lastly, the King gave them authority to form a College of Medicine in the University, by setting apart any one College which might seem to them suitable for that purpose, with suggestions that they should appoint the Fellows in that College who might be willing to undertake medical studies, to be Fellows of the Royal College of Medicine, providing that those Fellows who declined to study medicine, or who were deemed unfit for that profession, should be transferred to other Colleges; or, if the Visitors preferred it, salaries might be given to the Master and Fellows of the proposed Medical College.

New academical statutes were soon presented to the University by the Visitors, in place of the old ones, and more liberty was allowed by them to the Students, and particularly to the juniors. The leading academicians who were known to be zealous Roman Catholics were displaced, and Protestants were substituted in their respective offices; injunctions were also prescribed for the government of every College in the University, and the Heads of Houses, as well as the Canons of Christ Church, were allowed to marry, and their wives and families were permitted to reside within the walls of their respective Colleges.

The intended union of several of the Colleges was not carried into effect, nor was the College of Medicine founded, nor were the changes in All

Souls and New College realized, on account of the resistance of those Colleges, and the loss of time arising from the absence of many of the Commissioners, who were often engaged with political affairs; indeed the reformation of the University virtually devolved on two or three Commissioners, and sometimes on Dr. Cox alone, who, as Dean of Christ Church, was, in most cases, able to superintend the progress of the work.

Roman Catholic theological manuscripts and the works of Peter Lombard, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and other scholastic writers, were removed from the College libraries, and Protestant books were purchased. The members of the University, according to Anthony Wood, enjoyed for a time that liberty which the Romans are affirmed by Tacitus to have enjoyed without control in the time of Nerva, that is to say, "a liberty of opining whatsoever they pleased, and speaking freely their opinions wheresoever they listed," but this liberty was not extended to the Roman Catholics.

On the accession of Queen Mary, the state policy with regard to the Universities was again altered; the oath of renouncing the Pope was given up on the admission of Heads of Houses and Fellows, and the authority of the ancient Roman Catholic statutes was re-established. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, sent commissioners to visit the three colleges, Magdalen, Corpus Christi, and New College, belonging to his patronage: heads of houses, fellows of colleges, and even some of the

scholars or demies at Magdalen College, were removed from their places on account of their refusal to attend mass. So large a number of expulsions occurred at Magdalen College, that no priests or deacons could be found in the college who would say mass in the chapel; there was no clerk or chorister to repeat the responses; no fellow was left to hear the service; there was no altar on which mass could be celebrated, and there were no sacred vestments for the priests. Entirely new arrangements had to be made by the visitors for the service of the mass, and the younger students, who declined to attend the Roman Catholic services, were either whipped, or deprived of their commons* in the college.

In 1555, Ridley and Latimer were burnt at Oxford, and in the following year Cranmer suffered martyrdom in the same city. No Protestant can now be of opinion that these eminent men died in vain: the remembrance of what they died for was by the violence of their death more deeply impressed on the public mind, and at the present day even the place of their execution, near to Balliol College, is adorned by an appropriate monument to their memory.

Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed commissioners, by his legatine authority, in 1556, to visit the University of Oxford. This commission included the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Nicholas Ormanet, Robert Morwent, President of Corpus Christi College, Dr. Cole, Provost of Eton

* Wood's Annals. A.D. 1553.

College, Dr. Walter Wright, Archdeacon of Oxford, and some others. Inquiries were instituted by them as to the observance of the ancient statutes both of the University and of each of the colleges; and the Commissioners also obtained information with respect to the statutes or customs introduced in the two preceding reigns, in opposition either to canon law, or to the ancient foundations, and the earlier academical statutes and customs. All the active friends of the Reformation were ejected from their places. The English Bibles were collected, and burnt in the market-place; Protestant books were removed from the public libraries, and scholars who ventured to retain such books privately in their possession were expelled.

A new set of statutes was sent to the University by Cardinal Pole, who had been chosen to fill the office of Academical Chancellor: these statutes were in great part intended to enforce the Roman Catholic religion, and the introduction of the new regulations led to secessions of students from the University. Good scholars were thus lost, who would have been an ornament to any seat of learning. Very few degrees were taken at Oxford in Queen Mary's reign; the Readers in the schools were hardly able to go through a lecture; scarcely one sermon in a month was delivered in the city; and an acquaintance with the Greek language was seldom professed, either in public or in private, by any student.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,

according to Professor Huber, had at that time "every thing except the most necessary element of all, Freedom; which, by the immutable laws of nature, is always an indispensable condition of real and permanent prosperity in the higher intellectual cultivation and its organs."

"In vain," continues the learned Professor, "has brute force at every time sought, for the sake of some political aim, to thwart this law of nature; those shadowy beings, scientific officers and corporations, can never become a substitute for the genuine and wholesome energy of life. If we can do without this energy, it were better not to lose time and trouble in expensive experiments for infusing a galvanic existence. But if the true and natural life be needed, then let its pre-requisite be granted,—Mental Freedom." *

A somewhat milder policy was pursued towards the Universities at the commencement of the next change of state policy in the reign of Elizabeth. Shortly after the accession of the Queen, the following visitors were sent to Oxford, that they might make a gentle and not a rigorous reformation; viz. Dr. Cox, then Bishop of Ely; Lord Williams of Thame; Sir John Mason, Sir Thomas Benger; William Kingsmill; Dr. Warner; Dr. Wright; John Watson, Chancellor of St. Paul's; Robert Byng, and others.

* The English Universities, by Professor Huber; an abridged translation, edited by Professor Francis W. Newman, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. Vol. I., p. 291.

The college chapels were purged by the visitors, of the peculiar symbols of Roman Catholic worship; Heads of Houses, Fellows, and Scholars who had either left Oxford, or been ejected in the previous reign, were restored to their places; the statutes of Cardinal Pole were for the most part annulled, and those of King Edward VI. were again brought into use. Many students conformed to the oath of royal supremacy, and to the comparatively moderate system of policy of the visitors; but the University suffered serious injury by these repeated revolutions; exercises in the various faculties were seldom performed, few degrees were taken, scholars of eminence left the colleges of which they had been distinguished members, and a discontented party remained in the University ready to take advantage of any reactionary movement.

The liturgy of the Church of England was translated into Latin by royal command, and the Latin version was recommended by the Queen to be used in the colleges and halls in both universities, as well as at the schools of Eton and Winchester. Latin at that period had not ceased to be a spoken language among highly educated students; but the continuance of a Latin service at Christ Church, in the present day, only increases the inattention of the undergraduates who are compelled to be present.

No ecclesiastical test at matriculation was demanded in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth: the gate of the University was kept open, and exclusiveness commenced within its portals, when

attendance at the reading of a liturgy, intermediate in its character between Roman Catholicism and Puritanism, was required, without any exception, from all the students.

An order was taken at Oxford, in 1564, for a matriculation book, wherein, according to Anthony Wood, "scholars, privileged men, should be entered, and what each person should pay at the time of his matriculation." The practical business of matriculating students was thus conducted, at that time, free from the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

In 1570, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were incorporated by an Act of Parliament (13 Eliz. cap. 29), the preamble to which Act cites the three following reasons for this incorporation, viz.:—

1. "The great love and favour that the Queen's most excellent majesty beareth towards her highness's Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. "The great zeal and care that the Lords and Commons of this present Parliament have for the maintenance of good and godly literature, and the virtuous education of youth within either of the said Universities.

3. "That the ancient privileges, liberties, and franchises of either of the said Universities heretofore granted, ratified, and confirmed by the Queen's highness, and her most noble progenitors, may be had in greater estimation, and be of greater force and strength, for the better increase of learning, and the further suppressing of vice."

The political hostility of foreign Roman Catholic Powers to Queen Elizabeth increased the jealousy and suspicion with which the continuance of Romanism in

the Universities was regarded at Court. In 1581 the Earl of Leicester, as Chancellor, sent letters to the University of Oxford, inclosing certain proposals, in the first of which it was stated, that from the neglect of the ceremony of matriculation, many Papists have heretofore lurked, and may hereafter lurk, among the members of the University, and may be brought up by corrupt tutors; neither yielding to God, nor to her Majesty, nor to the University, their bounden duty, as hath of late years too much appeared, and is evident in sundry young students in the University, some of whom are at Rome, some in seminaries and other places, out of her Majesty's obedience; on this account the Chancellor thought it good to have various orders established with reference to matriculation, and other subjects, directing, in the first instance, "That no scholar be admitted into any college or hall in the University of Oxford, unless he first before the Chancellor subscribe to the Articles of Religion agreed upon, take the oath of the Queen's Majesty's Supremacy, swear to observe the statutes of the University, and have his name registered in the matriculation-book."

Delegates were appointed at Oxford to consider the proposals, and decrees were published in accordance with them, enacting, that no student should remain beyond the Friday week after his admission into any college or hall, unless he had, under the Vice-Chancellor's hand for the time being, a certificate of his subscription both to the Articles of Religion, her Majesty's Supremacy, and also to observe

the orders and statutes of the University, and that he had his name registered in the matriculation-book.*

It will be observed, both in the Chancellor's proposals and in the decrees of the University, that the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Oath of Supremacy preceded the registration of the names of the students in the matriculation-book, and constituted two separate forms to which the ordinary ceremony of matriculation was added.

The next year brought another letter from the Chancellor, complaining of "secret and lurking Papists" in Oxford, and of scholars lodged and boarded in the city, who neither had their names entered in the matriculation-book, nor in any college or hall-book, and who had no tutor to answer for them.

Some students appear to have received degrees at Oxford, whose knowledge of the Thirty-nine Articles was very superficial, for in 1588-9, it was ordered in convocation, that no scholar should be promoted to the degree of Bachelor, nor from that of Bachelor to be a Master, unless he could repeat from memory the Articles of faith and religion, and give a sufficient reason of them, according to the sense of the Scriptures, before the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, or the Proctors, or the Regent Masters.

These orders and some others of a similar kind were strictly complied with in 1589; but the Puritan members of the University were very unwilling to submit to a subscription to the Book of Common

* See Vol. I. p. xvii.

Prayer, which was demanded from the University preachers.

Romanising candidates for degrees had then but little consideration shown them, and those who were even suspected of Romanism had their graces denied sometimes three or four times, and “could never pass, unless they had a large and sufficient testimony of their faith, and had purged themselves by oath of all heretical opinions.”

An instance of the difficulty experienced by a candidate suspected of Roman Catholic tenets, in obtaining his degree at Oxford, is given by Wood, in his ‘Annals’ for the Year 1589. After an inquiry into the case of Thomas Crompton, M.A., who was desirous to proceed in civil law, the following protestation on his behalf was read in the congregation of the Regents, or junior Masters of Arts:—

“It is not unknown unto you, that I, desiring to have my grace to proceed in the civil law, had exception against my proceeding and cause of unsound religion brought against me; whereof, although Mr. Vice-Chancellor knoweth that just proof was not made, yet myself being then not so well settled as I ought to have been, cannot nor will not deny but that I did give some cause of suspicion, whereof now I am heartily sorry; and being since my departure from this University ever conversant with sound men, do here protest heartily and unfeignedly before God and this congregation, that I am thoroughly resolved and assured that the Religion and Doctrine now professed and maintained by the authority of her Majesty here in England and the whole realm, is the very truth of God, and agreeable to his word; which my protestation I desire to remain as a perpetual testimony against me for ever, if I be found contrary thereunto. And this I pray you to accept for your satisfaction.

“THOMAS CROMPTON.”

The writer of this declaration obtained his degree as the reward of his orthodoxy, and in the reign of James I. he was elected one of the members to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, succeeded the Earl of Leicester in the Chancellorship of Oxford, and sent letters to the Academical Convocation, with respect to subscriptions at matriculation and on taking degrees: he gave orders that a book should be made, in one part of which he would have the form prescribed by him for subscription to the Articles of Religion, by such as took degrees, to be set down apart by itself; and in another part of the same book, he ordered an additional form of subscription to be inserted, recognizing the Book of Common Prayer, with a copy of the form of agreement with the Articles, both of which were to be signed by persons appointed to preach in the University.

“Great forgetfulness” appears to have prevailed among the students with respect to the Chancellor’s directions; and in 1590 he wrote again to the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation, that he could not learn that anything at all had been done with reference to the forms which he had prescribed for the subscriptions of the Graduates and University preachers; and he farther states that he was advertised, that the former disorders so often complained of generally throughout the whole realm with respect to vestments, still continued in the University, if indeed these disorders had not increased.

An answer was sent to the Chancellor's letter by the Vice-Chancellor, who had not ventured to read it to the Convocation, informing him that the subscription to the Articles of religion had been duly observed; but no allusion was made in his reply to the neglect of the subscription to the Book of Common Prayer, and the Vice-Chancellor allowed, that "the reformation of apparel was not so perfect as it might be, yet that the disorder therein did neither increase nor continue, as the whole University could testify."

Several successive Chancellors sent letters to the University on these topics, and Wood notices the result, that the Roman Catholics had a strict eye kept over them, but that the Puritans, who were numerous in the University, were not so much regarded.

Soon after the accession of James I. letters patent were granted to the University of Oxford, for the election of two burgesses to sit in Parliament for the University and Colleges. The charter conferring this privilege describes the Academy and University of Oxford as "an ancient University, consisting of very many colleges, halls, and hostels of good learning," and abounding in a multitude of men endowed with piety, wisdom, learning, and integrity, and in which all branches of science both divine and human, and likewise all the liberal arts, have been cultivated and professed: it also remarks, that it seemed worth while and necessary for the common advantage of the whole state, as well as of the University, and each of the colleges, halls, and hostels, that the University should

have burgesses in Parliament from among their own members, who should from time to time make known to the supreme Court of Parliament the true state of the said University, and of each college, hall, and hostel therein, so that no statute or general act might prejudice or injure those institutions, or any one of them in particular, through want of just and proper knowledge and information.

In the year 1611 the number of students at Oxford is described by Wood as exceeding 2420, among whom there were, he says, several that had not a good opinion of the Church of England. Representations were made to King James I. of the increase of Puritanism at Oxford, and that lecturers and divers other preachers in and about the University “positively maintained such doctrines as were not maintained or allowed by the Church of England.” The following Royal directions were, probably in consequence of this Puritanical tendency, sent in 1616 to the Vice-Chancellor, certain Heads of Houses, and to the two Professors of Divinity, to be carefully put in execution :—

“ JAMES REX.

“ 1. His Majesty signified his pleasure that he would have all that take any degree in schools to subscribe to the three Articles of the 36th Canon.

“ 2. That no preacher be allowed to preach in the town but such as are every way conformable, both by subscription and every other way.

“ 3. That all students do resort to the sermons at St. Mary’s, and be restrained from going to any other Church in the time of St. Mary’s sermons ; and that provision be made that the sermons

in St. Mary's be diligently made and performed both forenoon and afternoon.

" 4. That the ordinary Divinity Act be constantly kept with three Respondents.

" 5. That there be a great restraint of scholars haunting of town-houses, especially in the night.

" 6. That all scholars, both at chapel and at the schools, keep their scholastical habits.

" 7. That young students in divinity be directed to study such books as be most agreeable in doctrine and discipline to the Church of England, and excited to bestow their time on the fathers and councils, on schoolmen, histories, and controversies, and not to insist too long upon compendiums and abbreviations, making them the grounds of their study in divinity.

" 8. That no man, either in pulpit or in schools, be suffered to maintain dogmatically any point of doctrine that is not allowed by the Church of England.

" 9. That Mr. Vice-Chancellor and the two Professors, or two of the Heads of Houses, do every Michaelmas Term, when his Majesty resorts into those parts, wait upon his Majesty, and give his Majesty a just account how these his Majesty's instructions are observed."

Such an extraordinary exercise of despotic power naturally led to the divine right of the Sovereign himself being called in question by some of the bolder spirits of the University.

In the year 1622, a preacher of the name of Knight declared in the pulpit of St. Peter's Church, "that the inferior magistrate had a lawful power to order and correct the King, if he did amiss;" and on being required by the Vice-Chancellor to deliver up the notes of his discourse, with an account of the contrivers and abettors of the sermon, he asserted that in this doctrine he had followed Paræus, then a professor of Divinity at Heidelberg, in his commentary on the 13th chapter of Romans; and that King James

was at that very time sending aid to the inhabitants of Rochelle, who were in arms against their King. Knight was imprisoned for the seditious language of his sermon, and Royal letters were sent to Oxford, enjoining on the Heads of Houses, that the course of study in Divinity already recommended by the King should be observed throughout the University; a mandatory letter, signed by fourteen members of the Privy Council, was also sent to the academical authorities, directing the works of Paræus to be publicly burnt, which was accordingly done, and the tenets of that writer on the subject of ecclesiastical authority were censured by a unanimous decree in convocation, as false, seditious, impious, and destructive of all civil government. It was farther declared by the academical convocation, that all doctors, masters of arts, bachelors of law, and bachelors of physic, living within the University, should subscribe the censures and decrees on this subject which the University had promulgated, and that "whosoever did hereafter take any degree in any faculty whatsoever should first acknowledge the truth and justice of those censures by his subscription to the same, and should withal take his corporal oath, that he did not only from his heart condemn the said doctrines of Paræus, but that he would neither preach, teach, or maintain the same, or any of them for the future."

Young divines were still found at Oxford, notwithstanding the pressure of anti-Puritanical authority, who controverted the doctrines then so popular at

court, and among these students, Anthony Wood mentions Sheldon, afterwards Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, whose minds, he says, changed when they became Bishops and Deans.*

The custom of allowing non-resident members of convocation to come to Oxford to vote at the election of the two proctors, attracted the attention of Laud, when he was Bishop of Bath and Wells; and at his suggestion the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, sent certain decrees or statutes to the academical authorities, in 1628, to prevent non-residents from giving votes at such elections, and to limit the right of voting to those members of convocation who were either on the foundation of their respective colleges, or who had been for some months in the previous year resident in one of the halls. This new regulation was at once resisted in the University, and the Chancellor shortly afterwards gave his sanction to the election being conducted in the ancient manner.

In 1636, when the new code of University statutes was completed, Laud held the offices of Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was treated with so much deference by the academical authorities, as to be often styled in letters and addresses, by the titles of "His Holiness," and "Most Holy Father."† Bowing to the altar was in that day con-

* Wood's Annals. A.D. 1623.

† Heylin's Life of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 297.

sidered of importance by the High Church party, and the vain Chancellor requested of the University, in some of his missives and despatches, that as often as they made their approaches towards the altar, they would remember him in their prayers to Almighty God. He submitted the new statutes, the compilation of which he had superintended, to the Heads of Houses, and King James I. by his confirmation of them gave them force and effect in the University.

Sir John Coke, principal Secretary of State, attended by four other commissioners, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Henry Martin, Judge of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor General, and Sir Thomas Ryve, D.C.L., his Majesty's Advocate, presented the King's letter to the Vice-Chancellor, wherein it appeared, that it was his Majesty's pleasure, "that all Heads of Houses under their hands should accept the said statutes, as the rule by which they should be governed and should govern, and likewise that they should bind themselves by oath to the observance of the said statutes of the University." Accordingly, the Vice-Chancellor, the proctors, and the several heads of colleges and halls, took an oath according to the said statutes, and subscribed their names at the end of them.

Many Puritans were still in the University, and several years afterwards, a petition was sent by them, in 1641, to the House of Commons, with respect to the subscriptions required for degrees; and on the 28th June, in that year, it was ordered by the House of Commons:—

“ That the subscription to the three Articles contained in the 36th Canon of the Book of Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, made in the Synod of London in 1603, ought not to be pressed or imposed upon any student or graduate whatsoever in the University of Oxford, it being against the law and liberty of the subject. And the said House did further declare, that no scholar in either of the Universities should be subject to the injunction of doing reverence to the communion table, either in the church of St. Mary, in either of the Universities, or in any church or chapel belonging to any college or hall within any of the said Universities, by which doing of reverence they understand bowing and cringing to it, and offering at it.”

These orders were sent to the University, and were read in convocation. A declaration in favour of the Protestant religion, of the power and privilege of Parliament, and of the union of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was also sent to Oxford, from the Parliament, and was signed by many members of the University.

On the 20th of May, 1646, the treaty for the surrender of Oxford to the parliamentary forces was completed, in which it was agreed that the University and the colleges and halls should enjoy their ancient form of government, subordinate to the immediate authority and power of parliament; that the buildings should be preserved; and that if any removal should be made by the Parliament, of any Head, or other members of the University, of Christ Church, or of any of the colleges or halls, those persons so removed

should “enjoy their profits during the space of six months after the surrender of Oxford, and should have convenient time afforded to them for the removal of themselves and their goods from their lodgings: provided that this (agreement) should not extend to retard any reformation there intended by the parliament, nor give them any liberty to intermeddle in the government.”* In the following year (1647) an ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in parliament was passed, appointing visitors for the better regulation and reformation of the University of Oxford and of the several colleges and halls within the University: a standing committee of peers and members of the House of Commons was also nominated, five of whom were to be a quorum, in order to receive and decide upon appeals brought before them.

A large portion of the resident authorities in the University were at this time adverse to the Solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the new Directory of the Parliamentary party, and delegates were appointed by the academical convocation to answer and act for the University in all things pertaining to the good of that body. Certain reasons, termed just scruples, were also prepared and published on their behalf. The Puritan academicians at Oxford petitioned the Visitors and protested against the delegates, whose object they described to be, the upholding of the old English Prelacy and Liturgy in opposition to the Parliament. There was indeed so large a party favourable to the ecclesiastical system of

* Wood's Annals, A.D. 1646.

the Episcopalians, that a preliminary step was taken by the visitors in sending down the clerical members of their body, as pioneers, one of whom preached in the University pulpit in favour of the visitation.

On the 26th of August the visitors were empowered by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons to administer the Solemn League and Covenant and the Negative Oath to all members of the University: they also obtained authority to send for, examine, and peruse all the books, statutes, registers, journals, books of entries, accounts, orders, and other writings with reference to the government and the affairs of the University and the colleges and halls, and they were allowed to send any individuals to prison who should contemptuously refuse to deliver up any of these documents.

In September the parliamentary committee conferred additional powers on the visitors, by requiring them to consider of the lawfulness and fitness of the oaths which are enjoined by any statute or custom of the University, or by any college, hall, or foundation within the academical precincts, and to report their decision to the committee, whether such oaths are fit or unfit to be taken. Inquiries were to be made by the visitors about the neglect which had prevailed in taking the solemn league and covenant and the negative oath, and the opposition manifested to the Directory. The committee farther sent a letter, in which they stated that it was the expectation of the parliament and kingdom that the visitors should act vigorously for the reformation and regulation of the

University. The commission was drawn out in the king's name, beginning:

“Charles, by the grace of God, &c., to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Nathaniel Brent, Mr. Edward Corbet, &c. Know ye, that we, minding and intending the regulation and reformation of our University of Oxford and of the Cathedral our collegiate church of Christ Church, and all other Colleges and Halls in our said University,” &c.*

Objections to the visitation were soon raised by the delegates of the Episcopalian party; and the heads of houses received copies of instructions from them containing the following among other arguments against the parliamentary commission:—

“That by the statutes of the University, whereunto each head of a house is sworn, the King is the only visitor, whereas the Commissioners pretend to visit by virtue of an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, to which the King hath not given his consent.” Another objection was founded on a legal decision in the 4th year of the reign of Elizabeth about Magdalen College, by which the powers of the Crown in the visitation of colleges at Oxford were supposed to have been limited to the royal foundation of Christ Church, perhaps without sufficient consideration of the royal visitations under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, which were extended to every college and hall within the University.

Merton College was selected as the head-quarters of the parliamentary visitors, and, soon after their arrival, the Proctors of the University waited upon

* Wood's Annals, A.D. 1647.

them with a formal reply to the citations for appearance before the visitors, which had been sent to the academical authorities. In this document the Vice-Chancellor, Delegates, and Proctors stated, that they could not acknowledge any visitor but the King, or those persons who were immediately sent by his Majesty, and that one of the chief privileges of the University, all of which they were obliged by statutes and oaths to maintain, was, "that his Majesty, and without him none other, was to visit the University." They farther remarked, that they were persuaded that if the weightier affairs of the kingdom had permitted the two Houses to have taken this obligation of theirs into consideration, they would not have thought fit to have reduced them to this extremity, either of displeasing the Houses of Parliament or of doing violence to their own consciences.

An order was set up on the school gate, depriving Dr. Fell, the vice-chancellor, of his office; and the visitors sent him a warrant, directing that he should send to them the books of statutes, as well as the keys, seals, and other insignia belonging to the office of chancellor and vice-chancellor, and all other writings, goods, and public instruments of the University. This warrant Fell refused to obey; and shortly afterwards a gentleman usher arrived in Oxford from the House of Lords, summoning him to appear before that assembly; in accordance with which summons he proceeded to London.

A copy of the answer of the University, to the citations of the visitors, was forwarded to King

Charles I., with a petition to his Majesty that he would present the reply to General Fairfax, and would request the General to press the subject on the attention of the two Houses of Parliament. A royal letter was consequently addressed to Fairfax on behalf of the members of the University, who were described as unable to submit to the proposed visitation without a violation of the oaths which they had taken with respect to the academical statutes; and it was remarked that if this suggestion should be considered merely as a pretence, and not as real truth, the examination of the case might be referred to Mr. Selden, one of the representatives of the University, to report upon. The case was, however, referred to the Parliamentary Committee for the reformation of the University.

In December 1647 there were 23 members in attendance on this University committee, of whom 10 were on the side of the University and 13 against them. Sir Harry Vane, Mr. Fiennes, and Mr. Selden were among the friends of Oxford, and the Independents generally were favourable to their cause, partly on the ground of liberty of conscience, and partly from jealousy of the Presbyterians, who had already become influential in Cambridge, as well as in other parts of the country. Numerous meetings of the Committee were held; and on the 28th December, when there were 15 members present, they decided by a majority of ten to five, that Dr. Fell, the vice-chancellor of Oxford, should be removed from his Deanery of Christ Church, and from his office

in the University, having been guilty of high contempt of the authority of Parliament. Various individuals of less note were also ordered to be removed from their academical offices.

The Parliament supported the Committee in their proceedings, by appointing a new vice-chancellor, Mr. Reynolds, and two new proctors. On the 8th March the House of Lords deputed the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, with the visitors, to create Mr. Reynolds a Doctor of Divinity, and formally to admit him and the new proctors into their respective offices. They farther empowered the Chancellor, visitors, vice-chancellor, proctors, and the delegates who had assisted the visitors, to confer degrees on all who should have been examined and approved by these delegates, and to suspend and remove from any power in the Convocation House all those who might be convicted of contempt of the power of Parliament, so that "none of the known enemies of Parliament might hereafter intermeddle in the government of the University, or any longer retard the reformation there intended by the Parliament, contrary to the articles agreed upon at the surrender of Oxford."

Great difficulties were still experienced in carrying out the proposed changes; and on the 31st March (1648) the Committee reiterated the order of the House of Lords, directing that none of those who either had been or should be convicted of resisting or denying the authority of Parliament in the visitation of the University, should be admitted to vote or

speak in the convocation or congregation of the University. General Fairfax also despatched an order at this time to Lieutenant-Colonel Keylsey that he should send for some companies of his regiment to Oxford to assist the visitors, and this order, as Anthony Wood observes, "made the visitors more bold and peremptory."

In April the Earl of Pembroke, as chancellor, arrived in Oxford to complete the new appointments in the University. He endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to persuade Mrs. Fell, the wife of the former vice-chancellor, to leave the Deanery at Christ Church. A military escort accompanied him on his visit, and the lady was ultimately carried by some of the soldiers in a chair into the quadrangle, which enabled Reynolds, the new vice-chancellor, to obtain possession of his collegiate residence at Oxford.

Academical oaths, under the new regulations of the Parliament, contained a clause by which the officers of the University engaged to observe the University statutes, liberties, privileges, and customs rightly established, and in a way subordinate to the authority and power of Parliament. But the personal attendance of the chancellor was requisite at various colleges, in order to induce the Episcopalian heads of those establishments to quit their houses. At All Souls College, Dr. Sheldon, the warden, declined to deliver up the keys of his residence, and in consequence of his refusal the doors were broken open, and the reverend doctor himself was committed to prison, where he remained until October, for con-

tempt of the authority of the visitors. Dr. Baylie, of St. John's College, was asked by Prynne if he would not yield obedience in case the King should visit the college; to which he replied, that he knew that the King would not visit. Dr. Radcliff, of Brasenose College, was removed from his office as Principal, and the appointment of the new Principal was entered in the college books in the following manner:—

“ We, the Chancellor, Visitors, and Proctors of this University, according to an order of the Lords and Commons assembled, do invest Daniel Greenwood, Bachelor of Divinity, elected Principal of Brasenose by the committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of Oxford, with all and singular the rights, privileges, and emoluments which do of right belong to the Principal of the College aforesaid. In witness whereof we subscribe our names, this 13th April, 1648.

“ PEMBROKE & MONTGOMERY, Chancellor.

“ WILL. PRYNNE. WILL. COBBE.

“ FR. CHEYNELL. NATHANIEL BRENT.

“ ROB. HARRIS. JOSHUA CROSSE, (Proctor).”

Numerous satires were published on the occasion of the Earl of Pembroke's visit to Oxford, one of which commenced with the following words:—

“ Nay, black coats, now look to 't, you must away;
Zounds, men, my lord is come to town to-day.”

Another description of the visitation begins as follows, in playful Latin:—

Rumore nuper est delatum,
Dum agebamus ruri,
Oxonium ire reformatum
Ab iis qui dicti *puri*.*

Wood's Annals, vol. iii. p. 581.

The Puritan visitors deemed it right on May-day to interfere with the amusements of the people, by breaking garlands and dispersing Morris dancers; all the members of the University were required to submit to the authority of the Parliament, and a large number complied, either directly or indirectly, with this command.

In April, 1649, an order was made by the Parliamentary committee, and shortly afterwards put in execution, that all members of the University and of the colleges and halls, who had continued in Oxford whilst it was a garrison against the Parliament, and who had absented themselves since the surrender without any statutable licence, should be removed from their places. The visitors resolved at Oxford in the same year, 1649, that the colleges in the University should be visited, particularly with a view to inquire into the manners of all the members thereof, in relation to the several statutes that ought to be observed; and to inquire into whatever was contrary to the reformation begun and intended by the visitors.

Powers were granted by Parliament to the visitors to take away and destroy pictures, images, crucifixes, and relics, adjudged by them to be superstitious or idolatrous: books of common prayer were removed from college chapels; Latin prayers according to the liturgy were discontinued at Christ Church, and the new service of the Directory was gradually introduced at Oxford.

In September, 1649, a model for the perfecting of the reformation of the University was prepared by the

Parliamentary committee, in which the following directions appear :—

Resolved, “ That because statutes as well as persons are a grand subject of reformation, the fellows of all colleges, who came in by a parliamentary power, be appointed to consult with their respective heads, for removing such statutes and constitutions as are either impious, superstitious, or inconvenient, and to substitute such as may promote piety and learning.

“ That the delegates of the University, last year appointed, do the like by their statutes, and then present them to the Visitors, to be confirmed by them.

“ That lest men should degenerate, and make their means their end, and through retirement become drones, no man should enjoy his fellowship beyond doctor’s standing, or one year after his commencement [as a doctor], unless they be such as are professors or public lecturers.”

The visitors were directed by the Parliamentary committee to take care that no other language than either Latin or Greek should be spoken by any fellow, scholar, or student whatsoever, with a view to promoting a more familiar acquaintance with the ancient languages: the orders on this subject were, however, neglected by the students, and were repeated probably without much result.

A declaration of fidelity to the commonwealth of England, as established without a King or House of Lords, was sent to the University of Oxford in November, 1649, but the vice-chancellor, Reynolds, and some other leading men, refused to sign this engagement, and a petition to the University committee was sent from the convocation, stating the conscientious scruples of those who objected to subscribe the test in

question, and promising, on behalf of the body of the University, that they would live quietly and peaceably in their places and callings under the then existing government. Party feeling ran high at that period, so that, notwithstanding the academical remonstrance, the visitors insisted on tendering the obnoxious pledge. Dr. Reynolds, and some others, who refused this engagement, were consequently ejected in the year 1651.

A society of scientific men had been formed in London during these troublous times, who had met to discuss philosophical subjects, and as several of their body obtained academical offices in Oxford, their meetings were held in that city, and after the restoration of the monarchy they became the nucleus of the Royal Society, instituted under the auspices of King Charles II. Oliver Cromwell was appointed Chancellor of the University of Oxford after the death of the Earl of Pembroke in 1649-50; the Parliamentary committee for the reformation of the University was also dissolved about the same time, and Cromwell delegated to persons chosen by himself the control of the University.

Anthony Wood describes the costume of the students as different at the time of the commonwealth from that of an earlier period: the academical gowns were adorned with sleeves wider than those of surplices, and the college caps were very seldom worn: a youthful taste for hair-powder, top boots, horses, and dogs,*

* Wood's Annals, 1650.

appears, however, to have characterized the University, notwithstanding the change of government.

Oaths and declarations of obedience to antiquated statutes naturally caused considerable difficulty among the new occupants of power at Oxford : several reasons to satisfy just scruples were accordingly prepared and confirmed by convocation, which were thus classified :

1. That no statutes whatsoever which are any way contrary to the Word of God or the laws of the land are in themselves binding.

2. That no person shall be thought to have violated a penal statute, if he be willing to submit himself to the penalty, when it shall be required of him by the Magistrates of the University.

3. That no person by such a promise (of obedience to the statutes of the University) is bound to the observance of any statutes farther than they shall come within his knowledge, so that his ignorance of them be not wilful and affected.

A more important step towards a real reform at Oxford was made in 1652, when a Parliamentary committee was appointed to consider a petition from the University, praying the Parliament to appoint a convenient number of visitors resident at Oxford, as several things still remained "necessary to be done for the advancement of piety, the improvement of literature, and the good government of this place, in regard that the statutes of the University and Houses had not as yet been fully examined, the several powers given by the local statutes of most colleges to their visitors were still unsettled, nor was there any course

established for the determination of particular emergencies which the present statutes did not reach.”

The number of the visitors was recommended to be small, and the petitioners advised that they should be eminent for piety and good affection to the established government of the commonwealth. They farther proposed to the Parliamentary committee that the visitors should have the following powers:—

1. To review and reform the statutes of the University, and to compose such a body of University statutes as might be most conducive to the advancement of piety and learning, for the service and advantage of the commonwealth, to be presented to the Parliament for their approbation as well as for the establishment of the said statutes.

2. That reserving the essentials of each college, their several statutes be in like manner reviewed, and a body composed for the regulation of each society, especially in point of exercise and manners, to be in like manner presented to the Parliament.

3. To make orders, as occasions shall require, for the better government of the University and the several houses, to be in force until the aforementioned statutes are perfected and confirmed by authority of the Parliament.

4. To receive appeals, determine offences in societies, and (to decide upon) all such emergent cases as did formerly appertain to the visitors of colleges to determine.

When the Parliamentary committee had deliberated

on these important suggestions, they passed a series of resolutions, which are thus given by Wood :—

1. That the visitors to be appointed shall have power to view the several statutes of the University of Oxford, and of every college, and deal therein respectively, to the end that they may be reduced to such a state as may render them most conducive to the advancement of true piety and learning, and to the interest of this commonwealth, and that the same [code of reformed statutes] be presented by the visitors to this committee.

2. That the visitors shall have power to receive appeals, determine differences in societies, and in all such emergent cases as did formerly appertain to the visitors of colleges to determine according to the local statutes of the respective colleges, provided that none of the visitors shall have power to act as visitors in their respective colleges.

3. That the visitors to be named shall be ordinarily resident in the University.

4. That the number of visitors shall be but ten.

5. That six shall be a quorum.

6. That the Vice-chancellor for the time being shall be one, and the rest shall be as follows, namely, Mr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church; Mr. Thomas Goodwyn, President of Magdalen College; Mr. Peter French, Prebendary of Christ Church; Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Warden of Merton College; Mr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter College; Dr. Edmund Stanton, President of Corpus Christi College; Mr. Thankful Owen, President of St. John's College;

Mr. Samuel Basnett, Fellow of All Souls College ; and Mr. Francis Howell, Fellow of Exeter College.

Anthony Wood farther informs us, that these resolutions were presented to the Parliament, but that the members took no effectual order about them. Most of the visitors who were here recommended are described as Independents.

In September, 1654, the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, appointed commissioners to visit each of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His ordinance for this purpose was issued in the following words :—

“Whereas the carrying on and perfecting of the reformation and regulation of the Universities of this land is a work very much conducing to the glory of God and the public good, for want of which many inconveniences and evils do and cannot but ensue :

“Be it therefore ordained by his Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the consent of his council,

“That the Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford for the time being ; William, Viscount Say and Seale ; Nathaniel Fiennes, Esquire ; Sir Charles Wolseley, Baronet ; Humphrey Mackworth, Esquire ; Bulstrode Whitelock, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal ; Samuel Dunch, Esquire ; Sir John Dreydon, Richard Ingoldesby, John Crew, George Fleetwood, John Bright, —— Jenkinson, and —— Greenfield, Esquires ; Dr. Robert Harris, President of Trinity College ; Dr. Christopher Rogers, Principal of New Inn Hall ; Dr. Thomas Goodwin, President of Magdalen College ; Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church ; Dr. Henry Wilkinson, the Lady Margaret’s Professor of Divinity ; Dr. Peter French, Prebendary of Christ Church ; Dr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter College ; Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Warden of Merton College ; Mr. Thankful Owen, President of St. John’s College ; Mr. Stephens,

Principal of Hart Hall ; Mr. James Baron, of Magdalen College ; and Mr. Francis Howell, Fellow of Exeter College ; or any seven or more of them, be, and they are hereby constituted and ordained, commissioners for visiting the said University.

“ And the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being ; the Lord Henry Cromwell ; Henry Lawrence, Lord President of His Highness’s Council ; John Lambert, Esquire ; John Disbrow, Esquire ; Sir Gilbert Pickering ; Colonel Edward Mountague ; Francis Rous, Esquire ; Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ; John Thurloe, Robert Castle, Thomas Bendish, Robert Vinter, Griffith Lloyd, Esquires ; Sir William Strickland ; Dr. Anthony Tuckney, Master of St. John’s College ; Dr. John Arrowsmith, Master of Trinity College ; Dr. Horton, President of Queen’s College ; Dr. Samuel Bolton, Master of Christ’s College ; Dr. Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peter House ; Dr. John Lightfoot, Master of Catherine Hall ; Mr. John Sadler, Master of Magdalen College ; Dr. Whichcott ; Dr. Cudworth ; Mr. Worthington, Master of Jesus College ; Mr. Dillingham, Master of Emanuel College ; Mr. Simpson, Master of Pembroke Hall ; Mr. Templar, Fellow of Trinity College ; Mr. Mowbrey, Fellow of St. John’s College ; Mr. William Moses, Fellow of Pembroke Hall ; Mr. Wood, Fellow of Magdalen College ; or any seven or more of them, be, and they are hereby constituted and ordained, commissioners for the visiting the said University.

“ And [for the visiting] all Colleges and Halls within the said Universities, and all Governors, Masters, Presidents, Principals, Provosts, Professors, Fellows, Graduates, Students, Scholars, or other members and officers of the said Universities, and of all and every the said Colleges and Halls ; and shall have, use, and exercise all and every the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, as any person or persons heretofore appointed visitors of either of the said Universities, or of any College or Colleges, Hall or Halls

within the same, or which any visitor or visitors now have or heretofore had, and lawfully used and exercised by force or virtue of any law, statute, ordinance, custom, commission, patent, or foundation of any college or hall respectively, and to proceed in the execution thereof as fully and amply as any visitor or visitors may or ought to do, or have done to all intents and purposes ; and that all and every act and acts, thing and things, which shall be done by the said commissioners before named, or any seven or more of them, according to and in pursuance of the powers and authorities aforesaid, shall be as good, effectual, and of as full force, as if the same had been acted or done by such visitor or visitors.

“ And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners before named, or any seven or more of them respectively, for each University, calling to their assistance such person and persons as they shall think fit, shall consider of the best ways and means for the well ordering, regulation, and good government of the said Universities respectively, and of the colleges and halls therein, for the better advancement, countenance, and encouragement of piety and learning in the said Universities, and shall examine what statutes of the said Universities, or of the said colleges and halls respectively, or what of them are fit to be taken away, abrogated, or altered, and what is fit to be added for the better ordering and government of each of the said Universities respectively, in general, and the several colleges and halls within the said Universities in particular, in matters of religion, manners, discipline, and exercises, and shall exhibit the same to His Highness and the Parliament.

“ And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that, in the meantime, the commissioners before named, or any seven or more of them, for each University respectively, shall have power, and are hereby authorized to explain such statutes of any of the said colleges or halls as, being ambiguous or obscure, shall be offered unto them for that purpose ; as also to hear, examine, decide, and determine all and every such controversy and controversies by or upon any appeal or appeals which shall be brought before them by

any person or persons, being a member of the said University, or [controversies] of any students or scholars within the same, or [within] any of the said colleges or halls, which are not clearly determinable by the statutes of such respective college or hall, or of the said Universities respectively ; and that all and every such determination of the said commissioners, or any seven or more of them as aforesaid, shall stand and be, and shall be reputed and adjudged to be valid and in full force, and to be obeyed accordingly. And all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and other Ministers of Justice, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting the commissioners in the due execution of the premises.

“ And it is further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said visitors, or any seven or more of them, for each University respectively, are hereby empowered to find out and settle some equal and just way of competent allowances to their register and mandatory for their attendance and pains during the time of their visitation.

“ And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said visitors for both the said Universities, or any four or more of them, whereof two at the least [are] to be visitors of each University, be and are hereby appointed to be visitors of the school of Westminster, and that the said visitors of the said University of Oxford, or any four or more of them, be, and are hereby appointed to be visitors of the college and school of Winchester, and of Merchant Taylors’ School, London ; and that the said visitors for the University of Cambridge, or any four or more of them, be and are hereby constituted and appointed to be visitors of the college and school of Eton, and of the masters, fellows, and scholars in the said respective colleges and schools, and are hereby authorized to put in execution all and every the powers and authorities heretofore given or granted to any visitor or visitors of the said schools and colleges respectively, or any of them, by any statutes of the said colleges or schools, and to consider of any statutes of the said colleges and schools which are fit to be taken away and abrogated, and

of such other statutes as are fit to be made for the well ordering and government of the said colleges and schools respectively, for the better advancement of piety, learning, and good nurture in the said colleges and schools, and present the same to be approved as aforesaid." *

In 1656 an act of parliament was passed to confirm the ordinance of the Lord Protector and his Council in 1654, for the visitation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This act (Sess. 1656, cap. 10) commenced as follows:—

“Whereas, since the 20th day of April, 1653, in the great exigencies and necessities of these nations, divers acts and ordinances have been made without the consent of the people assembled in Parliament, which is not according to the fundamental laws of the nations, and the rights of the people, and is not for the future to be drawn into example, yet the actings thereupon tending to the settlement of the estates of several persons and families, and the peace and quiet of the nations: Be it enacted by his Highness the Lord Protector and this present Parliament, and it is hereby enacted and declared by the authority of the same,” &c. &c.

It was enacted by this statute, that the ordinance for appointing visitors for the Universities should be confirmed and continued for six months from and after the end of the first session of the parliament.

The extensive visitatorial powers thus granted were regarded with considerable jealousy by the University, and a proposition was made to the visitors, by a committee of members of the academical convocation, requesting them not to carry into effect any alteration, until the intended change had been notified to and

* Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, September, 1654.

confirmed by his Highness the Lord Protector and the Parliament. New members were also suggested by the committee to be added to the visitatorial body, and a limitation of the term of office of the visitors to one year was proposed. Such suggestions were, however, not listened to by the visitors, and an appeal was consequently made to the Lord Protector and his Council, who cautiously abstained from any undue sanction of extraordinary interference with existing laws. The negotiation ended in a feeling of confidence that the visitors would use their powers with discretion,—and in an assurance from the Lord Protector and his Council, that they would not exercise any legislative authority in making new ordinances previous to the sitting of Parliament.* At this period, the University seriously took up for itself the cause of reform: a multitude of promissory oaths were removed from the statute-book; and academical expenses and excessive entertainments were placed under regulation. The wearing of University gowns appears to have been nearly voluntary, and, according to Wood, “every one that pleased did take the liberty to neglect the use of academical habits without control.” It was farther openly stated in convocation, that if any person were dissatisfied in conscience concerning the unlawfulness of using the dresses of the University, he might have a personal dispensation for himself. The convocation would not, however, grant any general dispensation with respect to the wearing of academical gowns, and the visitors found that on

* Wood’s Annals. A.D. 1654.

various points they were unable to carry into effect the changes which they wished for in the University. Decrees of the visitors were accordingly published on the supposition that they had the power to make statutes, and the idea was entertained among the visitors, of remodelling the convocation itself, and of placing its powers in the hands of godly and prudent men, by the majority of whom new members might be admitted. This last-mentioned proposal was based on the following reasons:—"that the multitude of employments abroad soon took off from the University all that were of any worth, and that the greatest part of those who remained were but drones, or were too young to be intrusted with government." The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Owen, eagerly promoted the changes proposed by the visitors, but on his arrival in London he was induced to desist from such extensive alterations, and the rules of the visitors were principally confined to matters of inferior moment.

Some fanatical individuals during the Commonwealth period held the doctrine, that human learning was of no advantage to those who were intended to instruct others in the principles of the Christian faith. The grace of God and a deep inward impression of the inestimable value of gospel truth were all the qualifications which such persons considered necessary to render any one an accomplished instrument for saving souls.* Hence the Universities had

* Godwin's Commonwealth, vol. iv. p. 98.

occasionally to encounter storms of serious opposition: the same statutes in many particulars still continued in force at Oxford and Cambridge, which had been prepared for the colleges when they were ecclesiastical seminaries, and little practical benefit seemed to be derived from a continuance of the disputations in school divinity. Oliver Cromwell, however, had no desire to encourage the rash enthusiasts who wished to destroy the Universities, and he sent down troops of horse which paraded the streets of Oxford in 1658, to guard against any sudden attack of the Anabaptists; the scholars of several colleges watched their gates,* and procured defensive weapons for their own safety, and the precautions taken were happily sufficient to avert the apprehended danger.

About this time, the Presbyterians were desirous to have visitors appointed for the various colleges in Oxford, in the place of the general visitatorial body, a large portion of whom had been recommended by the Independents, and in 1657 they addressed the Parliament in favour of particular visitors for the respective colleges, specifying the Lord Protector for Christ Church, and, for the other colleges, the President of the Council, the Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the two Lord Chief Justices, the Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Earl of Pembroke, and their successors respectively, who were recommended as proper persons to be visitors of individual colleges, with an autho-

* Wood's Annals, 1658.

rity corresponding to that which had been exercised under the Episcopalian system of church government, by the Crown in Christ Church, and, in the other colleges, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Exeter, the Earl of Pembroke, and, in the case of University College, by the academical convocation.

Statutes of colleges formerly only permitted visitors to determine cases presented to them according to the written law of the statutes themselves, and the petitioners humbly desired the Parliament either to preserve their statutes, or else to take away their academical oaths, and to appoint visitors who were not likely to violate either their consciences or their liberties: they farther prayed, that the fundamental statutes of the respective colleges might not be altered and changed, unless by the supreme power of Parliament, and they stated the dilemma in which the fellows of colleges found themselves placed, either to render themselves liable to expulsion for disobedience to the orders of the present visitors, or, in case of their submission to the visitatorial orders, to merit expulsion for perjury and for the breach of their own statutes.* No new appointments were made in reply to this petition, and the visitors probably exerted themselves to bring about a good understanding between the Independents and the Presbyterians.

In 1659 a general contribution was made among the chief Presbyterians in London and elsewhere, for

* Wood's Annals, 1657.

the maintenance of forty scholars in each University, but the changes at Oxford and Cambridge, consequent on the restoration of the monarchy and of episcopacy, in 1660, soon terminated this subscription. King Charles II., very shortly after his arrival at Whitehall, issued a declaration in October, 1660, to all his loving subjects, concerning ecclesiastical affairs, in which the liberty of either wearing or not wearing the surplice was permitted, but was not allowed to be extended to the Chapel Royal, to cathedrals, or to any college in either of the Royal Universities of Oxford or Cambridge; and it was ordained, "that the several statutes and customs for the use of the surplice in the said places be there observed as formerly." A subsequent clause in the Royal declaration provided that no persons in the Universities should be hindered in the taking of their degrees for the want of a subscription to the three articles of the 36th Canon. Anthony Wood informs us, that the Common Prayer Book and the surplice were restored in every church and chapel at Oxford, and that the service of the Commonwealth, consisting chiefly of a psalm or two, two chapters of the Bible, and a prayer composed by the clergyman, was given up; the compulsory attendance at the reading of the Liturgy immediately became an important religious test.

An order of the Lords in Parliament assembled was passed on the 4th of June, 1660, directing the Chancellors of both Universities to take care that the several colleges in those seats of learning should be governed according to their respective statutes, and that such persons as had been unjustly put out of

their headships, fellowships, or other academical offices, should be restored according to the statutes of the Universities and the founders of colleges therein. A number of commissioners were then appointed by the Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to inquire into the authority by which the academical officers held their places, but the visitors found their own powers insufficient to proceed on this commission, and in July a Royal Commission was issued, nominating nearly the same visitors, with some additions, and on their arrival in Oxford the commission was formally read, and the Vice-Chancellor and Masters were asked if they would accept of it, and by virtue thereof be visited,—to which, “some, not many, answered ‘placet’.” Wood states that the number of academical officers restored on this occasion did not amount to the sixth part of those who had been ejected in 1648, and subsequently to that year; many being either dead, or married, and therefore unable to hold a fellowship, or having changed from the Episcopalian form of religion. The University of Oxford, on the restoration of the monarchy, is described by Lord Clarendon as “abounding in excellent learning, and devoted to duty and obedience, little inferior to what it had been before its desolation.” *

In 1662 the Act of Uniformity passed, by which all masters and other heads, fellows, chaplains, and tutors of colleges or halls, and all University professors at Oxford and Cambridge, were required, on

* Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars, vol. v. Book 10, p. 483.

their admission to office, to subscribe a declaration of conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England as at that time by law established; and every governor or head of a college or hall at either of the Universities, or at Eton, Westminster, or Winchester, was directed, within one month after his appointment, to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and to the Book of Common Prayer; and farther, to declare his unfeigned assent and consent unto, and his approbation of the Thirty-Nine Articles, and of the Liturgy, and to the use of all the prayers, rites, and ceremonies, forms and orders, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer: he was farther required, if in holy orders, once every quarter to read morning prayers in the college chapel, and he was liable to the loss of his office, if he should have neglected to have subscribed to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and to the Book of Common Prayer, or to have read the morning service in the college chapel once in every quarter. It was also enacted, in the same statute, that no form or order of common prayer should be used in any college chapel except that appointed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Twenty-four years afterwards, in 1686, King James II. arbitrarily appointed a new Commission Court for ecclesiastical causes.* The deanery of Christchurch became vacant, and the King appointed

* The Commissioners were empowered by the King to hear and determine all ecclesiastical offences, which by law are determined by the ecclesiastical courts; they had even the right of the deprivation of ecclesiastics, and were farther authorized to alter the statutes, not only of the Universities, but of all cathedrals and collegiate churches, colleges, grammar schools, and other ecclesiastical corporations.

Massey, a Roman Catholic, to that office, dispensing by Royal authority with the usual forms which were intended for members of the Church of England. University College was converted into a Roman Catholic seminary, under the care of Obadiah Walker, and mass was daily celebrated in both these colleges. The Protestant students repeated in the High Street of Oxford a ballad commencing with the words—

“ Old Obadiah
Sings Ave Maria ;” *

and so serious was the discontent of the Oxonians, that the King sent down a troop of Dragoons to maintain order. In 1687 a vacancy occurred in the presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a Royal letter was despatched, recommending Farmer, a Roman Catholic, for the vacant office. In vain the fellows begged, that if his Majesty would interfere in the election, some person for whom they could legally and conscientiously vote might be proposed. No notice was taken of their remonstrance ; and after some delay, Hough was elected by them to preside over the college. The High Commission pronounced Hough's election void ; and as Farmer's character was unsuitable and immoral, a second Royal letter was forwarded to the college, recommending Parker, the Bishop of Oxford, who was not an avowed Roman Catholic, for the presidency : but the office was, in the opinion of the college, no longer vacant, and the fellows excused themselves from complying with the second Royal mandate. The King, some months

* Macaulay's History of England, vol. ii. p. 281.

afterwards, made his appearance in Oxford, and summoned the refractory fellows to appear before him. He failed, however, in his attempts to overawe them, and his friend Penn did not meet with better success in a private negotiation with the fellows.

On the 20th October, 1687, three troops of cavalry with drawn swords arrived in the University, escorting Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, Wright, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Jenner, a Baron of the Exchequer, as special commissioners, to exercise visitatorial jurisdiction over Magdalen College. An interview took place between the president of the college and the commissioners, and Hough declared his willingness to submit to the visitation so far as was consistent with the laws, and no farther; he declined to deliver up the key of his lodgings, on which the commissioners pronounced him an intruder, and deprived him of his office. Hough then addressed the commissioners, and appealed from their decision to the King in his courts of justice. "Do not think to huff us," was the reply of Jenner. The soldiers were ordered to have their carabines loaded, but no disturbance took place, and the Bishop of Oxford was installed by proxy into the presidency of the college. A slight concession was at this time offered by the fellows, that they would submit to the Bishop of Oxford as their president, until he should be removed from office by a competent court. This compromise was not, however, satisfactory to the King, and he was farther disappointed on finding the fellows determined to refuse any acknowledgment of the legality of the special commission. As a punishment for their

obstinacy, the fellows were deprived of their offices in the college, and were declared by the High Commission to be incapable of ever holding any church preferment. A large subscription was raised for the ejected fellows, but the King disregarded all warnings of the state of public opinion, and shortly afterwards, on the death of Parker, Bonaventure Gifford, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Madura, was appointed president; twelve Roman Catholics were admitted as fellows; the Roman Catholic service was performed in the college chapel, and the college was converted into a Roman Catholic seminary.

In the following year, 1688, a living in the gift of Magdalen College became vacant. Hough and his ejected brethren assembled, and nominated a clergyman for this living, and their nominee was at once instituted by the Bishop of Gloucester, in whose diocese the vacant living was situated.* The University of Oxford preserved itself, by a prompt election of a new chancellor, from the disgrace of having Judge Jeffreys forced upon them for that office by a Royal mandate; and about the same period the University also declined to confer a doctor's degree on Hall, a submissive agent of the King's arbitrary will, who had been appointed to the bishopric of Oxford.

The Bill of Rights passed in 1689, by which it was enacted that the pretended power of either suspending or dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without the consent of Parliament, was illegal, and that the commission for erecting the

* Macaulay's History of England, vol. ii. p. 419.

late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, were illegal and pernicious. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had become so powerful from the recent unjustifiable exercise of arbitrary power and their own courageous defence of Protestantism, that their errors were overlooked, and academical reform was postponed to a distant day.

In 1772, the matriculation test of subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles at Oxford, was discussed in the House of Commons, but only a minority of the members were found to be favourable to a more liberal system. Lord George Germain declared on that occasion, that it appeared to him "a melancholy thought, and, indeed, a crying grievance, that his son at sixteen must subscribe, upon entering the University (of Oxford), what he himself could not understand, much less explain to him, at sixty."

"Many of these articles," said Lord John Cavendish in the same debate, "are Popish tenets, invented by a crafty priesthood, when they were forging chains for the human mind, and sinking it into ignorance and barbarism; that being masters in spiritual, they might also become lords and masters in temporal concerns. What else but this idea could have tempted them to establish at our Universities such a shocking practice as that (the subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles at Matriculation in Oxford) which has been just now exposed? They acted like true monks who inveigle into their order young and inexperienced persons, who, they well know, will, after once swearing, be

ashamed to recant, or even murmur their dissent, for fear of such reflections as have now been cast, and unjustly cast (in the debate respecting the clerical petition) upon the petitioners.* For my own part, as I am for allowing men a freedom of thought in politics, so am I for granting liberty of conscience in religion. I would not expel a man from this House because he differs from me in opinion about public affairs. Why should I not follow the same rule in theological matters? We admit of dissenters in this House, and yet I do not find that the indulgence has done us much injury. Methinks the same reasoning is applicable to the Church. Men's faces are not more different than their minds. No two persons can agree entirely in opinion; and, indeed, the same individual cannot boast of much uniformity in this particular. Infancy, youth, manhood, and old age bring each along with them their peculiar notions and habits; and the body is not in a more constant state of change than the mind. Why, then, should we be so rigid in exacting a conformity in sentiment, which is in the nature of things impossible? We should allow of a discreet latitude of opinion, and

* On the 6th of February, 1772, Sir William Meredith presented to the House of Commons a petition signed by 250 clergymen, and members of the medical and legal professions, praying for relief from the obligation of subscribing to the Three Articles of the 36th Canon of the Church of England, which the petitioners described as productive of distress to many pious and conscientious men, and useful subjects of the state. The petition was signed by Archdeacon Blackburne, as well as by Lindsey, Jebb, Wyvill, Law, Disney, Chambers, &c.

bring things as much as possible into the channel of nature, whom nobody ever neglected with impunity. Instead of shutting our Church we should open her doors as wide as possible, and not put it in the power of any man to say that 'strait is the way and narrow is the path that leadeth into her bosom.'"

Mr. Solicitor-General Wedderburn followed, and observed that "the Universities, which were intended to prepare students for all the learned professions, and to make persons fit members of Parliament, ought to be under parliamentary cognizance, if they did not take care to reform themselves. He could not conceive but that a prescription was equally efficacious, and proper to be followed, whether the physician had signed the Thirty-Nine Articles or not."

No change took place in the system of religious tests at Oxford in consequence of this expression of liberal opinion in Parliament; but at Cambridge the subscription to the three articles of the 36th Canon at the time of graduation for the first degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Medicine, was, in 1772, modified into a subscription to *bonâ fide* membership with the Church of England as by law established: a similar alteration with respect to the religious tests for higher degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, will probably be carried into effect very shortly in the same University.

Farther extensions of the academical privileges of the University, and improvements in the somewhat antiquated religious discipline of the colleges, still remain

to be effected. The power of the Royal Prerogative over foundations strictly regal is generally acknowledged; and in the case of colleges founded by private munificence, and provided by their statutes with special visitors, the Crown, as the source of corporate life, is considered by Professor Huber* to share in the same attributes as in the royal foundations, being regarded as the supreme visitor. The Sovereign also at the time of the Reformation became the supreme spiritual authority in the academical corporations, and from these two causes the Royal visitations and statutes of the sixteenth century controlled and modified the internal arrangements of the separate colleges, in the same way as they regulated the University. Under the sway of royal power the colleges absorbed into themselves the whole student life of Oxford. No person could become a member of that University in the reign of King Charles I., unless he had been admitted into some college or hall, and the colleges and halls thus became integral and component parts of the great public and national institution of the University.

The reformation of the University and College Statutes occupied successively the attention of Commissioners under Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; Cardinal Pole assisted according to his own ideas in the same undertaking; and the academical statutes were again modified by Royal Commissioners under Elizabeth, by Laud and his friends under Charles

* Huber's English Universities, vol. ii. p. 230.

I., and by the Parliamentary visitors and the commissioners of Oliver Cromwell at a later period. Enlightened ideas of religious toleration, however, only gradually sprang up: the right of private judgment claimed by the Independents in the civil wars and under the Commonwealth, was an important step towards the attainment of religious liberty, and the writings of Milton and subsequently of Locke influenced public opinion in the same direction. In 1662 the Act of Uniformity, with all its faults, established the control of Parliament over the forms of prayer appointed to be read in the College chapels of Oxford and Cambridge, and regulated tests for the Masters and Fellows of the Colleges.

Passing over an interval of nearly two centuries, we may now observe that time has brought about a change in the academical course of instruction at Oxford and Cambridge, which neither the ancient founders of colleges nor the commissioners of the 16th and 17th centuries appear to have anticipated. A long preliminary period of study in general literature and science, extending, like an apprenticeship, to the term of seven years, was originally intended to precede the regular pursuit of professional knowledge in theology, and the age at which a person might enter into Deacon's Orders was so arranged as to allow of the student going through his introductory career of Arts before he entered on the higher branches of education: college fellowships were provided to maintain poor and industrious youths; first, in their earlier course of study in Arts, and

next in the system of collegiate discipline and continued residence, which related more particularly to professional studies. But among the changes of modern times it has occurred that the series of studies formerly intended to succeed the degree of Bachelor of Arts have been relinquished, and the only period of residence now insisted upon in Oxford comprises the undergraduate career of about three years previous to that degree. The exercises of Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity, have practically fallen into disuse; forms of ancient academical disputations are still occasionally preserved, but the perpetual trials of professional skill have been interrupted by non-residence, and the University and College laws will consequently have to be remodelled in accordance with the altered circumstances of the higher branches of education, and the modern tastes and intelligence of the present day.

Dr. Eveleigh, the Provost of Oriel College, possesses the merit of having introduced into Oxford a reformed system of examination for degrees at the commencement of the present century, and his successor, Dr. Coplestone, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, continued his plans. The success of the Oriel undergraduates excited a generous spirit of emulation in Dr. Jackson, the Dean of Christ Church, and probably induced him to appoint superior men to the office of college tutors, thus affording greater facilities to the junior members of his own college to compete on equal terms with their Oriel neighbours for the prizes of the University.

In the selection of fellows in Oriel College, the following general rule was laid down by Dr. Coplestone—viz., readily to admit the names of competitors for these college honours, unless moral reasons might in strong cases become a preliminary objection to a candidate; and when permission to compete had once been given, care was taken that the decision should depend singly and solely on the literary ability displayed by the candidates in the examination. Oriel College, according to Professor Francis Newman, thus became celebrated for its body of accomplished Fellows; they were “men differing in tempers, pursuits, genius, religious and political views, but agreeing in ability, moral worth, and (to say the least) religious respectability.”*

“Other Colleges,” observes the same distinguished Professor, “were at first jealous of the superiority, and angry at the supposed claims of the Oriel men; but in time, first one and then another began to imitate their proceedings. It was gradually found that to have a high reputation, a college must stand high in the class list; but this could not be unless it had good tutors; and as the tutors are taken from the fellows, it needed an able body of fellows permanently to afford competent tutors. Thus, in spite of crippling statutes, and, very often, unworthy executors of them,—in spite of old habit and dread of innovation,—the leaven, which had once begun to work, has already, to no small extent, leavened the whole lump. The present generation of fellows, taken as a whole, is, beyond a doubt, very superior

* Huber's ‘English Universities,’ edited by Francis W. Newman, late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of Latin in University College, London, vol. iii. p. 513.

in moral worth to those of thirty years ago; and the same causes which have made them so are more actively than ever at work among the undergraduates,—viz., a greater opening of the eye to what is true, beautiful, and instructive, and a profitable filling up of that time, and application of that energy, which would else have been spent in the company of grooms and jockeys,—perhaps in hunting, and in the immoderate banquets which naturally followed a diversion alike exciting and exhausting.”

The present volume of University Statutes contains the result of the legislation of Heads of Houses and fellows of colleges in the University of Oxford during the last eighty years. Examinations for the first degree in Arts have received various alterations during that period: classical reading in the ancient languages of Greece and Rome has been without doubt encouraged to too high a point, considering the great importance of modern literature, which is almost entirely neglected in the undergraduate course at Oxford: but the system of examination is on the whole searching, and calculated to exercise the mental powers of classical students.

High honors excite the ambition of resolute and hard-working undergraduates; non-reading men are, however, little concerned to compete for prizes requiring continuous exertion and the occasional relinquishment of the gaieties of college life, and a variety in the plans of education has very properly been afforded by the establishment of examinations in Mathematical and Physical Science, in Natural Science, and in Jurisprudence and Modern History.

The foundation of an enlarged system of general academical instruction is thus prepared, and with the advancement of that system more liberal regulations with respect to religious tests may be anticipated. At present the threatened imposition of fines and the absurd menace of expulsion for attendance in Dissenting meeting-houses at Oxford, can hardly be regarded as in accordance with the tolerant spirit of British society in the 19th century,* though it may be in harmony with the jealous exclusiveness which characterised the age of the Act of Uniformity, and which led in the 17th century to the Corporation and Test Acts, now happily repealed by the authority of Parliament.

From time to time the regulations of the Bodleian Library have been modified by the University Convocation at Oxford, but the increase in the number of readers does not seem to have been an object of interest with the local legislators. Gas was unknown in the days of Sir Thomas Bodley, and no lamp or candle was allowed by the academical statutes of 1610 to be brought within the library, nor is that magnificent collection of books now permitted to be illuminated in the evening. The arrangements of public lending libraries are also more recent than the age of the founder; but hitherto they have had no influence in bringing about an alteration in the rule of the University Convocation in 1610, that no person might take a book out of the library. The ori-

* See the Oxford Statute of 1849 on Sermons, in this volume, p. 279*.

ginal rules were, doubtless, sanctioned by Sir Thomas Bodley; but that learned knight never intended to bind the University Convocation to preserve unaltered the library statutes, which were in accordance with the ideas of the 17th century. In this particular case it appears to have been Bodley's wish that the public good of the University should be the guiding principle of his foundation, and his opinions on the subject are thus modestly expressed in a letter which he wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford respecting the library and its revenues:—

“ I will send you, moreover, a draft of certain statutes, which I have rudely conceived about the employment of that revenue, and for the government of the library. Not with any meaning that they should be received as orders made by me (for it shall appear unto you otherwise), but as notes and remembrances to abler persons, whom hereafter you may nominate, as I will also request you to consider of those affairs, and to frame a substantial form of government, since that which is a-foot is in many things defective for the preservation of the library. For I hold it altogether fitting that the University Convocation should be always possessed of an absolute power to devise any statutes, and those to alter as they list, when they find an occasion of evident utility. But of these and other points, when I send you my project, I will write more of purpose, and impart unto you freely my best cogitations; being evermore desirous, whatsoever may concern your public good, to procure and advance it so to the utmost of my power.”*

This interesting passage from the letter of Sir Thomas Bodley to the Vice-Chancellor is quoted by

* ‘ A few Words on the Bodleian Library,’ by Sir Edmund Head, Bart., p. 10, Oxford, 1833.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., in a pamphlet printed in 1833, at Oxford, in which he remarks, that—

“to uphold the present system appears to be anything but acting up to Bodley’s wishes, unless indeed an average of some half-dozen daily readers be more for our ‘public good’ than the circulation of three thousand volumes. On this point,” continues Sir Edmund, “hinges the whole argument. If it be our duty to promote the spread of knowledge among our members to the utmost of our power, and if such knowledge is not most likely to be diffused by hindering access to the means of its attainment, then, most assuredly, are we called upon to alter the existing system of the Bodleian Library. Nor can I conceive any objection to such an alteration, except that of the risk of loss, and the opposition to the wishes of the greatest benefactor of the establishment. Experience at Cambridge has proved the former to be groundless, and I trust the latter has been shown to be equally futile. One other feeling there is, for I cannot call it a reason, which might weigh with some,—the hatred of all change. A feeling, useful and commendable where no abuse arises from the actual position of things, or where there is a slight probability only of securing an amendment, but which has already given way more than once in the present century within these walls, in a manner honourable to ourselves, and advantageous to the country at large, and which it is to be hoped may always give way when an abuse in our institutions is to be corrected.”

One practical inconvenience of the short period during which the Bodleian library is open, viz., five hours a day in the winter half-year, and seven hours a day in the summer half-year, is noticed by Sir Edmund Head, who remarks that during the Michaelmas and Lent terms College tutors are so much

engaged in the morning, that they cannot possibly have access to the Bodleian during much more than two hours out of the five allotted to that time of the year; while for the preparation of their daily lectures every facility in consulting books ought to be granted by the University authorities to those valuable college officers.

The Appendix to the present volume contains a selection of illustrative University transactions from October, 1840, to the summer of 1846: this series is intended to include the usual subjects of business brought before the academical convocation in Oxford, and it also contains various details of local proceedings: thus, in March, 1841, the resolution of the Heads of Houses is given, with reference to the modes of interpretation suggested in Tract No. 90 of the "Tracts for the Times;" and about the same period extracts from the letter of the Rev. John Newman to the Bishop of Oxford are quoted, in which, after the publication of Tract No. 90, Mr. Newman agreed to comply with the advice of his Diocesan, that the "Tracts for the Times" should be discontinued.

The agreement between the University printers and the University of Oxford in 1841 is given at length on account of its importance, (p. 271).

In the Theological department of the University the suspension of Dr. Pusey by the Vice-Chancellor from preaching before the University for two years is referred to (p. 294); this sentence was pronounced in consequence of a sermon preached before the University by the learned Professor of Hebrew in 1843,

in which the doctrines of Transubstantiation and the Mass were considered to have been maintained in a tone altogether dissonant from that of the standards of the Church of England. Dr. Pusey protested against the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor, and requested that definite propositions in his sermon, which were thought to have been at variance with the formularies of the Church of England, might be proposed to him, and that he might be allowed a hearing.

Seven years before, in 1836, a similar request had been made by Dr. Hampden, that he should be permitted to be heard in reply to the charges then brought against him, and the name of Dr. Pusey was at that time found near the commencement of a list of academical signatures to a declaration, announcing the opinion of the subscribers, that they could "not allow any explanations of insulated passages or particular words to be valid in excuse against the positive language, the systematic reasonings, and the depreciating tone, with which, in Dr. Hampden's works, the Articles of the Church of England are described as mere human speculations, the relics of a false or exploded philosophy, full at once of error and mischief." Neither Dr. Hampden in 1836, nor Dr. Pusey in 1843, were allowed a hearing in answer to the charges alleged against them, but it is remarkable that in the latter year the Professor of Hebrew should have been himself in the position of requesting a similar favor to that which he had previously refused to Dr. Hampden.

It is the privilege of the Regius Professor of

Divinity at Oxford to suggest subjects for disputations to the candidates for degrees in divinity, and in 1844 a curious difficulty occurred, by the proposal of two subjects on the unchanged state of the elements in the Lord's Supper and on the difference in point of authority between Scripture and Catholic tradition, which do not appear to have been satisfactory to a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In the following year other subjects were proposed (p. 306) to the same candidate, and the degree in question was duly obtained.

Dr. Symons, the Warden of Wadham College, had been one of the six doctors consulted by the Vice-Chancellor in 1843, with reference to Dr. Pusey's sermon, and when he was put in nomination for the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1844 there was an opposition to his appointment, but his election was carried by a majority of four to one (p. 317).

A book, entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church considered in comparison with existing Practice," was published about this period by the Rev. W. G. Ward, in which were certain passages which the Heads of Houses regarded as inconsistent with the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England and with the declaration of belief in those Articles subscribed by Mr. Ward, on taking his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts: an academical convocation was accordingly held on the 13th of February, 1845, in which Mr. Ward was allowed an opportunity of answering the charges of having published such passages, and the singular constitution of the Univer-

sity assembly was tried by its being found impossible to admit on that occasion a very sensible proposition —“that the passages now read from the book, entitled ‘The Ideal of a Christian Church considered,’ are worthy of grave censure; but that Convocation declines to express any opinion upon the good faith of the author, or to exercise the functions of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pronouncing judgment on the nature and degree of his offence.”

The Vice-Chancellor informed Dr. Grant, of New College, who had brought forward this amendment, that no proposition could be made in the University convocation which had not been previously agreed upon by the Vice-Chancellor himself, and the Hebdomadal Board. Two resolutions of the Heads of Houses were carried in the academical meeting; the first asserting that the passages read from the ‘Ideal of a Christian Church’ were utterly inconsistent with the good faith of Mr. W. G. Ward in respect to his declaration and subscription to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and the second pronouncing a sentence of degradation upon Mr. Ward from those degrees.

In his address to the academical convocation, Mr. Ward protested against the legality of these resolutions (p. 332); he denied the power of the academical house of convocation, either to decide on the question whether or not his opinions were consistent with the Thirty-nine Articles, or to deprive him of his degrees. In his speech he admitted that he had subscribed certain formularies in a non-natural sense,

and he referred to other individuals who did not believe in regeneration by baptism, and who still used the formula in the Liturgy inculcating that doctrine.

“With the highest respect for the convocation as a body,” Mr. Ward stated, that “he could not but doubt its fitness to fulfil the functions of a judicial tribunal. Such a tribunal,” he said, “required habits of judicial calmness and a regular course of training.”

In 1846 a return was made to the House of Commons of the Oxford Professors included in the annual votes of Parliament, which is reprinted with some additions in the Appendix to this volume, p. 353, and in p. 324 a summary is given of the notices of the various University Professors with reference to the subjects of their lectures. A series of college notices is also comprised in this work (p. 371) relating to the important topics of the elections to fellowships and scholarships in various college foundations; one of the class lists for honours has been reprinted, p. 377, and a short account is preserved of the principal Oxford University Societies, as well as of the ceremonies of the Commemoration and the summer amusements of the University.

The object of this work is to convey information to the public in the English language respecting the University of Oxford. The improvement of the antiquated statutes of this University attracted attention in the earliest period of the Reformation: King Edward VI. appointed Royal Commissioners to deliberate upon the state of the Univer-

sity of Oxford, and upon the laws, statutes, and customs of the scholars in that University, and “if there were any particulars in those laws, statutes, and customs which required correction, they were to correct and improve them, and to leave there a form of commonwealth without blemish, in so far as human weakness permitted, and such as might tend as much as possible to the glory of God, the advantage of our people, and the extension of our honour.”*

In the reign of Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole directed his commissioner, Dr. Reynolds, that with the advice and consent of the greater congregation at Oxford, he should choose, depute, and appoint two or three persons from each faculty (of divinity, medicine, civil law, and arts) distinguished for piety and learning, and of knowledge and experience in the business of the University, diligently to revise and examine conjointly with himself all the statutes of the University which had been published up to that period, and with the reservation of the approval of Cardinal Pole, “to reform, correct, and amend these statutes by abrogating such as were superfluous, by changing those which were unsuitable to the present times, by reconciling those that were repugnant, by marshalling such as were in disorder, by supplying those that were defective, and by framing anew other ordinances according to the necessity and advantage of the University,” and when they had been so amended, the Cardinal

* Preamble to the Statutes of King Edward VI. for the University of Oxford, translated from the Latin copy in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

ordered that the statutes should be transmitted to him.

Queen Elizabeth appointed Royal Commissioners to visit Oxford at the beginning of her reign, who annulled many of the regulations of Cardinal Pole, and introduced for the second time the statutes of Edward VI., establishing at the same time the Royal supremacy in the University. In 1629, the Oxford convocation was authorised by the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, to undertake the revision of the University statutes, and a committee of delegates was appointed for this work. Archbishop Laud, who afterwards succeeded Lord Pembroke in the chancellorship, took an active part in the formation of the new code of academical laws. No Puritans were allowed to assist; and Laud himself controlled the mode in which these statutes were published. Under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell Commissioners were appointed by the Lord Protector, to revise the statutes; but at the Restoration the Laudian system with the tests again came into vogue. The lapse of nearly two centuries since that time has been accompanied with great changes both in the Universities and in the pursuits and feelings of society around them, and a fresh revision of the statutes is required in the 19th century to adapt them to the educational requirements of the present day, both with respect to the extension of physical science and the increasing study of modern languages. It is, however, confidently hoped that the Royal Commission, recommended by Lord John Russell and sanc-

tioned by the authority of Queen Victoria, will lay the foundation of future reforms by publishing to the world much valuable information on the University and Colleges of Oxford, and that they will be aided by legislative power in their onward progress towards the improvement of the highest departments of public instruction in England.

JAMES HEYWOOD.

London, 1st August, 1851.

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ERRATUM.

P. xxix. l. 8, for *James* read *Charles*.

A D D I T I O N S
TO THE
STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
CALLED ALSO
NEW STATUTES,
AND MADE AT DIFFERENT PERIODS,
FROM A.D. 1767 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

A SUPPLEMENT
TO STAT. TIT. IV., SECT. I., CHAP. 15, OF THE STATUTE

“ OF THE LECTURER IN ANATOMY.”

Vol. I.
p. 25.

Of the Lectures to be read by the Lecturer in Anatomy, and of the hearers.

DECLARING, that every spring he shall in public demonstrate, teach, and explain the situation, nature, use, and function of the parts of the body. Also, in every University Michaelmas Term he shall lecture on the skeleton during the usual hours assigned to the medical lecture.

At other times during term the lecturer shall have power (according as he deems necessary) to give a fuller explanation of some part or subdivision of anatomy, or of the skeleton.

The compulsory hearers of these lectures are to be all the students in medicine and all the surgeons in the University. Also, every medical student (not licensed to practise in medicine) and every surgeon shall pay two shillings for every case of his absence which is not approved of by the lecturer.

Every person admitted by the University to practise in

VOL. II.

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medicine or surgery shall, before he proposes his grace for obtaining the above licence, bring a testimonial or make a declaration of having been present at one entire anatomical dissection at least, and at one entire lecture on the skeleton, unless he obtains a dispensation from the congregation of regents.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. IV., SECT. I., CHAP. 19.

Vol. I.
p. 26.

“OF THE PUBLIC LECTURERS.”

Of the Botanical Lecturer.

THE lecturer in botany shall hold his lectures in the medical school, and also in the botanical garden; and as plants flower and grow up at no stated times, but according to the temperature of the year, he is not confined to definite days for the delivery of his lectures.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. XV., CHAP. 5.

Vol. I.
p. 158.

“AGAINST HAUNTING OF WINE-SHOPS, OR WINE TAVERNS, COOKSHOPS
AND INNS.”

Concerning the Townsmen who furnish Scholars, without leave, with Entertainments for Money.

EVERY townsman is to be fined and punished in the same way, who shall furnish any scholar with entertainments for money, or who shall bring or send in to any college or hall, or any other house whatever, any meals ready for the table for the use of a scholar, unless the scholar shall previously have got leave from the head of the college or hall, whom he is bound by the laws of the University to obey.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statute, and after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed on its terms on the sixth day of the month of November; it was published in the House of Congrega-

tion on the thirteenth day of that month ; and finally, it was published and approved of in the House of Convocation on the twenty-fourth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord 1767.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. X., SECT. II., CHAP. 7.

“ OF THE NOMINATION AND OFFICE OF THE DELEGATES.”

Vol. I.
p. 144.

Of the Standing Delegates for keeping and preserving the Privileges of the University.

WHEREAS, from ignorance of our privileges, many mischiefs and prejudices have heretofore arisen to the University, and since, in our various struggles with the citizens of Oxford and other adversaries to our privileges, it hath been found by experience that the appointment of new delegates is not favourable to the interests of the University :

It was the pleasure of the University to decree and enact that the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and keeper of the archives, all for the time being, together with four other doctors of any faculty, or masters of arts, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, or by the majority of those persons, and afterwards to be approved by the House of Convocation, should thenceforth undertake the care and guardianship of our privileges ; and that, in the character of standing delegates, they should enact and deliberate about all matters in respect to them, reporting to the House of Convocation, and having the approbation of that body. Moreover, that five delegates should be annually nominated by the proctors at the first convocation after the admission of these latter, subject to the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor and House of Convocation ; and that, like standing delegates, they should, during the following year, with the approbation of the House of Convocation, hear and determine all matters regarding privileges in conjunction with the above-mentioned perpetual delegates. And all persons

should understand that they are firmly bound on their allegiance to the University to take upon them the above office and to execute it with diligence and good faith.

But whenever it so happens that any of the above delegates hereafter to be named or their successors die, or else leave the University altogether, or abdicate their office with the consent of the House of Convocation, others are forthwith to be substituted, in the manner above mentioned, in their room.

But if the majority of them shall not be present in the University, or on account of ill health cannot attend immediately, whenever the privileges are unexpectedly brought into question, and the case admits of no delay, the proctors, or one of them, with the assent of the Vice-Chancellor, is to substitute a sufficient number to make up a majority, in the room of the absentees, for the purposes of the existing emergency.

The above delegates are, twice a year at least, that is, in the first week of Hilary and Trinity full terms, or oftener if necessary, to meet together in the delegates' room, or (if it seems expedient for good reasons) in some other convenient spot, on a day and at an hour appointed by the Vice-Chancellor the day before, in order to consult on the keeping and defending of the privileges and rights of the University; and whatever resolutions they come to shall be entered on a separate register by the registrar of the University.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statute on the eighteenth day of the month of April, and agreed on its terms on the ninth day of May instant; it was published in the House of Congregation on the tenth day of the said month, three days before the holding of the Convocation, conformably to the exigence of the statute in that behalf, and was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on Friday, May 13th, Ann. Dom. 1768.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. X., SECT. II., CHAP. 7.

“OF THE NOMINATION AND OFFICE OF THE DELEGATES.”

Vol. I.
p. 144.

Of the Standing Delegates for the Management and Letting of the Lands
belonging to the University.

WHEREAS various matters regarding the lands and estates of the University are dispatched with greater advantage and effect by a certain number of standing delegates than by others who are only appointed for such matters on the immediate occasion :

It hath on mature consideration been ordained, that henceforth certain proper persons shall be appointed to draw up resolutions and deliberate after the manner of standing delegates during the space of three years, to be reckoned from their nomination, and in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor and proctors for the time being, regarding the admeasurement, mapping, entering in the book called the Terrier, valuing, improving by all possible means, and, when there is need, letting all manner of lands, tenements, and other such possessions which belong to the University, making their report to the House of Convocation, and awaiting its sanction ; with the exception of the manors, farms, and tenements given in trust by King Charles the First to the University, and of the Clarendon press, together with the privilege of printing books, inasmuch as abundant provision has long since been made for them by the colleges which derive advantages therefrom ; but this can be equally well attended to by other delegates who may be appointed for a time when occasion requires ; also with a saving of the rights of the professors, who have any power either according to the statutes or by ancient custom in the management and letting of their lands.

The standing delegates who are to be appointed for the

business above mentioned must be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the proctors, or by the greater part of them, from among the doctors of each faculty, or the masters regent or non-regent, and be afterwards approved by the House of Convocation.

But if it so happens that any of these delegates die, or altogether leave the University, or retire from office with the consent of Congregation, others are immediately to be substituted in their place by the same authority and under the same conditions.

But in case the above delegates persevere (which Heaven forbid!) in reporting once and again the same opinion, after its rejection by the Senate of the University, other persons are immediately to be substituted in their place for that term, lest our affairs take some hurt.

The above delegates are, immediately upon their nomination (if present), otherwise in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, and at the instance of the senior proctor, severally to make oath in the words which follow:—

“You swear to execute the duty and office of delegates in the matters committed to you diligently and faithfully with all your power.”

Lastly, the above-mentioned board of delegates is hereafter to be distinct from the board of delegates for accounts, in so far as that not more than three delegates of accounts are to be at the same time delegates for the management of estates. At the end of three years either the same persons again or others are to be chosen from three years to three years, by the same authority and under the same conditions.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute on the eighteenth day of the month of April, and agreed on its terms on the ninth day of the month of May instant; it was published in the House of Congregation on the tenth of the month of May aforesaid, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement

of the statute in that behalf; and lastly, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on Friday, the thirteenth of May, Ann. Dom. 1768.

A NEW STATUTE

CONCERNING THE TIME OF OPENING AND CLOSING THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Vol. I.
p. 246.

WHEREAS the time for opening and closing the library as stated in the Bodleian Statutes was not very fit and convenient,* the University resolved, with the consent of the curators of the Bodleian Library, to limit the time for opening and closing the library henceforth in manner following: That is to say, from the Feast of the Annunciation to the

* THE PETITION OF THE CURATORS OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

WHEREAS experience has shown that the hours for opening and closing the library, as established in the fifth section of the Bodleian Statutes, agree but ill with the convenience of students, the curators of the Bodleian Library petition this venerable Convocation to be allowed to fix other hours for opening and closing the library against the following year; that is to say, that on every day, Sunday and Saturday excepted, the library shall be opened from Michaelmas to the Feast of the Annunciation from nine o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. That, with the same exceptions, from the Feast of the Annunciation to Michaelmas it shall be open from eight o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, and from three o'clock to five in the afternoon. That every Saturday it shall be open from the Feast of the Annunciation to Michaelmas from eight o'clock till one in the afternoon. That it shall not be opened on the following holidays: namely, on Christmas and the three following days; on the day of the Circumcision and of the Epiphany, and on each day next following the Feast of Easter and Pentecost; Ash-Wednesday; the day of the Crucifixion; of the Ascension; on the Dedication days; in the afternoons of the Crewian Commemoration; during the eight days immediately preceding the Visitation of the Bodleian Library; and on all days appointed or to be appointed by public authority as fasts or holidays; but that on all other feast days whatever open access to the library shall be given, immediately after the sermon in St. Mary's Church is over, at the above established hours. Provided, however, that the chief librarian, in consideration of his extraordinary engagement and stay in the library, shall have his yearly stipend augmented by the additional sum of forty pounds, to be shared among himself and his substitutes as he sees fit, making his report to the curators.

On the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the venerable House of Convocation resolved to agree to the above petition on the sixteenth day of the month of November, in the year of Our Lord 1768.

Feast of St. Michael the library is to be open from eight o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, and from three till five.

From Michaelmas till the Annunciation it is to be open from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

But with the exception of all Saturdays, on which, from the Annunciation till Michaelmas, the hours are from eight o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon; and from Michaelmas till the Annunciation from nine o'clock till two in the afternoon.

On the four days preceding the Passion of our Lord, the hours are from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon.

But the library is to be closed on feast-days and all the eves from the Annunciation till Michaelmas at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Also on all Sundays and on all fasts or holidays whatever appointed or to be appointed by public authority.

On Christmas Eve, and thence to the Feast of the Circumcision inclusive.

On the Feast of the Epiphany.

On the day of the Lord's Passion, Easter-eve, and the week days immediately following Easter.

On Ascension-day and the week days immediately following Pentecost.

On the Dedication days and those of the Vesperies and Act; on public commemoration days during the hours, whether of the forenoon or afternoon, set apart for the above solemnity.

On the eight days immediately preceding the Visitation of the Bodleian Library.

But on all feast-days (about which no other ordinance hath been above appointed) immediately after the delivery of the public sermons before the University free access is to be given to all comers to the library.

Lastly, it is enacted that there shall be added to the yearly stipend of the chief librarian, in consideration of his extraordinary employment and stay in the library, the sum of forty pounds, to be shared among himself and his substitutes as he sees fit, upon making his report to the curators, and with their approbation in case any occasion for complaint be given on this account.*

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statute on the twenty-seventh day of the month of November, and agreed upon its terms on the eleventh day of the month of December instant; it was published in the House of Congregation on the twelfth of the aforesaid month of December, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and lastly, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on Friday the fifteenth day of December, Ann. Dom. 1769.

TIT. XIV.

"OF THE SCHOLASTIC DRESS AND COSTUME."

Vol. I.
p. 152.

CHAPTER 3.

A New Statute regarding the Academical Dress belonging to the several Degrees and Faculties.

It is enacted, that all the doctors of every faculty, and also the bachelors in divinity, medicine, and civil law, the masters and bachelors in arts, and likewise the bachelors in music, shall wear gowns suitable to their degree and faculty, being those at present in use, after a pattern which is to be engraved on brass, and lodged in the chest of the Convocation House. Both proctors, and their deputies, and the Lent collectors, are to go dressed in the habit at present in use, agreeably to the pattern.

* See a new statute for providing for the maintenance of the Bodleian Library in the Additions, pages 15, 16; also a new statute for the public Bodleian Library published and confirmed in Convocation on the eleventh day of December, 1813.

The sons of barons who have the right of voting in the upper house of parliament, and also of barons of the Scotch and Irish peerage, are to go dressed in the gown of gold brocade reaching to the ankles, or in the black loose-sleeved silk gown with the tippet, and the square cap with gold tuft. Baronets in the black gown of gold brocade reaching to the ankles, or in the loose-sleeved silk gown with the tippet, and the square cap with gold tuft.

The commoners of the superior order are to wear the long silk gown, or one made of any kind of black cloth, together with ornaments according to the pattern, and a square cap all of silk, (called) in English "velvet," with the tuft. But fellow-commoners, or commoners, are to wear the long gown made of any black cloth, but not silk, with ornaments according to the pattern, and a square cap, covered with cloth, with a tassel.

Under-graduates, being fellows, probationers, scholars, chaplains, clerks, and choristers, of any college, provided only they be entered on the University matriculation-book, and, in a word, all the foundation members of every college, and also the students of Christ Church, whenever they go into public within the University, are to go dressed in loose-sleeved gowns, provided the length of the sleeve does not exceed half the length of the gown, and in square caps with a tassel.

But the batelers and servitors are to wear the long gown at present in use, and according to the pattern, and the square cap without the tassel. The students in civil law, not being graduates, who have completed sixteen terms from the time of their matriculation (or even previously, provided only that they are of the foundation of some college whose statutes require it to be so), are to wear the long half-sleeved gown, according to the pattern, and the square cap with the tassel.

Bachelors of arts are, during every scholastic act, to

wear the hood bordered with the fringe ; but the determiners during Lent time are to use the wool fells also, according to the pattern, both in the schools and in the choir of St. Mary's, whenever they meet at prayers.

All graduates are to wear gowns suitable to their degree and faculty, and square caps with a tassel, or round ones (that is to say, the jurists and medical graduates), especially at sermons, the ordinary lectures, and the public disputations. But at the solemn sermons, and on all Sundays within Term, they are to attend the sermons in hoods turned up either with silk or minever, in the morning at the church of St. Mary the Virgin, and also at Christ Church ; and during Lent and on Easter-Sunday, in the afternoon, at St. Peter's in the East. The preachers, also, are to go to church attired in the dress suitable to their degree (according to the time as it falls in or out of Term), and are to deliver their sermons in the same costume, under pain of a fine of six shillings and eight pence. The lecturers, likewise, and public professors, are to go to the schools at their usual lectures dressed in the gowns suitable to their degree or faculty and in the cap, and are to read and retire again from the schools in the same dress. But at the solemn lectures at Vesperies they are to go to the schools, to lecture, and to retire again in the caps and hoods suitable to their degree and faculty.

But all persons, whenever they go to congregations, convocations, public prayers, and sermons to the clergy, are, in addition to their gowns, to use the hoods suitable to their degrees ; and the doctors their capes too, either closed or open.

The doctors are to attend sermons attired in their scarlet capes and hoods on all Sundays within term, at St. Mary's church in the morning ; and in Lent and on Easter-Sunday, in the afternoon, at the church of St. Peter's in the East. Moreover it is enacted, that all members of the University,

of whatever condition or degree they may be, shall, as well in private as in public, dress in the collar commonly called a band, according to the pattern.

But if any person is detected offending in the premises, if not a graduate, he shall be punishable with some literary task, at the will of the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors; if a graduate, he shall be liable to pay a fine of twenty pence on the first occasion of offending; three shillings and six pence for the second; five shillings for the third; six shillings and eight pence for the fourth; and so on for each occasion. But if any one goes to congregation or convocation without his proper dress, in addition to the fine above mentioned, he shall have no power at all to vote on that occasion, And the Vice-Chancellor or proctors are empowered to exact the above fines for the use of the University.

But in order that no person may attempt, through love of change, to depart from the patterns described in this statute, and to introduce strange dresses, it is enacted that the Vice-Chancellor and proctors shall take care that a pattern of the several dresses is engraved on brass and lodged in the chest set apart for the purpose.*

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and after duly weighing the matter, agreed upon its terms on the ninth day of the month of July; it was published in the House of Congregation on the tenth day of the same month, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and, lastly, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on Friday, the thirteenth of the same month of July, in the year of our Lord 1770.

* See a New Statute about the use of the academical dress, published and confirmed on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1816.

TIT. XV.

“ OF FORMING MANNERS.”

A New Statute for putting down Unacademical Expenses.*

To the end that the younger members of the University may, as they ought, have the more leisure for study, and riot and sumptuous living may be kept away from these seats of learning ; and, furthermore, in order that unacademical expenses may be reduced, and even, if possible, put down :

It is enacted, in the first place ; that no member of the University shall, before he takes his degree of bachelor in arts, or, if he is a student in civil law, before he has completed four years from his matriculation, be allowed to keep or retain a servant, under any pretext whatever ; excepting barons and the sons of barons, and baronets, whom the University hath long ago resolved to be entitled to the distinction of a certain indulgence in other matters likewise.

In the second place ; that no member of the University, before he takes a bachelor of arts' degree, or, if a student in civil law, before he hath completed four years from the time of his matriculation, shall be permitted to keep a horse, either of his own or of any other person, or on hire, under any pretext. Nor, indeed, is a bachelor of arts, or a student in civil law who has completed the time above mentioned, to be allowed to do so, except for a reasonable cause, to be first approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

In the third place ; that no member of the University shall, before he takes the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law, be permitted to keep or own a dog or dogs of any kind, under any pretence.

But if any person shall be found guilty, before the Vice-

* See a New Statute for putting down unacademical expenses, published and confirmed on the sixteenth day of December, 1785. Vol. II. p. 23.

Chancellor or proctors, of offending in these particulars, he shall, in the first instance, be rusticated from the University for three months ; in the second for six months ; but in the third for a whole year.

Furthermore, forasmuch as that bane of the present age, we mean the unbridled and deadly love of games for a monied stake, has in some measure made inroads upon the University itself, whereby the fame and reputation of the University may be stained, from the hearts of the young men being set upon horse-racing and cock-fighting :

It is enacted, that henceforth no member of the University shall engage as principal or partner in a horse-race, either by riding himself, or subscribing to a handicap for that purpose, or in any other manner whatever ; nor attend cock-fights (barbarous as they undoubtedly are, and quite unworthy of a man of education and a gentleman), under pain of rustication from the University ; in the first instance for three months ; in the second for six months ; but in the third for ever.

In the last place, and in order that this statute may have the more force and effect, the several heads of colleges and halls, and the tutors, are requested to use their best diligence that it may be kept by their scholars and pupils ; and if any persons offend against it, and do not upon warning comply with it, they are to report their names to the Vice-Chancellor, that they may be duly punished.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to the bringing in of the above statute, and, after mature consideration of its subject matter, agreed to its terms on the sixth day of the month of July ; it was published in the House of Congregation on the seventh day of the same month, and three days before the holding of the Convocation, agreeably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and, lastly, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on Saturday, the eleventh of July, in the year of our Lord 1772.

A NEW STATUTE

FOR PROVIDING FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BODLEIAN
LIBRARY.Vol. I.
p. 271.

Nothing seems more conducive to the honour of the University, or to touch its utility nearer, than that the ancient renown of the Bodleian Library, so distinguished of yore for the abundance, variety, and choiceness of all manner of literary stores, should be kept up and augmented constantly by new accessions. But forasmuch as the University labours at present under such a lack of funds, set apart for this purpose, that of the books which the genius, learning, or industry of the moderns hath poured in profusion almost all over the literary world, and still doth pour, scarcely one or two can be procured and added to this august mansion of the Muses at the public charge; whereby fears may be entertained lest the fame of the library and the facilities of students at the same time may be diminished: in order to meet this twofold mischief, and to make better provision in future for the necessities of literature in this behalf—

It is enacted, in the first place; that all doctors of every faculty, all bachelors of divinity, medicine, or law, all masters of arts, and bachelors in like manner; and in a word, all others who have passed four years in the University, or who have been previously admitted to the library by special favour, shall pay the yearly sum of four shillings to the use of the Bodleian Library, and that this sum shall be carried without fraud or deduction to the University chest.

In the second place; that all scholars, after having been entered on the University matriculation-book, shall pay, each according to the state and dignity of his father (servitors excepted), another sum of money equal in amount to what they are at present bound to pay, which shall be lodged in the University chest, to the same use of the Bodleian Library.

The University hath also resolved to decree, with the consent

of the curators of the Bodleian Library, that once every term, or oftener should occasion require it, on a day and at an hour appointed by the Vice-Chancellor on the day before, the curators shall hold a meeting in the library, or (if for good reasons it seem expedient) in some other proper place, in order to consult on the purchase and disposal of books; and that they shall cause a catalogue of the books which they have added to the library at the public charge in the course of the year last past, to be deposited at the end of Michaelmas Term with the several heads of colleges and halls, and also in the library of every college and hall, and that in the catalogue shall be entered the title by which every book is distinguished, with the price set against it; and an account shall be rendered at the same time of the monies also which have been received and laid out agreeably to this ordinance.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute on the sixth day of the month of December, and agreed upon its terms on the thirteenth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord 1779; it was published in the House of Congregation on the nineteenth day of the month of January, three days previously to the holding of the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and eventually it was published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-second day of the same month of January, in the year of our Lord 1780.

STAT. TIT. VI.

SECTION 5.

Vol. I. "OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR TAKING DEGREES IN MEDICINE."
p. 52.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the number of years to be employed in hearing the Public Professor of Medicine, in order to qualify for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

It is enacted, that every person who applies himself to medicine shall, before he attains the bachelorship in that faculty,

take the degree of Master of Arts ; and after having become an inceptor in that faculty, he shall be bound to attend the public reader in medicine with diligence and care for an entire year, reckoning from the day of his admission to regency.

STAT. TIT. VI.

SECTION 5.

“OF THE TIME, &C.”

CHAPTER 3.

Of the number of years to be employed in hearing the Public Professor of Medicine, in order to qualify for the Inception in Medicine.

Vol. I.
p. 53.

It is enacted, that a party desirous of being advanced to the doctorship in medicine shall, after taking his degree of Bachelor in Medicine, attend the public reader for three whole years before he is admitted to inception in that faculty.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statutes, and on maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed upon the terms of them on the twenty-ninth day of the month of October ; the statutes were published in the House of Congregation on the ninth day of the month of November, and three days previously to holding the Convocation, in conformity with the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and they were finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the twelfth day of the same month of November, in the year of our Lord 1781.

STAT. TIT. IX.

SECTION 7.

“OF THE CREATION AND LICENSING OF A PRESENTEE WHICH MUST BE GONE THROUGH BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.”

Vol. I.
p. 120.

Of the Creation and Licensing of the Presentee to be performed by the Vice-Chancellor.

AFTER all the presentees have made oath before the senior

proctor, each of them (in order of seniority) shall fall on his knees at the Chancellor's feet, and between the proctors, and Mr. Vice-Chancellor shall say in his ear, as at a scrutiny—

“You must state, on your allegiance to the University, whether you have a benefice or benefices ecclesiastical to the value of forty pounds, or any other ecclesiastical income, whether in lands or monies, to the value of forty pounds, or other ecclesiastical or civil income, whether in lands or monies, to the value of three hundred pounds a year, excepting University profits” (which sum, so far as it regards ecclesiastical benefices, is not reckoned after the true and proper value of the subject appraised, but after the First Fruits and Queen's Valuation thereof taxed in the Exchequer of King Henry the Eighth); whereunto the presentee shall answer, “I have,” or “I have not.” But if he answers that he has it not, he is to be asked again whether he has an ecclesiastical income to the value of five shillings, or a civil one to the value of five pounds a year, to which he shall answer as before; and if he acknowledges that he has, he shall pay for wine alone. In the next place, if the parties are presented to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after they have all returned to the presenter and taken their places beside him, he shall take their right hands severally (in the order of seniority) and place them before the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, and (on the bedell repeating his Christian name) the Vice-Chancellor shall say—“Mr. A. B., I admit you to lecture in every book of Aristotle's Logic, and in those Arts also which to a certain extent you are bound to have attended; and furthermore, by my own authority and that of all the University, I empower you to enter the schools, lecture, dispute, and do all things else which appertain to the degree of a Bachelor of Arts.”

If the party is a bachelor in civil law—“Sir,” or “Mr. N., I admit you to lecture in the Imperial Institutions.”

If he is a bachelor of medicine—"Mr. N., I admit you to lecture in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates."

Lastly, if he is a bachelor of divinity—"Mr. N., I admit you to lecture in the Epistles of St. Paul."

But if the parties are presented for inception in any faculty, while they are kneeling on their knees at the feet of Mr. Vice-Chancellor and have their hands on the book, the Vice-Chancellor is to say—"Mr. Doctor, Master, or Sir, you or ye shall promise to keep the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of this University." Answer, "I do."

"Also, you swear to become a real inceptor within the year, unless you obtain a dispensation." Answer, "I will become such an inceptor."

"Also, you swear not to become an inceptor elsewhere than here." Answer, "I will not become an inceptor elsewhere."

But should any person after having made the above oath (and without obtaining a dispensation) still not become an inceptor, he is in consequence of the omission to be deprived not only of the degree to which he was last presented, but of all others which he has previously taken.

Next, the Vice-Chancellor shall put the book upon the candidates' heads and say—"In honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in furtherance of holy Mother Church and of learning, I do, by my own authority and that of the whole University, give you licence to become an inceptor in the Faculty of Arts (or in the faculty of law, medicine, or divinity), and to lecture, dispute, and do all other things which belong to the station of a doctor or master in that faculty, upon your fulfilling the requisites for that solemnity: in the name of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." And while uttering the last words, he shall, with the due obeisance, uncover.

Lastly, the presentees are to rise and kiss, first, the Vice-Chancellor, next the presenter, then the senior proctor, and last of all the junior proctor. When the above particulars

have been gone through, and the candidates have made their bow to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the proctors, and the masters regent, they are to leave the Convocation House (with the bedell and presenter at their head) in the same order in which they entered it; and after putting on the dress suitable to the degree to which they have been presented behind the screen of the house, they shall immediately return (the bedell and presenter leading) into the house, and after making due reverence to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the proctors, and masters regent, they are to retire (in the reverse order to that in which they entered) with the senior heading the others.

But if the presentees are admitted to the bachelorship in arts, they shall proceed (with the bedell and presenter at their head, and the rest following) to the Schools of Arts, where the presenter, after mounting the chair and uncovering, shall propose three questions to each of them, and shall read verses concerning the several questions; and upon the bachelors' perusing them, he is to propound an argument in them respectively, to which the several bachelors shall answer in this form:—"Aristotle shall answer for me next Lent." And after this is done, the presentees are to be escorted home together with their presenter by the bedell.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and upon mature deliberation on its subject matter, they agreed upon its terms on the tenth day of the month of February; it was published in the House of Congregation on the eleventh of the same month, three days before the Convocation was held, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and lastly, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the same month of February, in the year of our Lord 1783.

THE
STATUTES AND ORDINANCES
MADE AND ESTABLISHED BY THE
CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE FOUNDATION AND INSTITUTION IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF A
POETICAL LECTURESHIP
BY HENRY BIRKHEAD,
SOME TIME FELLOW OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

WHEREAS the reading of the ancient poets conduces not only to sharpen and highly polish the natural abilities of young men, but also to advance severer literature, both sacred and humane, and forasmuch as the aforesaid Henry Birkhead hath, in order to leave to posterity a record of the devotion of his mind to literature, founded a Poetical Lecture in the University of Oxford, which is to be read for all time, and he hath by his last will bequeathed an annual income for its support, we decree that the said lecture shall be read and given in manner and form as follows:—

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p. 298.

1. The reader shall be either a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Civil Law, or a person distinguished by some superior degree.

2. The reader shall be elected in full Convocation; and at the end of five years, to be counted from the time of his election, either the same person shall be re-elected, or another shall be substituted in his place, according as the

majority of the voters sees fit ; meanwhile with the following caution and provision, that no one shall be continued in the lectureship for more than ten years, and that another person from the same house is not to be elected in immediate succession.

3. The reader is to lecture in the School of Natural Philosophy on every first Tuesday in full Term at two o'clock ;* but if any feast falls on that day, he is to lecture on the Thursday next following, at the hour and place aforesaid.†

4. The proceeds left for the support of the lecture shall be annually received and demanded by the Vice-Chancellor, and out of them the fine for a reader not lecturing shall be five pounds, on every occasion, which sum shall be reserved to the use of the University.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute on the twenty-eighth day of the month of June ; it was published in the House of Congregation on the ninth day of the month of June aforesaid, three days before holding the Convocation, conformably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and finally, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on Tuesday, the thirteenth of July, in the year of our Lord 1768.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statute [that is to say, clause 3], and after maturely weighing the matter, agreed upon the terms on the fifteenth day of the month of March ; it was published in the House of Congregation on the nineteenth day of the same month, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and it was at length published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-third day of March, Ann. Dom. 1784.

* "Three o'clock in the afternoon." So in Stat. 1708.

† "And if the Commemoration is celebrated at the usual period of the Act, he is also to lecture in the Theatre before the Philological Exercises begin." 1708.

TITLE XV.

A NEW STATUTE FOR PUTTING DOWN UNACADEMICAL
EXPENSES.

IN order that the younger members of the University may have, as it is right they should, the more leisure for their studies, and that riot and ostentation may be banished from these seats ; and furthermore, to the end that unacademical expenses may be diminished, and even if possible put down, it is enacted,

Vol. II.
p. 13.

First, that no member of the University, before he obtains his bachelor of arts degree, or, if a student in civil law, before he has completed four years from his matriculation, shall be allowed to keep or engage a horse or servant, either of his own or any other man's, or on hire, except on petition under the seal of the parent or guardian (if there be any, if not, on the petition of the party himself), to be made known to his tutor and the head of the college or hall wherein he lives, and to be approved of by the same parties for a reasonable cause. Nor, indeed, is a bachelor of arts or a student of civil law who has not completed the time above mentioned to be so allowed [to have a horse or servant], except for a reasonable cause to be approved of by the head of the college or hall wherein he lives.

The instrument of approbation in the above instances is immediately to be taken by the head of the college or hall to the Vice-Chancellor, and by him entered on the register.

But if any person is found guilty before the Vice-Chancellor or proctors of offending in the above particulars, he shall, in the first instance, be rusticated from the University for three months ; in the second, for six months ; and in the third, for a whole year.

Moreover, any townsman detected in keeping the horse of any scholar to whom leave in manner aforesaid has not been given, against the effect and forms of the present statute, or in trying by advice, artifice, or in any other manner, to

defeat the present statute, shall, on the first occasion, be forbidden to trade with the scholars for one month ; on the second, for six months ; on the third, for ever, and he shall lose the enjoyment of the privilege, if he be a privileged person.

And in order that these provisions may have the more force and effect, the several heads of colleges and halls are bound to take diligent care that they are observed by their scholars, and that if any persons offend against them, their names are reported to the Vice-Chancellor for condign punishment.

Secondly, that no member of the University, before he takes his degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor in Civil Law, shall be allowed to keep or have a dog or dogs, of any kind, under any pretence.

Furthermore, since that bane of the present age, we mean the unbridled and ruinous fondness for games wherein there is a monied stake, hath to some extent made inroads upon the University itself, whereby, from the minds of young men being given to horse-races and cock-fights, the name and reputation of the University may be impaired ;

It is enacted, that henceforth no pupil of the University shall engage either as principal or party interested in a horse-race, either by riding himself or by subscribing to sweepstakes for the purpose, or in any other manner whatever, nor attend cock-fights (barbarous, undoubtedly, as they are, and evidently unworthy of a person of education and a gentleman), nor in any way meddle therein, under pain of rustication from the University for three months on the first occasion ; for six months on the second ; and for ever on the third.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute ; and after maturely weighing the matter, agreed upon its terms on the thirtieth day of the month of November ; it was published in the House of Congregation on the

sixth day of the month of December, three days before the holding of the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and finally, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1785.

STAT. TITLE VI.

SECTION 4.

“OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR TAKING DEGREES IN CIVIL LAW.”

Vol. I.
p. 51.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the number of years to be employed in attendance on the public Professor of Civil Law, in order to qualify for the degree of Doctor in Civil Law.

It is enacted, that any person desirous of being advanced to the degree of Doctor in Civil Law shall, in case he took the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law after becoming Master of Arts, attend the public reader in civil law for five full years (to be counted from the day of his admission to the above-mentioned degree) before he is admitted as an inceptor in that faculty.

“But any party who resolves to practise in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts of this realm is permitted (provided that in proposing his grace a declaration is made in this behalf, and is also sanctioned by oath before the senior proctor previously to his admission to the degree), if he be a bachelor in civil law, to become an inceptor in that faculty after employing four full years in attending the public professor of civil law.”

The form of the oath is to be as follows:—

“You swear that you are a candidate for this degree of doctor with the intention of being in good faith [*admitted] of the number and college of the London Advocates, practising in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts of this realm, and [*on admission in those courts] a real practitioner.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

* The words between the brackets do not appear in the Convocation Register.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and on maturely weighing the matter, agreed on its terms on the twenty-fifth day of the month of May; it was published in the House of Congregation on the twenty-eighth day of that month, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the tenth day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1789.

THE STATUTES

FOR THE

ANGLO-SAXON LECTURESHIP,

WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY THAT MOST APPROVED PERSON

RICHARD RAWLINSON,

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

WHEREAS the excellent Richard Rawlinson, Doctor of Civil Law, hath, of his exalted affection for literature, bequeathed by his last will to us, the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, certain fee-farm rents, to the intent that out of the income thereof a Lecture in the Anglo-Saxon tongue might be founded, and he willed that the reader of this lecture, who is to be chosen by the House of Convocation from five years to five years, should be subject to the laws thereafter to be passed by the same in all particulars regarding the duty of that function:

It is enacted, that the lecturer shall, within a year from his election, read in the course of full Term in the School of Natural Philosophy one solemn lecture, expressed

in the vulgar tongue, after first giving ten days' public notice, or else he is to be mulcted of his whole stipend for the year.

2. That after the first year, he shall deliver annually in Lent, at a proper hour and place, a series of prælections embracing twelve lectures at fewest, unless he is prevented by grievous illness or some very urgent reason, which must be made known to the Vice-Chancellor, and be approved of by him, and he shall then appoint, with the consent of that officer, some other person to fill his place.

3. It is furthermore ordained, that before the series of prælections is begun, one month's public notice of the hour and place whereat the lecture is to be delivered shall be given to every college and hall, and that four scholars, to be named by the Vice-Chancellor, may attend the prælections without payment; saving, however, to the lecturer the right of claiming from his other hearers such a sum as shall be from time to time settled by decree of the House of Convocation.

4. The fine for not reading the above complete series of prælections shall be in every instance fifty pounds, which are to be deducted from the reader's stipend; with this caution, that every sum of money claimed from him by way of mulct shall be put out at interest for the use of the foundation. Provided always, that the charge against him of not reading shall be made to the Vice-Chancellor within the year before he takes his stipend, and that after the lodging of the information the burthen of proving that he discharged his duty shall lie on the reader.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose the above statutes, and after maturely weighing the matter, agreed upon its terms on the seventh day of the month of December; the statutes were published in the House of Congregation on the ninth day of the same month, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement

of the statute in that behalf; and were finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1795.

A NEW STATUTE

FOR INCREASING THE STIPEND OF CERTAIN VICARS.

FORASMUCH as the Most Serene Mary, sometime Queen of England, granted to the University a number of rectories, set apart for certain uses, together with the right of patronage of the churches;

It was the pleasure of the University to enact and decree, that whenever hereafter it should see fit to support its vicars in those churches by any aid and bounty, and to augment their stipends, either with money taken from the University chest, or by the grant of some part of the rectory itself to the use of the vicar, there shall always be inserted, either in the decree of Convocation or in the indentures regarding that matter, a clause (that was used some time ago in the decree of Convocation of the month of November, A. D. 1773) whereby it shall be made manifest that the augmentation is granted to the vicar "on condition of constant residence in the parish, and not otherwise:" provided, however, that this statute shall be nowise deemed to apply to the present vicars of the churches.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound the present statute, and after mature deliberation on the matter, agreed on its terms on the thirty-first day of the month of October; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the third day of November, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1796.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 2.

OF EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

CHAPTER 1.

Of appointing Examiners, and of the Senior Proctor's charging them with an Oath.

To the end that the learning and progress in polite literature of all persons respectively who take degrees in arts, or who become inceptors in civil law before they do so in arts, may be more certainly ascertained by the Congregation of Regents, it is enacted that each individual shall undergo an examination before he is admitted to supplicate for his grace ; but seeing that from various reasons the old practice of examination by the masters necessarily regent is very ill adapted to the present times, the University hath willed and decreed that six public examiners shall be appointed out of the number of those who have previously become inceptors in arts or in civil law, two of whom are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and two by each proctor, with the nominees' consent, and afterwards approved of by the venerable House of Convocation, and the Congregation likewise. And in order that all the particulars of the present matter may be done with the more caution and completeness, the nomination is in the first instance to be made known to the House in Congregation, and then at the next congregation the names of the examiners are to be severally submitted to the votes of the regents ; and lastly, three days afterwards, they are to be proposed in like manner in full Convocation for final approbation or rejection by the house. Provided always, that this appointment of examiners is to be so restricted that there are never to be two examiners at one time from the same college or hall.

Of the above six examiners, three are to go out of office

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p. 85.

every year, in the first instance by lot, or by arrangement among themselves ; and next, those who have discharged the same office for two years ; and in their room are to be substituted three others, of whom the Vice-Chancellor is to name one, and each proctor one, in the form above defined. Provided always, that no one who has discharged the duty of examiner for a whole year shall be nominated to the same office again before the lapse of another year.

It is the duty of these examiners to examine all who seek for degrees in arts or in civil law before becoming inceptors in arts, with such a distribution of this most serious undertaking among themselves that three at fewest shall always be present at every examination (by turns, as far as possible), and shall bestow assiduous exertion upon it for the whole time.

The examiners are to be fortified with procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools during every day of the examination when the proctors are not there, and are besides, during their office (in the same way as the masters of the schools), to be optional regents ; and before they commence their duties they are to be sworn in by the senior proctor, in the House of Congregation, in these words :—

“Mr. Doctor or Master, you swear to execute your office and duty of public Examiner diligently and faithfully with all your power, and to examine, partly in person and partly to hear examined by others, the respective candidates (at whose examination you shall be present) in the form and manner required by the statutes.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

“Likewise, you swear that neither for prayer nor reward, nor out of hatred, nor friendship, nor fear, nor hope, will you give a testimonial to any undeserving party, or refuse one to the worthy.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

“In like manner, you swear by no means to disclose the vote which either you yourself give, or which any other examiner gives, in regard to the grant or refusal of a testimonial to any person.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Form and Manner of the Examination.

THE examinations of the bachelors and under-graduates are to be held on different days; and it is a most desirable and momentous object, that as many members of the University as possible, of all orders and degrees, should be present at the examinations. But in order that there may not be an entire failure of hearers, or a wearisome and cumbersome crowd of candidates, there shall always be six, and six only, of those persons who have not yet got a degree, examined in one day; but (if the senior proctor and examiners think right) bachelors of arts, either alone or together with any number of persons distinguished by the same degree, provided only that they be not more than six, may submit themselves to examination.

Provided that, on the last day of examination in every term, if six examinees cannot be got together, a fewer number of candidates of any degrees may be examined at the same time.

The senior proctor is to fix the examination days, and he is to assign a certain day, attested under his hand, to the several examinees, on which they are to pass their examination, and he shall immediately make it known to the examiners; and he shall, besides, enter in a register, which he is always to keep by him for the purpose, the names of the parties to be examined, together with the day assigned.

Nevertheless, it is provided that no person's examination shall be available for the form who shall offer himself for examination before the beginning of the thirteenth term from the time of his matriculation, saving those persons who are indulged by the University in being advanced to a degree after completing the full period of three years in academical studies.* All persons of the latter class may undergo exa-

* See Tit. VI., Sect. I., Chap. 1, Vol. I. pp. 31, 32, and App. Vol. I. p. 313.

mination after the commencement of the ninth term, to be calculated from the time of their matriculation. Furthermore, after Hilary Term, in the year 1802, no scholar in the faculty of arts, or in the faculty of civil law, shall be admitted to undergo examination without having been present within the year immediately preceding the day of his own examination, twice at least at the ordinary examinations of the under-graduates during the whole time. Also, in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this statute, the day of every examination which he has attended shall be set down in the testimonial given to him by one of the public examiners in the following form:—

A. B. was present at the ordinary examination of the candidates for the degrees of A.B. and B.C.L., during the whole time.

1stly. (The day of the month and year), so I certify, C. D.

2dly. E. F.

And every candidate for the degree of A.B. or B.C.L. shall be bound to produce such testimonial to the senior proctor before leave is given him to undergo examination.

The proctor may assign any day in term (provided it be not a feast-day) for the examinations; and he must also give notice to the University of every examination-day, by affixing a notice paper on the hall or buttery door of every college and hall, before noon of the day preceding, in the form following:

“The public examination for the degree of —— will be held to-morrow. A. B., senior proctor.”

The Metaphysical School is the place assigned for the examinees. The hour at which they must appear to be examined is to be ten in the morning, from which, till one, they are to remain in the self-same place for the whole time, and longer, too, if the examiners see fit, who may regulate the time at pleasure. But on the days when fewer than six may be examined, agreeably to the statutes, the examiners

shall have power to put an end to the examination before one o'clock in the afternoon.

The arts or sciences, in which candidates are to be examined, must be the following; that is to say, for the degree of A.B., Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and the Elements of Mathematics and Physics. For the degree of B.C.L., Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, History, Jurisprudence, and the Elements of Mathematics and Physics. For the degree of A.M., Mathematics, Physics, Metaphysics, and History. And to these is to be added, for the last degree, the Hebrew tongue.

In regard to the requisites, of which we have hitherto given a sketch, for each degree, the examiners are to be at liberty to examine every candidate, either in all of them or in some part of them, according as they deem it expedient. For we intend nothing severe or harsh. We would study mildness in every particular, provided it be not of a kind to give the appearance of encouragement to the idleness of young men.

But always, and for every degree, an examination in Humane Literature is to be set on foot, and especially one in the Greek and Roman writers, three of whom at fewest, of the best age and stamp, are to be used.

It is, besides, incumbent on the examiners to inquire what facility each individual possesses of giving utterance to his thoughts in Latin. This they will be able to ascertain by producing some book written in English, any given passage in which every examinee must turn into Latin; or any other test whatever may be applied, by which it is likely that the examiners will satisfy themselves in the readiest way.

Again, at every examination, on every occasion, the Elements of Religion, and the Doctrinal Articles published at the Synod of London in the year 1562, wherein, according to the statutes of the University, all persons who are

intrusted to the care of tutors are to be instructed by them, must form a part.*

Provided always, that in the whole of this business of examination, it be allowable to use either the Latin or English language, as shall seem fittest to the examiners.

When each day's examination is over, all other persons shall leave the school except the examiners themselves, who are to state their opinions among themselves about the examinees, and to give a testimonial respectively, under the following form, to all parties whom they adjudge to deserve it:

The form of the testimonial which is to be given to the examinees:

“A. B. (on the day of the month and year), having been examined for the degree of _____, as the statutes require, satisfied us, the examiners: So we testify, C. D.
E. F.
G. H.”

In case it happens that a party is found unworthy of a testimonial, he is not to be allowed to subject himself to examination a second time, till after six months.

If he is again found unworthy, he is again to be rejected for six months more.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Office and Care of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in regard to the Examinations; and of remunerating the Examiners.

IN order that these statutes concerning the examination of candidates may be henceforth religiously and inviolably observed, it is enacted, that, every Term, the Vice-Chancellor at least once, and the proctors severally four times at least, shall attend the examinations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all things are done duly and according to the statutes.

* Vol. I., p. 16.

But if any examiner should so conduct himself (which Heaven forbid !) in the discharge of this most serious duty, as, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, or of both the proctors, neither to satisfy the dignity of the University nor the obligation of his own oath, or should die, or resign his office, some other person shall be immediately substituted in his place, according to the form above given, to fill his duties for the portion of the two years which remains, either on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor, or of one of the proctors for the time being, that is, the senior or junior, according as the examiner was nominated by one or the other.

And in order that not only the best thanks may be rendered to the examiners, which the University will ever give and acknowledge, but a certain pecuniary remuneration also, it is enacted, that every candidate shall pay twenty shillings at the time when his name is entered by the proctor among the persons to be examined ; and that the above monies (except three shillings for the use of the proctor's servant, which are to be reserved in the case of every examinee, according to the number of the parties examined on each examination-day), shall be taken by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, besides, take other monies to the requisite amount from the University chest, and so make always such provision that each examiner may be paid the yearly stipend of fifty pounds.

CHAPTER 4.

Of certain Extraordinary Examinations, to be held in place of the preceding, for the Degrees of A.B. and B.C.L. ; and of giving distinctions to Persons approving themselves to the Examiners in a superior way to the rest.

SINCE the human mind has no greater incentive to the development of its powers and faculties than honourable emulation ; and as it is fair that such emulation should be as much as possible kindled and kept alive by some public notice and indulgence, by way of prizes proposed ; it is

enacted, that every year, in the third week of Easter Term (and in the following week, too, if the case requires it), certain extraordinary examinations of scholars in the faculty of arts and in the faculty of civil law shall be holden. But the subject matter of these examinations must, of course, be the same as that above described for the degrees of A.B. and B.C.L., no part whatever of which will we have omitted in the extraordinary examinations.

At these examinations every one of the six examiners is peremptorily bound to attend from their commencement to the end. But if any one of them is attacked by illness, which must be deemed almost the only reasonable cause of absence, still the others, provided they be not fewer than four, are to be competent to hold these extraordinary examinations.

Every scholar in the faculty of arts, or in the faculty of civil law, who has entered on his twelfth term, and not completed his sixteenth, is to be allowed to submit himself to this examination, provided he has taken care to have his name entered six days previously on a special register, which is to be always kept for the purpose with the senior proctor, and provided he shows, by the production of a testimonial, that he has been twice present, as the statutes require, at the ordinary examinations of the under-graduates. Provided always, that the persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of being advanced to a degree, after completing the period of three years in academical pursuits, may subject themselves to this examination, if they please, after the beginning of the eighth term from the time of their matriculation.

When all who offer themselves in this way have been examined, the examiners, discarding all friendship and hatred, fear and hope, and after mature and secret deliberation had, are to pass judgment among themselves upon the candidates; and after adjudging according to the dictates of their conscience, that any persons have made the most laudable progress in the elements of religion, in the arts or sciences

pointed out by the statutes, and in humane literature, they are to see that their names, provided they be no more than twelve, are entered on a paper, each name arranged with its proper number, and in due order, so that an opinion of their merits may be formed at once, on sight of the paper, from the very places which the individuals occupy.

But if it so happens that in the construction and arrangement of this paper the examiners differ in opinion, with an equal number of votes on each side, the opinion with which the senior examiner sided is to prevail. Now, the seniority is to be estimated in this manner: that is, that of doctors according to the ordinances of Title XI., chap. 2, and that of bachelors in every faculty, as well as that of masters, according to the priority of their presentation to the degree of master of arts. Lastly, the paper is to be signed with the proper names of all the examiners, and to be read aloud in the House of Congregation by the senior examiner in form following: the scholars of the faculty of arts (or the scholars of the faculty of arts and students in civil law), who have most commended themselves to the public examiners (their names are then to follow in order), and the senior examiner is to see that the paper is printed in the same form and sent to Mr. Chancellor, to the several heads of colleges and halls, to each proctor, to the Bodleian Library, and also to the hall and library of every college and hall.

Moreover, the University has willed and decreed, that those candidates whose names are reported every year to the venerable House of Congregation in the form above given, shall, by virtue of that fact, enjoy a dispensation from all the exercises requisite for the degree of A.B., or B.C.L., which they have not performed, and the scholars in the faculty of arts from the Lent determination also, and such dispensation is granted by this present statute. Their graces, in consequence, are to be proposed, without the previous reading of any testimonial,* in the forms which follow:

Vol. I.
p. 148.

* Vol. I., p. 91.

For the A.B. Grace.

“Supplication is made, &c., by A.B., scholar of the faculty of arts of A. college, in which, and not in any private house, I know that he has constantly had his bed and board during the whole time required for the degree of bachelor of arts, (or, if he has not completed the time in any one college or hall, “in which partly, and partly in the college or hall of A.” &c.) that, inasmuch as he has, according to the statutes, disposed of sixteen terms in the study of logic and the other arts, and has diligently attended the public lectures in arts and been constantly present at the disputations required by the statutes, and has been publicly returned by the public examiners to this venerable House among those persons who have made the most laudable progress in the elements of religion, in the arts and sciences required by the statutes, and in humane literature, and has satisfied all the other requisitions of the University statutes, except in so far as he has had a dispensation, the above particulars may suffice for his complete admission to the degree of bachelor of arts.”

For the B.C.L. Degree.

“Supplication is made, &c., by A.B., scholar in the faculty of law, of A. college, in which, and not in any private house, I know that he has constantly slept and boarded for the whole time required by the statutes in order to the degree of bachelor in civil law, (or, if he has not completed the time in any one college or hall, “in which partly, and partly in the college or hall of A.” &c.,) that, forasmuch as he has bestowed five years upon the study of civil law, after spending two years in the study of logic, moral philosophy and politics, and other humane literature, and in hearing the lectures appointed for him by the statutes of the University, and has been publicly reported by the public examiners to this venerable House, as among those who have made the most laudable progress in the elements of religion, in the arts or sciences required by the statutes, and in humane

literature, and has satisfied all the other conditions required by the statutes of the University, except in so far as he has received a dispensation, the above may suffice for his admission to the degree of a bachelor in civil law."

If he is not an inceptor in arts, and has been, agreeably to the statutes of his college, deputed to the study of law, immediately on his first arrival at the University: "Supplication is made, &c., by A. B., scholar in the faculty of law, of N. college, that inasmuch as he has diligently attended the lectures appointed for him by the University statutes, and has spent five years in the study of the civil law, and has attended the public professor," &c., as above.

Besides, if at these extraordinary examinations, after the number of twelve candidates is filled up, there are others also, who have in an eminent manner recommended themselves to the examiners, a second paper also is to be drawn up and adjusted by the standard of the former paper in the form following: "The scholars of the faculty of arts (or the scholars of the faculty of arts and the students in civil law) who have eminently approved themselves to the public examiners;" and it must be read by the senior examiner in the House of Congregation under the same form, (which reading is to be deemed a substitution for the testimonial which is otherwise required to be exhibited before the petition for the grace,*) and then, this paper, too, is to be printed and taken to Mr. Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, each proctor, and also to the hall and library of every college and hall. But we would have no person entered on either of these papers who has either been notoriously careless about humane literature or in respect to any one of the arts or sciences in which he was to be examined, however far in his rear he may have left all the other candidates as to the other arts or sciences. But the examiners should always keep in mind and hold it a sacred construction

* Vol. I., p. 91.

of their oath, that no party who has been found to have neglected the elements of religion is to be deemed "worthy" even at the ordinary examinations, and much less entitled to be entered on either of the above papers.

It is besides ordained, that the above nomination of the public examiners by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in Hilary Term, is annually to be notified to the house at the congregation to be holden next after Ash-Wednesday ; and then, at the next following congregation, the names of the examiners are severally to be submitted to the votes of the regents ; and, finally, they are three days afterwards to be proposed in full Convocation, in like manner, for ultimate approbation or rejection by the House.

The first nomination, therefore, of the six public examiners is to be signified to the regents at the congregation to be holden next after Ash-Wednesday in the year 1801, and then the other particulars, also, which concern their appointment, are to be gone through in the way above ordained. As respects all other matters, these statutes are not to take effect before the tenth day of October in the said year ; on which day, for all future times, the examiners who are annually appointed anew in Hilary Term are to enter into their office. Meanwhile the old mode of examination is to prevail.

But all persons are to take notice, that after the thirtieth day from the confirmation of these statutes by the venerable House of Convocation, no person's examination shall, on any ground, be available to him for the form, if he offers himself for examination before the commencement of the thirteenth term from the time of his matriculation, saving those persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of being advanced to a degree on their completing three full years in academical studies ; and with the further exception of those who shall be forthcoming for examination in Easter Term, in the manner above prescribed.

Lastly, it is enacted, that a special register of all the examinations (of whatever kind they may be, whether ordinary or extraordinary) is to be kept with the examiners in the Metaphysical School, in order that resort may always be had thereto, if a question should at any time arise in the congregation of regents about the matter.*

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after mature deliberation on the subject, agreed upon the terms on the twelfth day of the month of May; they were published in the House of Congregation on the seventeenth day of the same month of May, three days before holding the Convocation, agreeably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf, and they were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-first day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1800.

TIT. IX.

“ OF THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE REGENT MASTERS.”

SECTION 3.

OF PETITIONING FOR GRACES.

CHAPTER 1.

Conditions precedent, on the part of the Supplicant, to Petitioning for a Grace.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., p. 91, bearing the same heading.

CHAPTER 2.

The Conditions for proposing Graces.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 92, 93, which bears the same heading.

* See a new Statute for examining Candidates for Degrees, published and confirmed in Convocation on the sixteenth of June, A.D. 1807. See, also, a new clause to Sect. 2, Chap. 3, confirmed in Convocation on the first of March, A.D. 1809.

CHAPTER 3.

The General Form of Petitioning for Graces.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 93, 94, which bears the same heading.

CHAPTER 4.

The Special Forms of Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

For a Bachelor of Arts.*

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, which bears the same heading, but substituting, in p. 97, l. 4, "two years" instead of "four years."

CHAPTER 5.

Of simply granting or refusing Graces.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 98, 99, which bears the same heading.

CHAPTER 6.

Of not revealing the Votes when Graces are granted or refused.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., p. 99, which bears the same heading.

CHAPTER 7.

Of showing cause for thrice refusing a Grace immediately after the end of the Third Congregation.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 99, 100, which bears the same heading.

CHAPTER 8.

The Form of pronouncing that Graces are granted.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., p. 100, which bears the same heading.

* A new form of Grace for a Bachelor of Arts was enacted June 22nd, A.D. 1808.

SECTION 4.

OF DISPENSATIONS.

THIS section is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 101, 102, 103, 104, which bears the same heading.

SECTION 5.

OF THE PRESENTATION OF PERSONS INTENDING TO GRADUATE.

THIS section is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, which bears the same heading.

SECTION 6.

OF THE OATHS OF THE PERSONS PRESENTED.

THIS section is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 110, 111, down to the words "general college," at l. 3, which bears the same heading.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound the above statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed upon the terms on the tenth day of the month of June ; and they were published in the House of Congregation on the fifteenth day of the month of June, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf. Finally, they were published and confirmed in Convocation on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1801.

TITLE XVI.

OF THE SERMONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Sermons to be Preached in the Forenoon on Sundays during Term.

It is enacted, that on every Sunday during Term (saving in so far as other provision is made in these statutes), a sermon in English shall be delivered in the forenoon by the heads of colleges, by the dean and prebendaries of

Vol. I.
p. 167.

Christ-Church, by the two professors of divinity, and by the professor of the Hebrew tongue, in the following routine: provided always, that the heads of colleges may interchange these turns in preaching, among themselves, as they please:

Christ-Church

Magdalene College

New College

Christ-Church

All-Souls College

Merton College

Christ-Church

Corpus Christi College

Queen's College

Christ-Church

St. John's College

Trinity College

Christ-Church

Brase-Nose College

Oriel College

Christ-Church

Wadham College

Lincoln College

Christ-Church

University College

Exeter College

Christ-Church

Balliol College

Jesus College

Christ-Church

Pembroke College

The Regius Professor of
Divinity

Christ-Church

Worcester College

The Margaret Professor

Christ-Church

Hertford College

The Professor of the Hebrew tongue.

Moreover, it was the pleasure of the University that the above sermons should be delivered in St. Mary's Church, saving, that whenever the dean or a prebendary of Christ-Church has to preach, they, or any others also who supply their places, and also those persons who deliver the solemn sermons at Christmas, on the day of our Lord's passion, and at the feast of our Lord's ascension, are allowed to preach in

Christ-Church Cathedral. If any party fails to comply, he is to incur the same penalty as those who omit to preach.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Sermons which are to be given on the Forenoons of Sundays out of Term, and on Lent-Sundays and on Feast-days in the Forenoon, and on Sundays in the Afternoon throughout the year.

It is enacted, that out of Term, every Sunday morning (except on Easter-Sunday, when sermons are to be delivered in the respective colleges before the Holy Communion), and also on Lent-Sundays in the forenoon,* and on every Sunday in the afternoon, throughout the year, (except during the long vacation,) and on every feast-day throughout the year, (excepting those which fall during the long vacation,) an English sermon shall be delivered in St. Mary's Church, except in so far as other provision is made in these statutes. The preaching of these sermons in routine is peremptory on the doctors of divinity and the bachelors of divinity, the doctors and bachelors in civil law, and the masters of arts (whether students in divinity or in civil law) being priests or deacons, but not on the masters before they have completed two years from their inception, nor on the bachelors of law until they have completed three years from the taking of their degree: so that when it comes down to the divine who is the absolute junior, the preaching turns are again to revert to the doctors in divinity. Provided, that both the Vice-Chancellor and proctors for the time being, and all of those who are bound to give sermons on the forenoon of the Sundays in Term, are always to be excused from taking the turns in routine.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Lent Sermons at St. Peter's in the East.

It is enacted, that, as was the custom formerly, every Sunday during Lent, and also on Easter-Sunday, in the afternoon, a

* See a New Clause decreed in Convocation, June 14th, A.D. 1819.

solemn sermon in English is to be delivered at St. Peter's in the East; and that the power to name and assign proper persons to deliver the above sermons shall rest with Mr. Vice-Chancellor: provided, however, that those persons are first considered who, by the statutes of their colleges, are obliged to deliver any one of these sermons in their proper persons.

Also, that the names of this latter class of preachers, who are obliged by the private statutes of their colleges to preach these sermons, are to be entered on the University register, as was the ancient practice.

CHAPTER 4.

Of Certain Extraordinary Sermons at St. Mary's Church.

It is enacted, that (besides those sermons which must be preached in routine, as above mentioned, on Sundays and feast-days, by the heads of colleges, the doctors and bachelors in divinity, and the masters of arts, and bachelors of law, other sermons also, out of the routine, are to be preached at fixed and stated periods, in the church of St. Mary the Virgin: that is to say, at the feast of the Queen's Inauguration; and on the Fifth of November, for the common delivery of the whole nation from the Gunpowder-Plot; on the Thirtieth of January, being the day of the martyrdom of King Charles the First; and on the Twenty-ninth of May, being the day of thanksgiving for the Restoration of the King and Royal Family. The above sermons, following the public prayers, are to be delivered by some person assigned by the Vice-Chancellor to that duty.

Besides, there must be added to these extraordinary sermons, the eight divinity lectures which the Reverend John Bampton, M.A., appointed by his last will to be preached in St. Mary's Church, within the commencement of the last month of Hilary Term and the end of the third week of Trinity Term in every year. But the University enacts and declares, that these lectures or sermons are

always to be preached on Sundays in Term and in the morning within the appointed period.

Also, on Quinquagesima Sunday and the last Sunday of the month of June, in the forenoon, and on Pentecost Sunday both in the fore and after noon, English sermons are to be preached by persons specially deputed by the Vice-Chancellor to that duty. Also, sermons are to be preached on the Act-Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon, and on the Tuesday* next after the Act, and at both of the county meetings called Assizes, wherein certain persons are to be specially appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. Provided always, that with regard to the person whose fortune it is to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to preach the Latin sermon on the Tuesday† after the Act, (if he is not a bachelor of divinity, and has not completed the time required by the statutes for that degree) he shall be allowed to be admitted to the degree of bachelor of divinity before preaching the sermon, without petition for any dispensation on that head. Also, at the beginning of every Term, and on Ash-Wednesday, which begins the fast, a Latin sermon is to be given in the presence of the bachelors who will have to determine, and they must appear in their hoods (with the rheno, or lamb's skin, exposed), and they are to take their seats, according to custom, on the masters' benches, while a Latin sermon is preached, which must be given in routine by the professors of divinity, and the other graduates in divinity who are in holy orders, or, in their stead, by other persons, to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Anniversary Sermons which are to be Preached out of St. Mary's Church.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 170, 171, which bears the same heading.

* Wednesday, by Decree of Convocation, 22nd June, A.D. 1808.

† Wednesday, by Decree of Convocation, 22nd June, A.D. 1808.

CHAPTER 6.

Of Approving the Preachers.

It is enacted, that no one shall ever presume to preach in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, or elsewhere, in the presence of the University, without having been approved by the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor: and he must be in holy orders, too, and have taken the degree of master of arts at last two years previously, or that of bachelor in civil law three years previously.

CHAPTER 7.

Of giving Notice to the Preachers, and punishing those who absent themselves.

It is enacted, that the persons who are to preach in English shall have at least two months' previous notice, and those who are to preach in Latin three, through the upper bedell in divinity, if they are present in the University: but if not, a paper, showing the time when the individual is to preach, must be left with the head of the house, or his deputy, or the treasurer or bursar for the time being. But not only the persons actually resident in the University, but all, too, who have their names entered on the buttery-book of any college or hall, are to have notice in routine to preach these sermons. And every party so warned, is bound within the space of one month from the receipt of the notice, to make a public return, by delivering personally, or through the head of his house or his deputy, or the treasurer or bursar, a paper to the upper bedell of divinity, stating whether at the time fixed he will discharge his duty in his own person. But if he does not intend to preach himself, and the time when he ought to preach falls out of Term, or on any other day in Term but Sunday, he is further bound to name some competent substitute in the same paper, who is to have the Vice-Chancellor's approbation, and who both can and will supply the absentee's turn. But if the sermon is to be preached on a Sunday in Term (only excepting the sermons

which are allowed by the statutes to be preached out of St. Mary's Church,) no other person but one of the select preachers to be hereafter named is to be permitted for any reason to take his place.

But, if any person on receiving the notice, or the paper above mentioned, shall not see that it is delivered to the bedell within the time appointed, or shall not preach either in his own person or by some other person as above mentioned, he shall be fined five pounds to the University; and the bedell is to incur the same penalty if any person through his fault (in not giving notice, as he ought) should fail to appear.

CHAPTER 8.

Of the Appointment of certain select Preachers.

It is enacted, that ten preachers shall be appointed and chosen from the doctors and bachelors in divinity and civil law, and the masters of arts who are in priests' orders, and have completed two years at least from their inception, or who, if they are bachelors in civil law, have enjoyed the distinction of that degree for three years at least. The appointment of these preachers is to be made (but not without their consent) by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, the regius professor of divinity, and the reader of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, three of them at least being agreed, and one of whom is always to be the Vice-Chancellor. Provided, that immediately after the appointment, the names of the preachers are severally submitted in full Convocation to the suffrages of that venerable house for approbation or rejection.

It will be the duty of these preachers, in routine, and after the order of seniority, as far as may be, (unless they come to some different arrangement among themselves,) to preach on the Sundays in Term, both in the morning and afternoon, at St. Mary's Church, in place of all the

persons who, having had due notice, do not make their return within a month to the superior bedell in divinity that they will take their own turns ; and the bedell is bound to give notice to the preachers of each preaching turn without any delay. Provided always, that the heads of colleges, if there be any of them among the select preachers, may, whenever it falls to their lot to preach, claim their right of preaching in the forenoon if they please.

Of the above ten preachers, five are to go out of office every year, in the first instance by lot, or by an arrangement made among themselves ; next, those who have discharged the office for two years ; and five others are to be substituted in their room, who must be assigned in the way above prescribed, and be approved by the venerable House of Convocation. But if any one of the preachers dies or resigns his office, another person shall be immediately put in his place in the form above described, and must take the other's turns for the portion of the two years' term which has not at the time elapsed.

Provided always, that no one who has discharged the duty of select preacher for the entire period of two years shall be appointed again to the same office, except after the expiration of another year.

CHAPTER 9.

Of Remunerating the Preachers.

SINCE scarcely anything seems to have a greater tendency to the advancement of true religion or the dignity of the University itself than that holy preaching should be duly performed ; and as it is perfectly fair and just that they who discharge this most important office should, in some way or other, receive an adequate remuneration ; it is enacted, that the doctors and bachelors of divinity, and masters of arts being priests or deacons, (the masters not before two years from their inception, and the bachelors of

laws not till three years complete from the time of taking the degree,) shall be bound respectively to pay the sum of three shillings* every quarter of the year; except the Vice-Chancellor and proctors for the time being, whom the University has always willed to be exempt from all routine in preaching, and with the further exception of all the persons who are bound to give sermons in the mornings of the Sundays in Term. But each of the latter persons must pay five pounds five shillings to the University chest for each of his preaching turns. The superior bedell of divinity is bound to demand the above sums of the head of every college, or the treasurer, or bursar, by charging not only the persons actually resident in the University, but all, too, who have their names entered on the buttry-book of any college or hall, and to hand the money over to the Vice-Chancellor forthwith. Out of these monies, the Vice-Chancellor is, in the first place, to pay the bedell thirty† pounds a-year for

* At a Convocation held on the 19th of November, A.D. 1812, upon the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that the doctors and bachelors of divinity, the doctors and bachelors in civil law, and the masters of arts (who are in priests' or deacons' orders) should be bound to pay respectively the sum of two shillings and sixpence instead of three shillings every quarter of the year, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly to agree to the proposal.—Register of Convocation, 1812.

At a Convocation held on the 14th of June, A.D. 1819, upon the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that, with the exception of the persons whom the University has chosen to except, the doctors and bachelors of divinity, the doctors and bachelors of civil law, and the masters of arts (who are in priests' or deacons' orders), the masters not earlier than two years from their inception, and the bachelors of law not until after the completion of three years from the taking of the degree, should be bound to pay respectively the sum of two shillings instead of two shillings and sixpence every quarter of a year, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly to agree to the proposal.—Register of Convocation, 1819.

† At a Convocation held on the 19th of November, A.D. 1812, on the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that the sum of thirty pounds, which this house had formerly assigned to the superior bedell of divinity, should be augmented to the sum of fifty pounds, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly to agree to the proposal.—Reg. of Conv. 1812.

At a Convocation held on the 14th of June, A.D. 1819, on the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that the sum of fifty pounds, which this house for-

his own use, in return for his additional exertion and labour ; and then, after drawing other monies also from the University chest, if need be on any occasion, (meaning the monies demandable from members of the University by decree of Convocation passed in the year* 1802,) he shall make it his special care that every preacher, according to the occasion, shall always be paid the following sums, immediately upon the delivery of the sermon, that is to say :—

Every person who preaches an extraordinary sermon in English at St. Mary's Church, (except the Bampton lecturer,) and also the Easter Sunday sermon in the afternoon, at the church of St. Peter in the East, the sum of six pounds six shillings.

Every person who preaches before the University on a Sunday in Term, (except the anniversary sermons, which, according to the fifth section of this statute, are to be delivered out of St. Mary's Church,) five pounds five shillings.

Every person who preaches at the church of St. Peter in the East on a Sunday afternoon during Lent, or on a feast-day during Term at St. Mary's Church, five pounds five shillings.

Lastly, every person who preaches before the University, according to these statutes, on a Sunday, or feast-day out of Term (excepting the anniversary sermons which are to be delivered, according to Sect. 5. of this statute, out of St. Mary's Church), four pounds four shillings.

merly assigned to the superior bedell of divinity, should be augmented to the sum of seventy-five pounds, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly to agree to the proposal.—Reg. of Conv. 1819.

* Decree of Convocation, A.D. 1802 :

At a Convocation held on the 7th of May, A.D. 1802, on the proposal of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly that the sum of four shillings should in future be demandable from members of the University, by decree of the venerable House, and be set apart for the purpose of answering the annual stipends of the public examiners and for other public uses ; but, in all instances, with the previous sanction of the venerable House.—Reg. of Conv. 1802.

It is also enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor shall annually furnish an account of all the monies received and expended by the University, according to this ordinance ; and further, that in Michaelmas Term he shall draw up a paper, and take care that it is delivered to the several heads of colleges and halls, and also at the library of every college and hall, in order that all persons may see clearly what the state of this matter is, what has been received and spent in the course of the year, and what amount of such monies remains in the University chest, after taking the accounts.

CHAPTER 10.

Of the Commemoration of the Public Benefactors of the University at the Solemn Sermons delivered within the University.

It is enacted, that in the prayer before the Latin sermons at the commencement of every Term ; and also at the sermons in the fore and after noon at the Act, and also at the feast-day of the Queen's accession, and before the judges or justices of assize, express and grateful mention shall be made by every preacher belonging to our University of Oxford, of the public benefactors of the University of Oxford, that is to say, of the most illustrious Prince Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester ; John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury ; Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London ; Margaret, Countess of Richmond ; Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth his consort ; Richard Lichfield, Archdeacon of Middlesex ; Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal and Archbishop of York ; Henry the Eighth ; Queen Mary ; Queen Elizabeth ; King James ; Thomas Bodley, Knight ; Henry Saville, Knight ; William Sedley, Knight ; Nicholas Kempe, Knight ; Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity ; William Camden, Knight ; Richard Tomlins, Knight ; William Heather, Doctor of Music ; Charles the First, King and Martyr ; Edward, Earl of Clarendon ; William Laud and Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishops of Canterbury ; Henry, Earl of Danby ; Henry Birkhead, Esquire ; King George the First ; John Radcliff, Doctor of

Medicine; Nathaniel Baron Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Richard Rawlinson, Doctor of Civil Law; Charles Viner, Knight; George Henry, Earl of Litchfield; Charles Godwyn, Bachelor of Divinity; John Bampton, Master of Arts; Francis, Baron Godolphin; John Sibthorpe, Doctor of Medicine; John Wills, Doctor of Divinity;* George Aldrich, Doctor of Medicine;† and King George the Third,‡ or any other person whom the University may be pleased in time to come to enter on the Benefactors' Album, under penalty of ten shillings in every instance of omission. On other occasions no one is bound to make mention of them.

CHAPTER 11.

Of avoiding Matter of Offence and Dissension in Sermons.

THIS chapter is the same, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 173, 174, which bears the heading, "Of avoiding matter of Offence and Defence in Sermons."

CHAPTER 12.

Of attending the Divine Offices, or Solemn Prayers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the Public Sermons.

IT is enacted, that all the doctors, masters, graduates, and scholars, shall be diligent attendants at the divine offices, or solemn prayers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the sermons which are publicly delivered before the University, and shall be present at them from the

* At a Convocation held on the 20th of October, A.D. 1808, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly that the name of the Rev. John Wills, D.D., late Warden of Wadham College, should be entered on the Album of the public benefactors.—Reg. of Conv. 1808.

† At a Convocation held on the 26th of November, A.D. 1816, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly that the name of that very excellent person, George Aldrich, M.D., formerly of Merton College, and founder of the lectures on anatomy and chemistry, should be entered on the Album of the public benefactors of the University.—Reg. of Conv. 1816.

‡ At a Convocation held on the 10th of March, A.D. 1821, it was the pleasure of the venerable Assembly that the name of the most august King George the Third, of blessed memory, a patron of letters and a lover of the University, should be entered among the benefactors.—Reg. of Conv. 1821.

beginning to the end, with due reverence and attention until they are finished : and that no one shall stroll away to any other church or churches, so long as such divine offices and sermons are delivered before the University, under pain, on non-compliance, of being fined three shillings and four pence.

But no person on any occasion, be his degree and condition what it may, shall either mingle in any way with a congregation of persons dissenting from the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or be present at any sermons or divine offices whatever, that are not openly celebrated in places set apart for those purposes by Episcopal authority, as it is received in the Church of England.

But should any party be found offending against this statute, he is to be fined, on the first occasion, six shillings and eight pence ; on the second occasion, thirteen shillings and four pence ; and, moreover, he is to be seriously cautioned by the Vice-Chancellor, who is to be assisted by the proctors and the heads of houses at their ordinary meeting ; but on the third occasion, he is to be removed from the University for ever.

Lastly, it was enacted, that the appointment of the select preachers is always to take place during Michaelmas Term, that is to say, in the month of November in every year, after the manner above described. But that in the present year the first appointment of these preachers should be made within three months from the confirmation of the present statutes by the venerable House of Convocation.

Moreover, all who ought to preach in the Michaelmas Term next following are to have two months' previous notice ; and are bound to deliver the paper, in the form above prescribed, within three months after receiving notice, to the senior divinity bedell.

As to all other matters, these statutes are not to come

into operation and take effect before the tenth day of October next ensuing.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound the present statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed upon its terms on the twenty-eighth day of the month of November; it was published in the House of Congregation on the third day of the month of December, three days before the holding of the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was at length published and confirmed in Convocation on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1803.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 2.

OF EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

CHAPTER 1.

Of appointing Examiners, and of the Senior Proctor's charging them with an Oath.

To the end that the Congregation of Masters Regent may be the better informed of the learning and advancement in polite literature of the petitioners for the earliest degree, whether in arts or in civil law, it is enacted, that every single under-graduate shall submit to an examination before he is admitted to supplicate for a grace.

But since, from various causes, the old mode of examining by the masters necessarily regent is but very ill suited to the present times, the University has lately decreed that public examiners should be appointed, and a new form of examination set on foot; wherein, as we already find that several points may be altered for the better (for practice is almost always introducing some novelty, so that what a man deemed the best, he rejects upon experience), the University has thought right to re-model the regulation afresh.

Vol. I.
p. 85, &c.
Vol. II.
p. 29, &c.

Wherefore the statute framed A.D. 1800 is to be deemed abrogated, and the present statute to be substituted in its room.

Henceforth there are to be four public examiners, of the number of those persons who have at some time become inceptors in arts or in civil law, and who are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and both proctors, with their own consent, and are afterwards to be approved by the venerable Houses of Convocation and Congregation alike ; in such manner, that the first nomination is to rest with the Vice-Chancellor, the second with the senior proctor, and the third with the junior proctor ; and this order of nominations is to be kept for ever. And in order that all particulars in this matter may be transacted with the greater caution and integrity, the nomination is first to be made known to the House in Congregation ; then at the next Congregation the names of the examiners are to be submitted severally to the votes of the regents ; and at last, three days afterwards, they are to be proposed in full Convocation, in the same way, for final approbation or rejection by the House. Provided always, that this appointment of examiners is to be made in such manner that there are never to be two examiners from the same college or hall at the same time.

Of these examiners, those who have discharged the duty for two years are annually to go out of office ; and so many others as will make up the number of four are to be substituted in their places, on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, in the manner and order above defined, and they must be approved of in the form also defined above, by the venerable Houses of Convocation and Congregation.

Provided always, that no one who has discharged the office of examiner for the entire period of two years, shall discharge the same office again till after the expiration of a year.

It will be the duty of these examiners to examine all the

persons who are candidates for the first degree, whether in arts or in civil law. It is our will that at every single examination all the examiners should always be present, and give their earnest attention during the whole time, unless any one gets leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor on account of ill health, or some serious cause which meets with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. But no leave of the kind is to be extended to any one for more than a single examination.

The examiners are to be fortified with procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools, on the several days of examination, while the proctors are away; and also during their office, they (like the masters of the schools) are to be regents at pleasure; and before they enter on their office they are to be charged with an oath, in the House of Congregation, by the senior proctor, in the terms following:

“Mr., Doctor, or Master, you swear to discharge the function and office of public examiner earnestly and in good faith with all your power, in the form and manner required by the statutes.” Answer, “I swear so to do.”

“Also, you swear that, all hatred and friendship, fear and hope, apart, you will neither give a testimonial to any undeserving person, nor refuse one to the deserving; and that, in arranging the paper of the candidates, you will assign to each person a class according to his merits, and neither admit any one who is undeserving, nor reject the deserving.” Answer, “I swear so to do.”

“Also, you swear, in nowise to disclose the vote which you either gave yourself, or which any other examiner gave, in passing judgment on the merits of the candidates.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

CHAPTER 2.

Of holding the Examinations, and of admitting the Candidates.

THERE shall be assigned for holding the examinations four

weeks in Michaelmas Term, beginning with the tenth day of the month of November; four also in Easter Term, which are to be counted inclusively from the Thursday next following the second Sunday after Easter-Day. But if the beginning of any examination falls on a feast-day, its commencement is to be put off till the day immediately following.

The persons who will have to undergo examination in either of these Terms must give in their names, either personally or by their tutors, to the senior proctor, for insertion in the special register that is kept at the senior proctor's, and is duly apportioned to the above Terms; but on condition that no person waits upon the proctor for this purpose later than three days (so as to leave three entire days) before the examination is to begin.

Provided always, that no man's examination is to be available for the form, who offers himself for examination before the beginning of the fourth year* from the time of his matriculation; excepting those persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of promotion to a degree after completing the space of three years in academical studies.† All of the latter class may submit themselves to examination after the commencement of the third year, calculating from the period of their matriculation.

No person, again, is to be allowed to undergo examination if he has not been present, within two years next before the Term of his own examination, during two days at fewest, at the public examination for the whole time. And, in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this statute, the days of the examination whereat he was present shall be taken down in writing, and a testimonial delivered to him by one of the public examiners, in form following:

* See Vol. I. pp. 56, 57, and Vol. II.

† See Vol. I. pp. 31, 32, 313, and Vol. II.

“ A. B. was present at the public examination for the entire time.”

First (giving the day of the month and year). “ C. D.

Secondly, “ So I certify,” E. F.”

Every candidate is bound to exhibit such a testimonial personally, or by his tutor, before the senior proctor, at the self-same time as he gives in his name among the candidates ; and the proctor is not justified, when a testimonial of the kind is not produced, in entering any person among the number of the candidates.

The senior proctor, upon full information in the way above appointed of all the persons who wish to be declared candidates in any Term, is bound to enter their names immediately on a paper in alphabetical order, and he must afterwards see that the paper, after it has been accredited by his handwriting, and printed under the heading [the order of the examinees for Term, A. D.], is taken to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the junior proctor, the examiners respectively, and both to the public dining-room of every college and hall, and to the private one of the masters, and that it is posted on the gate of the Bodleian Library, the Metaphysical School, and the robing-room of the venerable House of Convocation ; all of which particulars are to be done in such manner, that, if possible, two whole days may pass between the publication of the paper and the commencement of the examination.

The above procuratorial paper, upon being published in the manner and form above prescribed, is to be deemed and taken, as well by the examiners themselves as the candidates, as a complete licence, warning, and notification, to all intents.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Form and Manner of the Examination.

THE School of Metaphysics is to be the place assigned for

holding the examinations. To that school, therefore, the examiners are to proceed in the terms of Michaelmas and Easter above appointed, and at ten o'clock in the morning; and the examination is then to be kept up from day to day, (until all the candidates are disposed of,) except the examiners make some variation for satisfactory reasons; in which case the examiners are directed to notify to the University the adjournment-day of the examination by a notice-paper which must be taken to the heads of colleges and halls, and must also be affixed on the hall or buttery door of every college and hall, and on the gate of the Metaphysical School, by the bailiff of the University, before noon of the day preceding, at the very latest. The form of the paper is to be as follows :—

“The Public Examination will be holden on the ”

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

The hour of ten in the morning is always to be observed in commencing each day's examination, except, that on a feast-day the examination is not to begin till after the public University sermon is over. The candidates are to be called up by name by the examiners, to undergo examination according to the order of the procuratorial paper. Any person who does not answer on being called up is to lose his place entirely for that Term's examination, except on showing a reasonable cause, which the Vice-Chancellor must approve of: and he is not to be admitted as a candidate to any other examination unless he gives in his name again with the senior proctor; and the next candidate is to be called up on the same terms, and so of the rest. But should the Vice-Chancellor confirm any cause of absence, still that candidate is to take the last place on the paper. Provided always, that no more than six candidates are to be admitted to undergo examination on the same day.

An examination, accordingly, is to be set on foot in the rudiments of religion, in humane literature, and in the elements of the mathematical sciences and physics ; and the order of each candidate is to be observed during the course of the examination.

In preference, therefore, to all other subjects, the elements of religion are to claim first place. And the examiners are to keep in mind and religiously to observe this construction of their oath, that a defect on that head cannot be compensated by any other merits of the candidates, be they what they may : so that any person who does not satisfy the examiners on this most momentous subject is to obtain no testimonial whatever.

The most holy Gospels in Greek are those which are always to be used ; some passage out of which is to be tendered to the candidate for explanation, and the questions growing out of that interpretation are to be disposed of.

Recourse is also to be had to the Doctrinal Articles published at the Synod of London, in the year 1562, wherein all those who are intrusted to the guardianship of tutors are, in accordance with the University statutes, to be instructed by them.* The questions on the points of doctrine themselves are to be brief and lucid : and then appeal is to be made to the passages in Holy Writ, on which the point of doctrine in question chiefly rests in proof.

Moreover, the evidences, as they are called, or the arguments by which the truth of religion, both natural and revealed, is supported, are not by any means to be deemed foreign to the examination.

By the term “humane literature” we mean not only the Greek and Roman languages, but rhetoric, also, and moral philosophy, in so far as they are derivable from the ancient authors. We account logic, in like manner, as a part of that literature. Three Greek and Roman writers, therefore, of the best age and character, is the minimum to be used.

* Vol. I., pp. 15, 16.

Provided always, that in case Aristotle is called in, as the master of logic, he is not, for that reason, to be reckoned among the three writers.

Furthermore, the examiners must make trial of every examinee's powers in delivering the thoughts of his mind in Latin. This they will be enabled to ascertain by tendering to each candidate a book in the vernacular tongue, from which he is bound to render any given passage into Latin: or by any other mode whatever in which it is probable that the examiners will be most easily satisfied.

But in respect to humane literature, and the elements of the mathematical sciences and physics, the examiners are at liberty to examine any candidate either in them all or in any part of them, as they think best; provided, that logic has its due importance, and that the three Greek and Roman writers are always used. For we intend nothing severe or harsh. We would in every case have an eye to indulgence, so as it is not of a kind to look like patronizing the idleness of young men. Provided always, that no examiner shall be allowed to examine a candidate of the same house with himself.

The examination of each candidate shall, as far as may be, be dispatched at one spell, so that no other candidate is to be called up before it is completed. But if, after the oral examination of a candidate is done, anything remains to be made good by him on paper, the examiners may consider the examination so far complete as immediately to call upon the next candidate.

Provided always, that throughout this business of examination, the Latin or English language may be used according as the examiners think most expedient.

Every day when the examiners see fit to call up no other candidate for that day, the senior examiner shall publicly announce the day appointed for continuing the examination. And after finishing any day's examination, all other parties shall leave the school, with the exception of the examiners

themselves, who are to pass among themselves a decision on the cases of the candidates, and respectively to give to all whom they find deserving of it, a testimonial in form following :—

“ A. B. (stating the day of the month and year), upon being examined conformably to the statutes, satisfied us the examiners.

“ To that effect we give our testimony.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. K.”

Should it so happen that a party is found unworthy of this testimonial, he is still to be allowed to offer himself again as a candidate at the following examination of any Term.

When the examination for any Term has been dispatched, the examiners are to retire on the very day, if possible, or else on the next, to the Metaphysical School, and to hold there a deliberation at their leisure and in secret ; and, all hatred and friendship, fear and hope, apart, they are to pass judgment among themselves on the merits of all the candidates who have obtained the above testimonial, and to distribute them into classes.

Of the classes there is to be a twofold series : whereof, one is to be considered as appropriated to polite literature, and the other to the mathematical and physical sciences.

Those persons who appear to be so superior to the other candidates in either series as to be thought worthy of some eminent commendation, are to be entered on the first class of the above series ; and on the second, those who shall turn out to have made a laudable progress, although not such as merits the highest distinction. All the rest who have satisfied the examiners, are to be entered on the third class, and must be content to receive a testimonial.

We wish the first two classes to be entered on a paper writing, of which the form is to be as follows:—

The Candidates for ——— Term. A.D. ———

	In Humane Literature.	In the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.
Class I.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B. of — College} \\ \text{C. D. of — College, \&c., \&c.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B. of — College} \\ \text{C. D. of — College, \&c., \&c.} \end{array} \right.$
Class II.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B. of — College} \\ \text{C. D. of — College} \\ \text{E. F. of — College} \\ \text{G. H. of — College} \\ \text{I. K. of — College} \\ \text{L. M. of — College, \&c., \&c.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B. of — College} \\ \text{C. D. of — College} \\ \text{E. F. of — College} \\ \text{G. H. of — College} \\ \text{I. K. of — College} \\ \text{L. M. of — College, \&c., \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

In each class * the names are to be arranged in alphabetical order. Provided always, that if any candidate in humane literature does not satisfy the examiners, he is not to obtain any testimonial at all or place in the above paper. But if the examiners shall be equally divided in opinion on the arrangement of the list, the opinion with which the senior examiner sides is to prevail, supposing him not to be of the same house as the candidate in question; in which case, the authority of the absolute senior is to be passed to the next senior.

The above seniority is to be reckoned in this way: that is to say, the seniority of doctors according to the ordinances of Title XI., chap. 2; that of bachelors in every faculty, and of masters also, according to the priority of their presentation to the degree of master of arts.

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p. 148.

Lastly, the list is to be signed with the proper names of all the examiners and printed, and the senior examiner is to see that it is transmitted to Mr. Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, both proctors, and the dining-hall of every college and hall.

* See Chapter 3 of the new Enactment, which was passed March 1, 1809.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Duty and Care of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in respect to the Examinations, and of Remunerating the Examiners.

To the end that the above statute concerning the examination of candidates may be scrupulously and inviolably observed for the future, it is ordained, that the Vice-Chancellor shall be present on two occasions at least; and the proctors respectively, four times at least, at each examination: in order to ascertain whether the business is conducted duly and in conformity with the statutes. But if any examiner dies, or resigns his office, or so misconducts himself (which Heaven forbid!) in this most important duty as to be removed from his office by the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor, or both proctors, as a person who has not satisfied the dignity of the University, nor the obligation of his oath, some other person is immediately to be substituted in his stead, in the manner and form above prescribed, for the purpose of taking his duties for the portion of the two years which has not run out at the time.

Also, in order that not only the best thanks may be rendered to the examiners, which the University will ever give and acknowledge, but a pecuniary remuneration also, it is enacted, that every candidate shall pay one and twenty shillings at the time when his name is entered by the proctor among the persons to be examined; and that these moneys (with the exception of three shillings a man, according to the number of the persons to be examined, which sum is to be reserved for the proctor's servant, and of one shilling for the use of the University) shall be handed over by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor, who is to take other moneys besides to the requisite amount out of the University chest, (that is to say, the moneys demandable from members of the University by decree of Convocation passed in the year 1802,)* and to take care

* See Vol. II., p. 52, note †.

that every examiner is paid an annual stipend of eighty pounds.

However, the appointment of examiners already made is to remain in force so far, that the examiners who were appointed by the authority of the statute of A.D. 1800 are, notwithstanding they are more than four, to be deemed examiners appointed by the authority of the present statute, from the commencement of Michaelmas term next following, and on that account they are to be charged by the senior proctor with the oath above prescribed.

Vol. II.
p. 29.

If one or two of the examiners vacate office in any manner, no person is to be substituted in their stead, provided that four of the number still remain; but if not, new examiners are to be substituted, according to the order of the nominations above prescribed. In Hilary term, A.D. 1808, so many new examiners are to be nominated, as (reckoning those who will remain in their office for the second year) will be sufficient to make up the number of four; and so thenceforth. For, during all future times, this nomination of public examiners is annually to be made known to the house at the Congregation to be holden next after Ash-Wednesday; and then the other particulars also, regarding their appointment, are to be gone through in the manner above ordained. And the examiners who are nominated anew each year in Hilary term, are to enter into office in the Michaelmas term next following.

It is our further will, that a special register should be kept with the examiners in the School of Metaphysics; in which are to be entered on every examination-day the names of all persons who have obtained a testimonial; so that if a question should ever arise on the matter in the Congregation of Regents, appeal may always be made to this register.

But inasmuch as it sometimes happens, that it is found more convenient to change the days and hours prescribed by the statutes for University business, it shall be lawful

for the Venerable House of Congregation, on reasonable cause approved by the Vice-Chancellor, to change any day or hour appointed by this statute for holding the examinations. Provided, however, that the Vice-Chancellor shall give the University three days' previous notice, if he should, on any occasion, think right to refer a matter of the kind to the Venerable House of Congregation.

Furthermore, it is ordained, that this statute is not to come into force and take effect before the tenth day of October next following.

Lastly, to remove all doubt, we expressly declare that the examination of any under-graduate that has been conducted by virtue of any previous statute, is to have the effect of the examination ordained for the first degree, by authority of the present statute.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute ; and upon maturely weighing its subject matter, they agreed on the terms on the twelfth day of the month of June. It was published in the House of Congregation on the thirteenth day of the month of June, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1807.

TITLE I.

CONCERNING THE TERMS AND VACATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Number, Beginning, and End of the Terms.

Vol. I. It is ordained, that the academical year shall, conform-
p. 7. ably to the practice of latter times, contain four Terms, wherein all academical acts are to be exercised, and the same number of Vacations.

Of these the first Term is to begin on the morrow of St. Dionysius, that is to say, on the tenth of October (on which day the masters were formerly in the habit of resuming their lectures), and is to end on the eighth day before Christmas, that is to say, on the seventeenth of December, or the morrow of the day which used to be called O Sapientia.

The second Term is to commence on the morrow of St. Hilary, that is, the fourteenth of January, and to end on Palm-Sunday Eve; so, however, that the lecturers or professors are not to be bound to lecture during Lent.

The third is to begin on the Wednesday after White-Sunday, that is, on the tenth day after the Feast of Easter; and to end on the Saturday next before Pentecost.

The fourth is to begin on the Wednesday after the Feast of Pentecost, and is to be continued by prorogation in virtue of the present statute (without prejudice or inconvenience to the statutes or customs of any college or hall), to the Saturday next following the Act; and longer, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and masters-regent.

But if by chance the beginning or end of any Term shall fall on a feast-day, its beginning or end is to be adjourned to the day immediately following.

Provided always, that if the end of the third Term shall fall on a feast-day, such Term shall end on the day preceding.

But full Term, so far as regards the exercises which must needs by the statutes be performed in full Term, is to be construed as beginning on the first day of the week following the first Congregation; so that, if the first Congregation be on a Monday, the Sunday next following is to be deemed the first day in full Term.

TITLE VI.

SECTION 7.

Vol. I.
pp. 56, 57.

CONCERNING THE MANNER AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMPUTATION OF
THE TIME APPOINTED FOR TAKING THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

INASMUCH as the time appointed for taking the several degrees is in some passages of these very statutes expressed by the number of years, and in others by the number of Terms, it is provided by the present statute (in order that no handle for cavilling may be given in consequence), that wherever the time appointed for any degree is reckoned by years, the same measure of time shall be understood as appointed when resolved into Terms, assigning four Terms to every year. As, for instance, where three years are required, twelve Terms; where four years, sixteen Terms are to be understood; and so of the rest.

Moreover, in the case of the degrees which are taken for the first time by under-graduates, the time appointed for the degree is to be calculated from the time of matriculation; but if any person is matriculated in Vacation time, he is to count the Terms required for a degree from the Term following his matriculation.

But in the case of the degrees which are taken by bachelors in the respective faculties, the calculation is to be made from the time of the presentation to the degree of bachelor in that faculty. And, lastly, in the instance of the degrees which pre-suppose a master's degree, the time must be reckoned from the period of admission to regency.

Lastly, insamuch as no small number of persons think that by residing a day or two in the University they have satisfied their duty and the statutes, and have even in that way completed the Terms required for a degree, it is enacted, that no person, not having at the time obtained any degree, whether scholar of any college or hall, shall be deemed to have completed the Terms requisite for his

degree, without having resided in the University for six weeks in the Terms of Michaelmas and Hilary respectively, and three weeks in the several Terms of Easter and Trinity. Always excepting the Term in which a party shall take a degree, the first day of which shall, in accordance with the custom formerly allowed, be deemed a complete Term. A further exception must be made of the Term in which a person on his first arrival at the University is matriculated, the last day of which is to be deemed a full Term.

Provided always, that bachelors of the faculty of arts are to be considered to have completed the Terms requisite for the master's degree, if they have resided in the University for three weeks in the Terms of Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity, respectively: the same is to be rule for the students in civil law also, when they have resided twelve Terms in the University, besides the matriculation Term, during the weeks above made requisite, and (in case they ought to be examined) have undergone the public examination for the degree.

TITLE VII.

OF THE GENERAL INCEPTION IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES, OR OF VESPERIES AND THE ACT.

SECTION 1.

SPECIAL STATUTES APPERTAINING TO VESPERIES AND THE ACT.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Time of the Act.

WHEREAS, formerly, persons admitted to inception in the several faculties were used to become solemn inceptors at different periods of the year; and inasmuch as that practice has been found one of annoyance, and of little honour to the University, it was in the end resolved, by the whole body of masters regent and non-regent, that a general inception

in all the faculties should be held on one occasion for all in every year, and should be called the Comitia, or the Act. It was also enacted, that this Act should be celebrated annually on the first Tuesday in the month of July, and the Vesperies on the Saturday last preceding.

CHAPTER 20.

Of the Latin Sermon which is to be preached on the day next following the Act.

ON the Wednesday next following the Act, a Latin sermon to the clergy has been usually preached in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, at eight o'clock in the morning; and the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint, at his discretion, any one of the doctors or bachelors in divinity, or any other person, to preach the sermon, upon the preacher receiving three months' previous notice.

TITLE XVI.

OF SERMONS.

CHAPTER 4.

Of certain Extraordinary Sermons at St. Mary's Church.

Vol. I.
pp. 169, 170,
Vol. II.
p. 46.

IT is enacted, that, in addition to the sermons which are to be delivered in routine on Sundays and holidays, by the heads of colleges, doctors and bachelors of divinity, and masters of arts, and bachelors of law, as above mentioned, other extraordinary sermons, also, are to be given in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, at certain and stated times; that is to say, on the festival of the King's Accession; and on the fifth of November, for the common delivery of the whole state from the Gunpowder Plot; on the thirtieth of January, being the day of the martyrdom of King Charles the First; and on the twenty-ninth of May, being the thanksgiving-day for the restoration of the King and Royal Family. The above sermons are to be preached after public prayers, by some person who is appointed to that duty by the Vice-Chancellor.

Moreover, among these extraordinary sermons are to be reckoned the eight theological lectures which the Reverend John Bampton, M.A., ordered, by his last Will, to be given in St. Mary's church, between the beginning of the last month of Hilary Term and the end of the third week of Trinity Term, in each year. But the University enacts and declares, that these lectures or sermons are always to be delivered on Sunday mornings during Term, within the appointed period.

Also, on Quinquagesima Sunday, and on the last Sunday of the month of June, in the morning; and on Pentecost-Sunday, as well in the morning as in the afternoon, sermons in the vernacular tongue are to be preached by certain persons specially deputed to that duty by the Vice-Chancellor. Also on Act-Sunday, both in the morning and in the afternoon; and on the Wednesday next after the Act; and at both those county meetings called Assizes; for the delivery of which certain persons are to be specially appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. Provided always, that the person who happens to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to preach the Latin sermon on the Wednesday after the Act (in case he is not a bachelor of divinity, and has completed the time required by the statutes for that degree) may be admitted, without petitioning for any dispensation on that account, to the degree of bachelor of divinity, previously to delivering the sermon. Also, at the commencement of every Term, and on Ash-Wednesday, when Lent begins, a Latin sermon is to be given in the presence of the determining bachelors, who are to wear their hoods (with the rhen or lambs'-wool exposed), and are to take their seats, according to custom, on the masters' benches; and the professors of divinity, and the other graduates in divinity, being in holy orders, are bound to preach it in routine, or other persons in their stead, who must have the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor.

TITLE III.

OF OBLIGING THE SCHOLARS TO RESIDE IN COLLEGES
AND HALLS.

CHAPTER 1.

Vol. I. Of the Admission of Scholars to Colleges and Halls.—That no person shall
pp. 14, 15. take his Meals or Lodge in Private Houses.

FORASMUCH as the subjecting of scholars, as well to private as to public rule, contributes very greatly to the advancement of learning and liberal discipline, it is enacted, that all scholars of every condition shall, within a week from their first arrival at the University, be admitted of some college or hall, and be bound to take their meals and lodge constantly therein; and that they shall by no means be allowed to lodge or live for more than the time above mentioned (saving for some very important and urgent reason, of which the Chancellor or his Vice-Chancellor must approve) in the private house of any person whatever (whether privileged or not), under penalty, to defaulters in this particular, of being deprived of the University privileges during the period of such delinquency; and, should their contumacy increase, of being imprisoned or banished, at the discretion of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. Provided always, that the reason alleged by the head of the house, or, in his absence, by his vice-gerent, shall be accredited by writing under his hand, and so certified to the Vice-Chancellor. But if the Vice-Chancellor shall approve of the reason given, he shall give leave for some fixed period, but not indefinitely; and in this case, too, he shall see that this leave, after attestation under his hand, together with the writing delivered to himself, is entered on a special register which he himself is to keep; and this register is to be forthcoming at every Congregation, and at last, when the year is ended, it must be handed over to the succeeding Vice-Chancellor.

Any other person (be he privileged or not) who suffers a scholar to stay, board, or lodge in his private house, for longer than the time above stated, shall (supposing him to have had previous warning) be bound to pay ten shillings to the Vice-Chancellor, for the use of the University, for every week. But if a party shall permit a scholar to lodge or take his meals in his house for three months, he shall be deprived of the privileges of the University, in case he is a privileged person; or if a townsman, he shall be forbidden to deal with privileged persons. Provided, however, that scholars may lodge in any houses and tenements that are now, or hereafter may be, annexed to colleges or halls, wherein townsmen are not the housekeepers; provided only that this caution be observed in annexing them, that they are in such situations as to have no entrance but through the common college or hall gate. In this matter the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is to judge and have superintendence.

TITLE VI.

OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR TAKING DEGREES, AND OF THE FORMAL EXERCISES TO BE PERFORMED:

SECTION 1.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF ARTS.

Vol. I.
p. 31, &c.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Number of Years required to be employed in attendance on the Public
Lecturers in order to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It is enacted, that the scholars of the faculty of arts shall be bound, before they take the bachelor's degree, to spend four entire years, or sixteen Terms, counting from their matriculation-day, in the study of arts, and in diligent attendance, agreeably to the statutes, on the public Lecturers, within the University (that is, without living or boarding in the

private house of any person whatever, but residing, without evasion, in some college or hall); with the exception of the sons of Barons who have right of voting in the Upper House of Parliament, and the eldest sons of Baronets and Knights, and also the sons of Barons of the Scotch or Irish Peerages, to whom the University grants the indulgence (provided they are not fellows, or scholars, or foundation-members of any college or hall, and also on condition that they are entered under the above title on the University matriculation-book) of being permitted to become candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts upon making good the exercises requisite for that degree, after they have completed the entire period of three years in academical studies; or also, as to the sons of Barons, a shorter period of time, if the Chancellor sees fit.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Exercises to be done for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It is enacted, that before any person is admissible to the degree of bachelor of arts, he must respond once in Parvis to the questions of the masters of the schools. But there are to be assigned to these responsions two weeks in Michaelmas Term, counting, inclusively, from the twenty-sixth day of the month of October; two, also, in Hilary Term, from the Wednesday next following Septuagesima Sunday; and two more from the Monday following the first Sunday in Trinity Term. The persons who have to respond in each of the above three Terms are, personally or by their tutors, to give in their names with the junior proctor; and these names are to be entered on a special register, which he is to keep, and which is to be duly parcelled out in reference to those Terms; yet with this restriction, that no one is to wait upon the proctor for the purpose later than three days (so as to leave three whole days remaining) before the commencement of the responsions.

Provided always, that no man's responsion is to go for the form before the beginning of the sixth Term from the time of his matriculation, nor after the end of the ninth; saving those persons to whom the University accords the indulgence of being advanced to a degree after disposing of three entire years in academical pursuits.* The responsion of every person of the latter class is to be available for the form after the beginning of the fourth Term, and before the end of the seventh, counting from the time of his matriculation.

But if any person, in consequence of the delay arising from ill health, or any other substantial reason, fails to respond within the Terms above limited, he may still, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, respond in the course of any subsequent Term.

Also, no person is to be permitted to respond after Michaelmas Term in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, without having been present at these responsions all the time for one day at least: and in order that every person may appear clearly to have satisfied this statute, the day on which he was present is to be expressed in the testimonial given to him by one of the masters of the schools, in this form;

“A. B. was present all the while at the responsions in Parvis, (giving the day of the month and the year.) So I certify. A. B.”

And every individual is bound to exhibit the above testimonial in person, or by his tutor, at the self-same time when he gives in his name with the junior proctor; and the proctor is not to be allowed to enter any one among the respondents without the above testimonial having been shown to him.

But the junior proctor, after having finally ascertained, in the manner above prescribed, the whole number of those

* See Vol. I. pp. 31, 32, and Vol. II. p. 75.

persons who purpose responding in any term, is bound immediately to enter their names on a list in alphabetical order : then to attest the list under his hand, have it printed under this title, “ The Order of the Respondents in Term, A.D. ” and so to see that it is sent to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the senior proctor, the masters of the schools respectively, and both to the public refectory of every college and hall, and the private one of the masters, and also that it is placarded on the gates of the Bodleian Library, the School of Metaphysics, and the robing-room of the Venerable House of Convocation ; all which particulars are to be done in such manner that, if possible, a couple of entire days may intervene between the publication of the list, and the commencement of the responsions.

Also, the publication of this procuratorial list in the manner and form above given is to be deemed and taken as equivalent to every licence, monition, and notification whatever, as well by the masters of the schools themselves as by the respondents.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Form and Manner of the Responsions.

THE place assigned to these responsions is the School of Metaphysics. To that school, therefore, the masters of the schools are to proceed in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity terms above appointed, and at ten o'clock in the morning ; and then the responsions are to be adjourned (till all the respondents have been disposed of) from day to day, unless the masters of the schools for some reasonable cause decide otherwise ; in which case they are reminded to inform the University of the day which they have appointed for continuing the responsions by a notice in writing, which is to be sent to the heads of colleges and halls, and must also be posted up by the bailiff of the University before noon of

of his mind in Latin, which the masters will be enabled to make out by offering some book written in the vernacular tongue, from which the respondent is to render any given passage into Latin, or by any other course whatever, as they shall deem most convenient.

But as far as concerns logic and geometry, the masters of the schools are to be at liberty to propound their questions either in both sciences or in one only.

Provided always, that throughout this business, either the Latin or English language may be used, according as the masters of the schools think most expedient.

But every day, when the masters of the schools think fit to call upon no other respondent on that day, the senior master of the schools shall give out aloud the day appointed for continuing the responsions. And after the responsions of each day are at an end, all other parties are to leave the schools with the exception of the masters of the schools themselves, who among themselves are to deliver their opinions about the respondents, and to give to all whom they find to deserve it, a testimonial couched in these words:—

“A. B. (stating the day of the month and year) answered the questions of the masters of the schools in Parvis, for the form.

“So we attest,

C. D.

E. F.”

But should it so happen that any person is found undeserving of such a testimonial, he may, notwithstanding, in any subsequent term, provided it be within nine months, give in his name again with the junior proctor; and so on subsequent occasions.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Office and Superintendence of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in reference to the Responsions at Parvis.

IN order that this statute may henceforth be kept scrupu-

lously and inviolably, it is ordained, that in the several terms appointed for the responsions in Parvis, the Vice-Chancellor shall be present at these exercises once at least; and the proctors respectively at least twice, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all things are done duly and in conformity with the statutes.

It is also enacted, that every scholar, upon being entered among the respondents by the junior proctor, shall pay fifteen shillings; and that these moneys, at the end of the year, shall be handed over by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor.

Furthermore, it is our pleasure, that a separate register shall be kept with the masters of the schools in the Metaphysical School, and that the names of all the persons who obtain a testimonial shall be inserted therein every day; so that in case a question should arise at any time about the matter, constant appeal may be made to this register.

But inasmuch as it sometimes happens that it is occasionally found more convenient to change the days and hours set apart by the statutes for academical purposes, the Venerable House of Congregation is empowered, on reasonable cause to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, to change any day or hour appointed by this statute for holding the responsions. Provided, however, that the Vice-Chancellor shall give notice to the University three days previously, if he thinks right at any time to refer a matter of the kind to the Venerable House of Congregation.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Time within which Scholars are to be created General Sophists.

The Form of creating the Generals.

It is enacted, that those scholars in the faculty of arts who have responded in Parvis to the questions of the masters of the schools, are, at the completion of two years in the University, and not earlier, to be created general sophs.

The form of creating general sophs is to be as follows:—

On any Thursday, not being a feast day, in full term, and at ten o'clock in the morning, the abovementioned scholars who wish to be created general sophs on that day are to meet in the School of Natural Philosophy, where one of the masters of the schools (having made an arrangement among themselves as to the days) is to mount the pulpit, and to put a simple hood, that is, one neither lined with wool nor guarded with a fringe of skin, over the neck of the senior among those who are to be created, and who must take his stand near the pulpit, adding this form of words: "I make you a General Sophist." Then he is, in like manner, to create the rest as they come up in order of seniority. Provided always, that should it so happen that all the masters of the schools are absent from the University, any one of the proctors may act the part of a master of the schools in this business. Always provided, however, that every scholar shall, before such creation, produce a testimonial under the hand of the masters of the schools, to his having responded in Parvis. It is moreover enacted, that Congregation is not to be allowed to grant a dispensation *ex post facto* to any party in order to relieve him from being made a general in the manner above mentioned.

CHAPTER 6.

Of attending the Lent Lectures of the Determining Bachelors.

EVERY scholar of the faculty of arts is bound to be present twice at least, and during the whole time, at the lectures of the determining bachelors. And in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this statute, the days on which he has attended these lectures are to be taken down in writing on a separate register, and a testimonial also is to be given him by some one of the masters of the schools in this form:—

"A. B. was present at the lectures of the determining bachelors all the while.

Firstly, (giving the day of the month and year)

Secondly,

So I attest, A. B.”

This testimonial is to be read aloud in the House of Congregation by the master who proposes the candidate's grace before the petition for the grace, or by the master who presents him (if he does not supplicate for a grace) previously to the presentation.

It is furthermore ordained, that this statute, regarding the exercises requisite for the degree of bachelor in arts, is not to come into force and operation before the first day of Trinity term, in the year One thousand eight hundred and nine.

Finally, to remove all doubt, we expressly declare that the exercises of every under-graduate who has completed the ninth term, counting from the time of his matriculation, before the commencement of Trinity term in the year above stated, which have been performed in virtue of any previous statute, are to have the effect of the exercises made necessary by the authority of the present statute.

SECTION 2.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUIRED FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER
OF ARTS.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Number of Years which are to be spent in hearing the Public
Lecturers in order to qualify for the Degree of Master of Arts.

At the time of admission to the degree of bachelor, all persons become bound to dispose of twelve terms in attendance on the public Lectures appointed for them; and before the completion of that period no person is to be permitted to petition for his grace.

But if any person has performed the exercises requisite for the master's degree, and spent the residue of the period on

the study of polite literature at any other University, he may take all that time into account, as though it had been employed in this identical University: provided it be made to appear, and be attested under the seal of the University wherein he professes to have studied, or else by credible testimony.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Determination in Lent.

It is enacted that every scholar who has been presented for the bachelor's degree shall, unless an absolute grace has been granted him, be bound to a solemn determination in the course of the subsequent Lent, under pain of the grace previously given to him being holden null, unless some hindrance has arisen, and has met with the allowance of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors; in which case he may delay his determination till another Lent, but must make it good then under the like penalty.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the appointment of the Lent Collectors.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., pp. 38, 39, which bears the same heading.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Office of Collectors.

It is enacted, that the collectors shall be bound to do and perform all matters which regard the office of collectors; that is, to distribute the determining bachelors into classes, and to assign to the individuals their proper schools and days, so that every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (unless a feast-day falls upon them), from the beginning of Lent to the end of Term, they may lecture in their proper turns, and as often as is necessary.

Among the collectors, the person first presented and admitted to the degree of bachelor is to enjoy the place of

senior, unless the right of seniority belongs to the other by reason of promotion, conformably to the statutes and customs of the University.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Prayers and Latin Sermon to be performed on Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent. Also, of the Prayers that are to be read every Saturday in the Choir of St. Mary's church as long as the Lent Lectures last. Also, of the Speech of the Junior Proctor to the Determiners.

It is enacted, that on Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent, prayers and a Latin sermon are to be read in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, which must be attended by the determining bachelors, who are to wear their hoods (with the rheno or lamb's skin exposed), and are to take their seats, conformably to usage, on the masters' benches. It is also enacted, agreeably to ancient practice, that every Saturday, from the eve of the first Sunday in Lent, inclusive, down to the eve of Palm-Sunday, inclusive, and about eight o'clock in the morning, the several determining bachelors are to meet in the choir of St. Mary the Virgin to hear prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. All persons absent therefrom are punishable by fine, at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor or proctors, and the fine is to be applied to the use of the University.

After the prayers are over on Palm-Sunday Eve, the junior proctor is to make a speech to the determiners, and he must draw his matter not only from the exercises of the determining bachelors, which was the old practice, but also from the scholars' responsions in Parvis.

CHAPTER 6.

Of Marshalling the Classes of the Determiners: also, of the Time appointed for the Lent Lectures.

It is enacted, that on the Thursday and Friday immediately following Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent, and at one o'clock in the afternoon, the collectors are to be allowed, on reasonable cause approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, to

assign out of their order or class any of the determining bachelors to lecture for the form.

The rule for the classes is to be this: Those persons who have been entered in the first or second class on the public examiners' lists are to have the Natural Philosophy School assigned to them, where they are to deliver their lectures at ten o'clock in the morning.

All the others are to hold their lectures in the Schools of Natural Philosophy and History, at one o'clock in the afternoon. But no more than three are to lecture in the same school in the forenoon, nor more than eight in the afternoon, saving on the Thursday and Friday immediately following Ash-Wednesday. Provided always, that the collectors may assign three schools to the afternoon lectures on the Thursday and Friday immediately following Ash-Wednesday, and, if need be, they may advance the number of the determiners in the several schools beyond eight. The routine of lecturing is to begin with the first Monday in Lent, and to be continued to the Friday, inclusive, next preceding Palm-Sunday.

Provided always, that no one who has taken the bachelor of arts degree after Ash-Wednesday shall be allowed to determine in that Lent.

CHAPTER 7.

Of the Form of the Lent Determination.

It is enacted, that the determining bachelors shall be bound respectively to deliver a couple of lectures in prose and in the Latin language at the schools and on the days appointed to them, and that in both of those lectures some question, either in polite literature, or in moral philosophy, or physics, shall be dealt with. But the question is to be transmitted by the determining bachelor to some one of the masters of the schools three days at least before the day appointed for his lecture, in order to be approved of under the master's

hand ; on which score the latter is to receive ten shillings from each individual on both days when he lectures, and the senior master of the schools is bound, at the end of the year, to hand over all these moneys to the Vice-Chancellor.

But it is allowable for a determining bachelor to read Latin verses, instead of one of the above-mentioned lectures, provided they are not fewer than fifty, after the subject of the poem has been approved of by some one of the masters of the schools.

The forenoon lectures of the determining bachelors are severally to be kept up for a quarter of an hour at least, and those in the afternoon for the sixth part of an hour at least. But the bachelors whose lot falls on the same school and day, must respectively tender to a master of the schools a copy of their lecture, previously to the commencement of the lectures ; they must also remain in the school until the master of the schools, when all the lectures are done, gives out that they have leave to depart. But should the master of the schools see fit, before pronouncing the leave, to return publicly the copy of his lecture to the hands of any determining bachelor, that lecture is not to avail the bachelor for the form.

Lastly, it is ordained, that this statute, regarding the exercises requisite for the degree of master of arts, is not to come into operation and force before the Feast of Eggs in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the holding of the Examinations and of the Admission of the Candidates.

For holding the examinations there are to be assigned four weeks in Michaelmas Term, counting, inclusively, from the

Vol. I.
p. 85, &c.
Vol. II.
p. 29, 58.

tenth day of the month of November ; four also in Easter Term, from the Thursday next following the second Sunday after the festival of Easter. But if it happens that the beginning of any examination falls on a feast-day, its commencement is to be deferred to the day immediately following. The parties who have to undergo examination in one or other of these Terms are, either personally or through their tutors, to give in their names with the senior proctor, for the purpose of insertion in a separate register which is kept with the senior proctor, and duly divided in reference to these Terms ; but with the restriction, that no person is to call upon the proctor on this business later than three days (so that three whole days are to remain) before the beginning of the examination.

Provided always, that no person's examination shall avail him for the form, if he offers himself for examination before the beginning of the fourth year* from the time of his matriculation ; with the exception of the persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of being promoted to a degree after completing three full years in academical studies.† All these latter persons may submit themselves to examination when the third year, counting from the time of their matriculation, has commenced.

But no person is to be admitted to examination without having responded for the form in Parvis to the questions of the masters of the schools, with the exception of the persons who completed the ninth term, reckoning from the time of their matriculation, before the beginning of Trinity Term in the year Eighteen Hundred and Nine.

No person, again, is to be admitted to undergo examination without having been present, in the course of the two years immediately preceding the Term of his own examination, two days at least at the public examination as long

* See Vol. I. pp. 56, 57, and Vol. II. p. 70.

† See Vol. I. pp. 31, 32, and Vol. II. p. 75.

as it lasts. And in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this statute, the days of the examination whereat he was present are to be taken down, and a testimonial delivered to him by one of the public examiners, in form following:—

“ A. B. was present all the while at the public examination,

Firstly, (stating the day of the month and year). C. D.

Secondly,

So I testify, E. F.”

And every candidate must in person, or through his tutor, produce to the senior proctor such a testimonial, and also a testimonial of his having responded in Parvis, under the hand of two of the masters of the schools, at the self-same time when he gives in his name among the candidates; and the proctor shall have no power to enter any party among the candidates, without they produce the abovementioned testimonials.

The senior proctor, when fully informed in the way above prescribed, of all the persons who wish to declare themselves candidates in any term, must immediately enter their names on a list in alphabetical order, and see that the list is accredited by his handwriting, and is put into print under this title:—“ The order of the persons to be examined in term, A. D.,” and that it is then forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the junior proctor, the examiners respectively, and both the public refectory of every college and hall and the private dining-room of the masters, and that it is affixed on the gates of the Bodleian library, the Metaphysical school, and the robing-room of the Venerable House of Convocation: all of which particulars are to be so managed, that if possible, two entire days may intervene between the publication of the list and the commencement of the examination.

Also, this procuratorial list, upon being published in the

manner and form abovementioned, is to be deemed and taken as well by the examiners themselves as by the candidates as equivalent to all leave, monition, and notice whatsoever.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 3.

CHAPTER 4.

THE SPECIAL FORMS OF GRACES BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

Vol. I.
p. 94, &c.
and Vol. II.
p. 42.

For a Bachelor of Arts.

“SUPPLICATION is made to the Venerable Congregation of doctors and regent masters by A. B., scholar of the faculty of arts, of C. college ; wherein and not in any private house, I know that he has constantly lodged and boarded during all the time required by the statutes for the degree of bachelor of arts, (or, if he has not completed the time in any single college or hall, wherein partly, and partly in A. college or hall ;) that forasmuch as he has, according to the statutes, disposed of sixteen terms* in the study of logic and the other arts, has diligently attended the public lecturers in arts, has been created a general sophist, has undergone a public examination for a degree, and made good all the other particulars which are required by the statutes of the University ; that these qualifications may suffice in order to his admission to lecture in every book of Aristotle’s Logic, and in the other arts, so far in respect to substance and extent as he is bound by the statutes to have attended to them.” * * * *

Vol. I.
p. 94, &c.
and Vol. II.
p. 42.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Arts.

Vol. I.
p. 95, and
Vol. II,
p. 42.

SUPPLICATION is made, &c., by A. B., bachelor of the faculty of arts, of A. hall, that inasmuch as he has, according to the statutes, disposed of twelve terms† in the study of

* Vol. I., p. 31, 32, and Vol. II. p. 75. † Vol. I. p. 37, and Vol. II. p. 83.

philosophy and the other arts, has diligently attended the public lecturers, has determined in Lent, and satisfied all the other statutory requisitions ; that the above particulars may entitle him to admission to inception in the same faculty.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 4.

CHAPTER 2.

Vol. I.
p. 101, &c.
and Vol. II.
p. 43.

Of Dispensable Matter in which Congregation may grant Dispensation.

THE matter wherein the Venerable House of Congregation possesses and usually exercises a dispensing power is of the following kind :—

1. For the absence of two terms, if the party is a candidate for the bachelor of arts degree ; of three terms when for the master's degree.

2. For access to the public library.

3. That the terms bestowed on study in another University may be accounted as so bestowed in this University.

4. For a loose attendance on the public lectures.

5. For omission of circuit.

6. That the circuit gone the day before the commencement of term be deemed sufficient.

7. For the proposal of a grace by a master of some other house, if there be no master of the same house with the supplicant.

8. That a grace may be confirmed, though not registered within three Congregations.

9. That a grace granted the year before may be holden good.

10. That a bachelor who ought to have been presented in order to determine at the Feast of Eggs may still, after the lapse of the feast, be presented for determining in the course of the same Lent.

11. That a person who has taken the bachelor's degree after Egg Feast may be presented for determination during the same Lent, in case of illness or some urgent necessity ; provided always, that the alleged cause be made known to the Vice-Chancellor by the head of the house, or, in his absence, by his vicegerent, in writing attested under his hand, which must be afterwards read in the House of Congregation, and submitted to the votes of that venerable house.

12. *That a bachelor who ought to have determined in a past Lent, may determine in a subsequent Lent.

13. That a master cumulate may, after the solemnity of his presentation, use the black and common gown instead of the scarlet one.

14. That the doctors may lay aside the boots, and the masters the slippers and socks which they are bound by ancient practice to wear.

15. That students who are members of Cambridge, or of any other University, may enjoy the same degree and position with us as they have among their own men.

16. That the term may be prorogued.

17. For necessary regency.

18. That when a party seeking to be presented (to practise medicine or surgery) does not produce a statutable testimonial, nor pledge his word that he has attended at least one entire anatomical dissection, and one entire lecture on the skeleton, a dispensation may be granted him of grace for such omission.†

Lastly, if there is any cause of like nature with the above, or in which a dispensing power has been, by some special statute, conferred on the Venerable House of Congregation.

* Vol. I., p. 38. See also Vol. II., p. 83.

† Vol. I., p. 25, and Vol. II., p. 2.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 6.

CHAPTER 2.

Vol. I.
p. 112, &c.

The Statutes to which the Senior Proctor is to swear the several Presentees.

AFTER the oaths have been enforced and made before the junior proctor, the presentees are to apply to the senior proctor: and on the senior of the presentees approaching him, while the rest stand by and listen with attention, the senior proctor is audibly to read out the statutes which have reference to the degrees to which the parties are presented.

For a Bachelor of Arts.

Since he, who slighting all steps tries to reach the summit of place by the steep, seems to court a fall, it is ordained, that scholars of the faculty of the liberal arts shall, ere they aspire to the bachelor's degree therein, be bound to have bestowed four full years on the study of those arts within the University, (lodging or living the while not in the private house of any person whatever, but in some college or hall, and that without evasion,) and diligently to have attended the public lecturers as the statutes require: that is to say: during the *first year, the lecturers in grammar and rhetoric; during the †second, those in logic and moral philosophy; and during the ‡third and fourth, logic, moral philosophy, geometry, and the Greek tongue; saving the sons of barons who have the right of voting in the upper House of Parliament, and the eldest sons of baronets and knights, and also the sons of barons of the Scotch or § Irish peerage, to whom the University accords the indulgence of being promoted to a degree on making good the requisite exercises, after they have completed the entire period of three years in academical pursuits.

It is also enacted, that scholars in the faculty of arts

* Vol. I., pp. 19, 20.

† Vol. I., pp. 20, 21.

‡ Vol. I., pp. 20, 21, 23.

§ Vol. I., pp. 31, 32, and Vol. II., p. 76.

shall respond for the form in Parvis to the questions of the masters of the schools.

Finally, it is enacted, that every under-graduate shall, before admission to supplicate for a grace, undergo a public examination in the School of Metaphysics.

For an Inceptor in the Faculty of Arts.

Whereas, there is no faculty or science wherein a person can be deemed worthy of enjoying the honour of a master, unless he has during a competent period been, for a considerable time, an earnest and diligent learner therein, it is worth any one's while, who would duly reach the summit in them, by learning with effect for a suitable space of time, before he is licensed thereto, all the seven liberal arts, and the three philosophies, so to make his way through the philosophers' public and doctrinal schools respectively. Wherefore, it is enacted,* that all persons are bound to spend three entire years from the time of their admission to the bachelor's degree, in attending the public lectures before they are admissible to inception in arts : † that is to say, the first year in attendance to geometry, metaphysics, history, the Greek and Hebrew languages ; the second and third year also in attendance to ‡ Astronomy, natural philosophy, and also metaphysics, history, and the Greek and Hebrew tongues.

Also, it is § enacted, that a bachelor of arts shall, after the taking of his degree, (before he supplicates for the mastership or his licence in arts,) solemnly determine in Lent.

CHAPTER 3.

The common Form of Binding every Presentee by Oath, and of exacting from all Persons the Oath of Royal Supremacy and Allegiance.

AFTER the statutes requisite for the degree have been read

* Vol. I., p. 37, and Vol. II., p. 83.

† Vol. I., pp. 21, 22, 23, 24.

‡ Vol. I., pp. 21, 22, 23, 24.

§ Vol. I., p. 38, and Vol. II., p. 84.

over, the senior proctor is to tender the Gospel to the senior presentee ; and when the presentee has laid his hand upon it, the proctor shall address him thus :—" You swear by Jesus Christ, who is announced in this Holy Gospel, that you have observed, as far as regards the past, unless you have had a dispensation therefrom, all that has been just read ; and besides, the seventh section of the sixth Title, which you have read diligently (or listened to while another person was reading) within the space of three days last passed ; or if the party has to respond to the doctors at the Act, or will have to preach in Latin on the Wednesday after the Act, " saving in so far as you will have to respond to the doctors at the Act, or to preach in Latin on the Wednesday after the Act."

And after the others have, in like manner, laid their hands on the book :—" The same oath which A. B. has made in his person," &c.

Then the senior of the presentees shall read aloud with a clear voice (so as to be heard by all the others) the oath of the King's supremacy, and shall kiss the Gospel when tendered to him by the proctor, and after him all the others who are presented on that day ; and last of all, he is distinctly to lead with the oath of fealty or allegiance, and all the others are to repeat it after him word for word ; and in confirmation of the oath, all of them in order are to kiss the book.

TITLE XVII.

SECTION 5.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Nomination and Office of the Masters of the Schools.

THE masters of the schools are to be in number three ; of whom, one is annually to be nominated by Mr. Vice-

Chancellor, one by each proctor, in the venerable House of Convocation, on the first day of Trinity Term, from the class of masters of arts who have been admitted to regency : always excepting the persons who have been named pro-proctors in the Easter Term last preceding. Provided always, that no one who has discharged the office of master of the schools for two years shall be again nominated to the same office till after the lapse of a year. Provided also, that no one shall discharge at the same time the duties of master of the schools and public examiner.

These masters of the schools shall immediately, upon their nomination, enter upon their duties ; but they must first be charged with an oath in the following form by the senior proctor in the House of Convocation :—

“Master, you swear to execute, during your office, all manner of partiality apart, in truth and good faith, one and all of the duties which regard the office of a master of the schools.”

It thereby becomes the duty of these officers to propose the questions at the scholars' responsions in Parvis, according to the effect and virtue of the statute passed concerning these responsions ; also, to preside at the Lent lectures of the determining bachelors, according to the exigence of the statute passed in that behalf : so that one at fewest of the masters of the schools must attend all the while in the respective schools at the lectures of the determining bachelors, and two at fewest at the responsions of the scholars in Parvis, and they must see, as far as in them lies, that no offence is committed against good manners or the peace of the University, either at the lectures or at the responsions.

The masters of the schools are, in the absence of the proctors, and during the several days set apart for these exercises, to have procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools.

CHAPTER 2.

Of Remunerating the Masters of the Schools and the Pro-Proctors.

IN order that the masters of the schools and the pro-proctors may receive an adequate remuneration, it is enacted, that at the end of the year Mr. Vice-Chancellor shall receive from the junior proctor * and the senior master † of the schools those monies which they are bound to hand over to him ; and after having taken, besides, so much as is necessary out of the University chest, (that is to say, such sums as are made payable by members of the University by decree of Convocation of the year 1802,) he must always take care that each of the three masters of the schools is paid an annual stipend of eighty pounds, and each of the four pro-proctors an annual stipend of fifty pounds. Provided always, that in making these payments, those monies are taken into account which are at present due to the masters of the schools and the pro-proctors, either from the bequests of benefactors or by decree of Convocation, or on any other score whatever ; so that, summing up the whole, the stipends are not to exceed the sum above prescribed.

Lastly, it is enacted, that on the first day of Trinity Term, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, the first nomination of the three masters of the schools by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors is to take place. But the appointment already made of the two masters of the schools is to stand good, so that they are to be deemed masters of the schools appointed by the authority of the present statute.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose the above statutes, and, on mature deliberation, agreed to the terms on the fourteenth day of the month of June ; the statutes were published in the House of Congregation on the eighteenth day of the month of June, three days before the Convocation was held, according to the requirement of the

* Vol. I. p. 34, and Vol. II. p. 81.

† Vol. I. p. 41, and Vol. II. p. 86.

statute in that behalf; and were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord 1808.

THE FORM OF THE STATUTES

CONCERNING THE

DISPOSITION OF THE MONIES AND PROFITS

TO ARISE FROM THE BENEFACATION OF THAT MOST APPROVED PERSON

CHARLES VINER, ESQUIRE.

CHAPTER 3.

[Of the Reader's Office.

Vol. I.
pp. 301,
304, 305.

It is enacted, that the lecturer shall, within the year from his election, and in full Term, after ten days' previous notice, read in the School of Natural Philosophy a solemn lecture, couched in the vernacular tongue.

It is also enacted, that every year (beginning at the end of the Term of the Most Holy Trinity) he shall be bound to read diligently in the vulgar tongue, in person or by a competent deputy, a series of lectures on English law, in the school set apart for this use, or in any other place with the approbation of Mr. Vice-Chancellor. The deputy must be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, if it so happens that the lecturer suffers under illness for any short space of time, or from any other cause is absent from the University; but if the lecturer is prevented by any cause of long duration from discharging his duty in this behalf, not only the cause of his creating a deputy, but the deputy himself, must be approved of every year by the House of Convocation. The series of lectures must consist of twenty-four lectures at fewest, which twenty-four must be always read on twenty-four different days in full Term, and be so separated by convenient intervals that no more than four lectures are

to be delivered each week. Besides, all members of the University, of all orders, are to be allowed to attend these lectures gratuitously ; but bachelors in the faculty of arts, and scholars, whether in the faculty of law or arts, only upon letters of recommendation under the hand of the tutor or head of their house. Also, fourteen days' public notice at the least is to be given, before the series of lectures is to begin. But if, after such public notice, either any scholar of this foundation, or three other members of the University, be they who they may, shall give in their names as hearers, the lecturer shall be absolutely bound to read this series of lectures. Provided always, that the whole series of lectures shall be read in some single Term. Provided also, that Easter and Trinity Terms shall, for the purpose of these lectures, be deemed one Term.

The fine for the lecturer, in case he does not read the series of lectures within the year in the manner mentioned above, is to be the whole stipend for that year ; and this fine is immediately to be transferred to the fund reserved for the uses of this foundation.

Provided always, that the burden of proof shall lie on the lecturer himself ; and the Vice-Chancellor shall not be allowed to pay any part of the stipend without the lecturer first proving that he has discharged his duty.

CHAPTER 6.

Of the Election and Qualifications of the Fellows.

MOREOVER, it is enacted, that every fellow shall be elected by the House of Convocation, in the manner and form required by the statutes of the University ; and that at the time of his election he shall be unmarried, and either a master of arts or a bachelor in civil law of the University of Oxford, and a scholar or student of some college or hall therein. But at every election those who are, or who at any time have been, scholars of this foundation, supposing

them to be fit and qualified, and approved of by the decision of Convocation, are to have the preference. Moreover, every fellow who at the time of his election is not an advocate of the law of England, is to become such within one year after his election.

CHAPTER 7.

Of the Election and Qualifications of the Scholars.

MOREOVER, it is enacted, that every scholar shall be elected by the House of Convocation, in the manner and form required by the statutes of the University; and at the time of his election he is to be unmarried, and a scholar or student of some college or hall within this University, who has completed twenty-four calendar months at least from the time of his matriculation. Furthermore, every scholar must take the degree of bachelor in civil law as soon as he conveniently can, either first beginning in arts, or otherwise, as he sees fit. But before he takes his master of arts, or bachelor in civil law degree, he must, between the second and eighth year from his matriculation, have diligently attended the lecturer in the law of England during two series of lectures; and the lecturer must attest such attendance under his hand; and no one shall be allowed to propose the grace of any scholar for the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law, without first reading aloud such a testimonial in the venerable House of Congregation. Moreover, every scholar shall, within one year after taking the bachelor in civil law degree, be made (if not such previously) an advocate in the law of England. And, lastly, he must annually reside in person in the University for eighteen weeks (beginning at the end of Trinity Term), counting by the time of University Terms, until he has completed four years in the University from the time of his matriculation; and afterwards for six weeks in every year, to be counted in the same manner, until he has taken

the degree of master of arts or bachelor of civil law. And unless that residence is certified annually to the Vice-Chancellor, under the hand of the head of his house, any scholar not residing as aforesaid is to be fined of his whole stipend for that year, and the fine is to be carried over to the said money-fund.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in these statutes, and, after mature deliberation thereupon, agreed upon the terms on the thirteenth day of the month of February; the statutes were published in the House of Congregation on the fourteenth of the month of February, three days before the Convocation was held, agreeably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and, finally, they were published and confirmed in Convocation on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1809.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 2.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

§ 3. * * * * * Of the classes there is to be a twofold series, whereof one is to be deemed to appertain to humane literature, and the other to the mathematical and physical sciences.

And those persons who shall appear to excel the rest of the candidates, in either series, to such a degree as to be thought worthy of some marked commendation, are to be entered on the first class of that series; and on the second those who appear to have made a laudable though not distinguished progress. This latter class, in each series, we would have divided into two parts, by the insertion of a line, at the discretion of the examiners. All other persons who have satisfied the examiners are to be entered on the third, and must rest contented with receiving a testimonial. But the two

Vol. I.
p. 85, &c.
and
Vol. II.
pp. 64, 65.

former classes we would have entered on a list, the form of which is to be as follows :—

The Candidates for ——— Term, A.D. ———	
	In Humane Literature. In the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.
Class I.	A. B. of ——— College C. D. of ——— College, &c. &c. A. B. of ——— College C. D. of ——— College E. F. of ——— College G. H. of ——— College
Class II.	A. B. of ——— College C. D. of ——— College E. F. of ——— College G. H. of ——— College A. B. of ——— College C. D. of ——— College E. F. of ——— College G. H. of ——— College, &c. &c.

The names, both in the first class, and in each part of the second class respectively, are to be arranged in alphabetical order.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed upon its terms on the twenty-seventh day of the month of February; it was published in the House of Congregation on the first day of the month of March, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1809.

A NEW STATUTE

FOR THE PUBLIC BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Vol. I.
pp. 240-256.
Vol. II.
pp. 7, 15.

§ 1. WHEREAS the Bodleian Library is greatly increased by accessions now become continual (and which through the munificence of the University itself grow every day more noble), and has swollen to such a magnitude, that the officers can barely sustain the burden, and are far from being suitable to its splendour and dignity :

The University has thought good, upon the report of the curators, to review the regulations concerning the number, rank, and stipends of its officers and ministers, and to prescribe their respective functions, and also to define with greater accuracy certain other particulars, in order that its whole government may not be inadequate to the improved condition of so noble a library.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Number, Rank, and Functions of the Officers and Ministers.

THE librarian, or chief librarian, is, as before, to look to the whole interior management, and ever to watch over the dignity and utility of the library on all hands,

For the purpose of co-operating with the librarian, there are to be united with him two under-librarians, who enjoy the distinction of the master of arts or bachelor of laws degree at the lowest, and who at the time of their admission are, like the librarian himself, unmarried. Of these persons, the one is to have intrusted to his special care the MSS. rolls, and such other books as, for their extraordinary scarceness or value, are stored in archives or latticed cases by themselves: the other is to see to the keeping of the rest of the books. But both must, as far as possible, be in constant attendance on the librarian in the library, and, subject to his orders, must assist in searching for and arranging the books, and making out the catalogues; and are also to discharge in good faith all such other duties as the practice and interests of the library seem to require; for their several provinces are assigned to these officers with a view not only of taking the best measures for the preservation of such precious stores, but also of their acquiring the best acquaintance with the whole, the mass of books being so prodigious, and in order that a readier access may be afforded to all the helps of which students stand in need.

There are, besides, to be two assistants, or ministers (or three, if there should ever be need of them in the opinion of the majority of the curators), being either bachelors of arts or under-graduates, who must wait on the librarian and sub-librarians, execute their orders, help in searching for and putting away the books, and render diligent service at the command of their superiors in the other occasions of the library, as the case may require.

It is further enacted, that if the librarian should at any time become unequal to constant attendance in the library, in consequence of ill health or the growing weight of years, the Vice-Chancellor, with the consent of a majority of the whole number of the curators, shall appoint a deputy, who must be a trust-worthy person, and enjoy the distinction of the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law at least. The deputy, who is to be bound by the same oath and the same rules as the librarian himself, is to receive by the year (and at the same rate for any part of a year) the sum of one hundred pounds, which is to be deducted from the stipend of the librarian, and another sum of one hundred pounds out of the monies of the Bodleian. In case one of the sub-librarians is nominated to the office of deputy, a new sub-librarian must be substituted in his room as early as possible, and in the manner above prescribed.

Provided always, that the whole of this question about the nomination of a deputy, as well as the name of the deputy himself, must be submitted to the votes of the venerable House of Convocation upon ten days' previous public notice.

So far as regards the daily care of the library, it is to be a rule of the first importance, that all the officers and ministers shall, as far as may be, constantly be present therein. But for no cause whatever are all the officers to be absent at once, but either the librarian, or one of the sub-librarians, and one at least of the attendants, must be always on the spot.

In order that some leave of absence at least may be granted to these officers, every one of them may occasionally depart from the precincts of the University, provided that in each half year his period of absence does not exceed the space of thirty days, either together or at intervals. But if leave ought on good grounds to be extended to more days than is permitted by the present statute, a discretionary power (on a previous public notice of three days at least) is accorded to the general votes in the venerable House of Convocation. This must be understood with the saving, that no sub-librarian can be allowed to be absent from the University while the librarian is away ; nor is the librarian, when present, to be deprived of the aid of both sub-librarians at once, except for some pregnant and very urgent reason, to be approved of by the majority of the curators who are present in the University.

No one of the attendants is to be absent, without having first got the special leave of the librarian ; and that on pain of removal.

The sub-librarian to whom the custody of the archives is intrusted, may discharge the functions of the librarian during the latter's absences.

SECTION 3.

OF THE STIPENDS OF THE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS, AND OF THE MONIES TO BE DEMANDED AND LAID OUT FOR THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

IN order that a fair remuneration may be made to all, the University has willed and decreed that they shall receive annually as follows :—

The librarian (over and above the fees granted to him by decree of Convocation), the full sum of £400,

Each of the sub-librarians, £150,

Each attendant, £50,

The porter, £20,

which sums are to be paid by the Vice-Chancellor, by equal portions every half-year.

To these uses are to be applied,

1. The rents and profits of the farms, tenements, or possessions which the library enjoys from the munificence of Bodley himself.

2. The monies which were set apart by the munificence of Crewe for the librarian and the library.

Vol. II.
p. 9.

3. The stipends of the librarian, sub-librarian, and porter, both the old ones, and also those which were assigned to the librarian and his deputies by the statute of A.D. 1769.

4. The annual proceeds of the monies of Mr. Godwyn.

5. The annual surplus of the monies which are demandable according to decree of Convocation of A.D. 1802, after the payments made for other purposes under any prior decree or statute.

Vol. II.
p. 15.

6. The monies which, by statute of A.D. 1780, are demandable for the use of the Bodleian.

Vol. II.
p. 15.

7. The University hath willed and decreed by this present statute, that a second sum of money, equal to that which all persons are at present bound to pay by the statute of A.D. 1780, shall be paid by the same persons and in the same manner for the purposes of the library.

The whole surplus of all the above monies is to be reserved to make good the other expenses of the library; that is to say:

1. In the purchase of any books whatever, whether in MS. or print, as occasion may require:

2. For the purposes mentioned in the Bodleian statutes; and particularly for repairing any parts, as occasion may require, of the inner structure, which have become ruinous or got out of the perpendicular, whether belonging to the ancient library, or to the schools which have already been annexed, or hereafter may be annexed by decree of the venerable House of Convocation; or to repair the corridor

called in English the "Picture Gallery," so far as it is applied to the purposes of the Bodleian; and both the outer and inner roof of the ancient library.

3. To repair or renew the book-cases and shelves, and all the other appliances for the proper arrangement and distribution of the books.

4. For setting on foot the printing of a new catalogue of the library.

5. Lastly, as it is impossible to provide specially for all occasions, to meet any other expenses whatever of the library.

An account of all the monies received, whether out of Bodley's rents and profits, or from any other source, is to be rendered annually in the course of November by the Vice-Chancellor before the curators, and to be reported in the House of Convocation. The above account must also be attached to the annual catalogue of books purchased according to the statute of A.D. 1780; and be, before the end of Michaelmas term, transmitted to the several heads of colleges and halls, and also to the library of every college or hall.

Vol. II.
p. 15.

With a view of increasing the library funds, it is enacted, that if at any time, on taking the balance of the sums received and paid, any sum whatever above one thousand pounds shall remain, such sum shall immediately be invested in any of the public funds which go in English by the name of "Government Securities."

SECTION 4.

Of the Election, Nomination, and Removal of the Officers and Ministers.

It is enacted, that henceforth no person shall be elected to the office of librarian who is not distinguished by the degree of master of arts, or bachelor in civil law at lowest. But before any elector is allowed the right of voting, all persons must be bound by an oath conceived in the terms following:—

“I, A. B., promise and solemnly engage, (in the faith and duty which I am ever bound to pay to God Almighty,) that in this election of a proper and worthy librarian of this University, I am thoroughly purposed (all hope of reward apart, and without regard to any bargains, petitions, or entreaties, whether direct or indirect, of any person or persons, be they of whatever condition they may,) to give my vote to some man distinguished by the degree of master of arts, or bachelor in civil law at least, in preference to all other persons likely, as I either know or conjecture, to become candidates for this office, and whom in the absence of every corruption of a depraved mind and in the fullest integrity of my judgment and conscience, I shall deem and do deem the fittest and best person to enlarge the honour and dignity of this University, and the common good of all persons studying in the public library.”

When it shall so happen from any cause that the place becomes vacant, within ten days next following a solemn Convocation is to be holden after six days' public notice at least, at which a new librarian is to be substituted.

Vol. I. pp. 28, 29. At the election of the chief librarian, regard must always be had to the stat. Tit. IV., Sect. ii., chap. 5, in order that no successor may without interval or immediately be appointed from the same house whence the preceding chief librarian was elected. Persons who have migrated from one house to another are to be deemed belonging to the house to which they were originally admitted; with the exception of such persons as have been admitted as heads, fellows, or scholars, or under any other denomination, of any other house, who, upon such admission, are to be considered as always belonging to the house to which they were last admitted. The sub-librarians are to be nominated by the librarian, with the consent of the majority of the whole number of the curators; and this nomination is to be submitted to the votes of the venerable House of Convocation; the

Vice-Chancellor always giving previously six days' public notice. They are to be removed from office if, in the opinion of the majority of all the curators, they deserve any thing of the kind. The attendants are to be nominated by the librarian, with the approbation of the majority of the curators present in the University, and are to be removed from office by the same authority.

But all of them, immediately on their nomination, are in like manner as the librarian, (Stat. Bod. 1610, sect. 2,) allowing the necessary changes, to promise fidelity under the sanction of an oath in the venerable House of Convocation, or before the Vice-Chancellor, if the nomination takes place in vacation time.

Vol. I.
p. 242.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Keeping of the Coins.

THE chief librarian alone is to have the custody of the coins; and in order that better provision may be made for the preservation of so precious a hoard, no person whatever is to be allowed to enter the museum in which it is kept but in his presence. Moreover, it is enacted, that the librarian is never to show the coins to more than two persons at the same time without one of the curators standing by all the while, or one of the sub-librarians: in which case, four persons (and no more) may come to see them at the same time.

If the librarian is going to leave the University, he must hand over the keys of this museum to the Vice-Chancellor. And the Vice-Chancellor may, for some special reason, which brooks no delay, deliver the keys to one or other of the sub-librarians. But this librarian must understand that he is bound by his engagement to restore the keys to the Vice-Chancellor on the first opportunity; and he must also understand, that he is altogether forbidden to enter the museum for any reason, as long as he holds the keys, without one of the curators accompanying him and standing by all the while.

It is, moreover, enacted, that the coins are to be viewed every year a few days before the annual visitation of the library, in the librarian's presence, by two of the curators who are nominated by the rest to perform that duty.

CHAPTER 6.

Of the Time of Opening and Closing the Library.

THE library is to be open from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, from the feast of the Annunciation to Michaelmas.

From Michaelmas to the Annunciation from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Saving on all Sundays, and on all days whatever, either fasts or feasts, so appointed or to be appointed by public authority.

On the Eves before the Nativity of our Lord, and so down to the Feast of the Circumcision, inclusive.

On the feast of Epiphany.

On the day of our Lord's Passion; on the Eves of Easter, and the week-days immediately following Easter.

On Ascension-day, and the week-days immediately following Pentecost.

On the Dedication-days, Vesperies, Acts, and public Commemorations.

For seven days, counting from the First of September, in order that the library may be cleaned more conveniently.

For eight days immediately preceding the visitation of the library.

And on all feast-days (not otherwise provided for above) persons who come to the library are to be allowed admission immediately after the delivery of the public sermons before the University.

SECTION 7.

OF THE CURATORS OF THE LIBRARY, AND OF THEIR OBLIGATION TO MAKE A
FREQUENT INSPECTION OF THE LIBRARY.

THE curators, and they alone, are to have the right, without being accompanied by any one of the library officers, of entering those parts of the library which are under lock and key; always excepting the little museum, where the coins are kept, about which a special enactment is made above. But this is to be so construed, that no person, even in the absence of the library officers, is to be debarred the use of those closed receptacles, and especially of the schools annexed to the library; provided only, that the books, the use whereof he demands are (conformably to^r the ordinances Stat. Bod. 1610, sect. 6,) “delivered into his hand by tale, and by him returned before he leaves:” while the rest are kept under lock and key. But the curators themselves are indulged with the power above mentioned, in order that they may make constant inquiries into the state and condition of the library, and ascertain whether all the articles are duly preserved and arranged in proper order. And if they find any particular in which there has been a violation of the statutes and rules which have been lawfully established, or which may be altered for the better, they are directly to wait upon the Vice-Chancellor, who, at their request, is to summon and convent the rest of the curators; that, on joint advice, they may show what remedy is to be sought for, or what measures to be taken, according to the effect of the statutes and the authority intrusted with them. (Stat. Bod. 1610, sect. 13.) Provided, nevertheless, that in every report of the curators to the venerable House of Convocation, regard be always had to Stat. Tit. X., sect. ii., chap. 2, and Tit. XIII.

Vol. I.
p. 248.

Vol. I.
p. 256.

Vol. I.
p. 135, 150.

The curators may also assign a second day for viewing the library, especially the archives; and such a day is to precede the eighth of November some short space, in order

that on that solemn day a report may be made on all and every particular, according to the will of the founder.

Lastly, all the enactments in the statutes formerly passed, which are otherwise dealt with in the above regulations, are to be repealed by virtue of the present statute.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and, upon mature deliberation thereupon, agreed as to its terms on the fifteenth day of the month of November; it was published in the House of Congregation on the twenty-ninth day of the month of November, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the second day of December, in the year of the Lord 1813.

TIT. XVII.

SECTION 4.

OF THE PROCTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Admission of the New Proctors to their Offices.

THE same enactment, word for word, as that in Vol. I., pp. 184, 185, 186, substituting only for the parenthesis in p. 186, ll. 8, 9, the words “who have completed three years at least since the time when they took their master’s degree.”

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed to the terms on the first day of the month of May; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the thirteenth day of the month of May, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and, finally, it was published and confirmed in Convocation on the eighteenth day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1815.

TIT. XIV.

A NEW STATUTE REGARDING THE USE OF THE
ACADEMICAL COSTUME.Vol. I.
p. 151, &c.
and
Vol. II.
p. 9.

SINCE many and grievous inconveniences are beyond question accruing to our University in consequence of the lax use of the academical attire, it is enacted, that the juniors of all ranks are, whenever they appear in public within the University, to go clad in the precise academical costume.

But if any person under the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law offends in this particular, he is, in the first, second, and third instance, to be punished by the Vice-Chancellor, or either proctor, or any of their deputies, by the imposition of a literary task.

Lastly, if any person, after this punishment has been thrice imposed, shall be caught offending again in the like particular, he shall, besides, (if the Vice-Chancellor and proctors see fit,) be suspended from the degree for which he is a candidate, for one term, in each instance of offence, and his name shall be entered on the black-book or proctor's register.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute; and after maturely weighing the subject-matter, agreed to the terms on the eighteenth day of the month of November; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the twenty-second day of the month of November, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statutes in that behalf; and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-sixth day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1816.

REPEAL OF THE STATUTE TIT. VIII.

Vol. I.
p. 75.

"OF THE ORDINARY DISPUTATIONS."

WHEREAS, the ordinary disputations are but ill suited to the present times; and neither contribute to the increase of learning, nor to the honour of the University, it has pleased Convocation to abrogate the statute headed "Title the Eighth," by which these disputations are ordained.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose the above repeal; and after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the tenth day of the month of May; this statute was reported in the House of Congregation on the thirteenth day of the same month of May, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf: and it was at last published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventeenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1819.

TIT. XVI.

OF SERMONS.

CHAPTER 2.

Vol. I.
pp. 168, 169,
and
Vol. II.
p. 45.

Of the Delivery of Sermons in the Mornings of Sundays out of Term, and also in the Mornings of Lent Sundays and Feast days, and on Sunday Afternoons throughout the Year.

It is enacted, that a sermon, in the vulgar tongue, shall be preached in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, except in so far as other provision is made in these statutes, on every Sunday morning out of Term, (except on Easter Sunday, when sermons are to be delivered before the Sacrament in the several colleges,) and also on Lent Sunday mornings, (except during the long vacation,) and on every Sunday afternoon throughout the year, (except during the long vacation,) and on every feast-day throughout the year, saving those which occur during the long vacation.

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The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the thirty-first day of the month of May; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the eighth day of the month of June, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the exigence of the statute in that behalf; and was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the same month of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE STAT. TIT. XIX.

Vol. I.

“OF THE FEES WHICH BELONG TO THE UNIVERSITY, ITS OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.” pp.208,209.

LASTLY, when, by means of the bedells, all the fees which have reference to the University have been collected, such as have hitherto been deemed the bedells' own are to be deposited in the University chest, and, in their stead, the superior bedells are henceforth to receive annually the full sum of two hundred and fifty pounds each, and the inferior bedells the full sum of one hundred pounds each, which sums are to be paid by the Vice-Chancellor in equal portions at the end of every Term. Provided, however, that this scale of remuneration to the bedells is not to take effect till after the avoidance of office by the present bedells, as it may happen in each case.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed to the terms on the seventeenth day of the month of February; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the twentieth day of the same month, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1823.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

OF EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

CHAPTER 1.

Vol. I.
p. 87, &c.,
and
Vol. II.
pp. 29, 56,
87, 101.

Of Appointing Examiners, and of the Senior Proctor's charging them with an Oath.

IN order that the Congregation of regents may better ascertain the learning and advancement in polite literature of all persons who become candidates for the first degree, whether in arts or civil law, it is enacted, that every under-graduate shall, before he is admitted to supplicate for a grace, undergo an examination.

But for many reasons, and especially now that the number of young members of the University is so great, in consequence of which we have observed that an unfair amount of care and labour is thrown upon the examiners, it has pleased the University to repeal the statute which was passed on that subject in the year of our Lord 1809, and to substitute the present statute in its room. Henceforth there are to be nine public examiners to be distributed between the two schools; that is to say, six are to be assigned to the School of Humane Literature, whose province it will be to examine in humane literature all such persons as are candidates for the earliest degree, whether in arts or civil law; and three in like manner are to be assigned to the School of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, who are only to examine the candidates in the mathematical and physical sciences. The above examiners are to be of the class of persons who have at some period become inceptors in arts or in civil law, and who must be nominated, with their own consent, by the Vice-Chancellor and each proctor, and must afterwards be approved of by the venerable House both of Convocation and Congregation; so that the first nomination is to rest

with the Vice-Chancellor, the second with the senior proctor, the third with the junior proctor ; and this routine of nomination is to be maintained for ever. And in order that all the particulars of the business may be done with the more caution and integrity, the nomination is in the first instance to be notified to the House at Congregation : and then, at the next Congregation, the names of the examiners are to be severally submitted to the votes of the regents ; and, lastly, three days subsequently, they are to be proposed in full Convocation in the same manner for ultimate approbation or rejection by the House. Provided always, that this appointment of examiners is to be made with the restriction, that there are never to be in the same school at the same time two examiners from the same college or hall.

Two of the examiners in the School of Humane Literature are at the end of each examination to go out of office, and one in the School of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, that is, those who were nominated to their office first ; so that out of this number of nine, every examiner's office will be determined after three examinations. In their room will be substituted a sufficient number of others to keep up the staff of nine, who must be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in the manner and order above prescribed, and be approved of, in the form also above prescribed by the venerable Houses of Convocation and Congregation alike.

Provided always, that no one who has discharged the duty of examiner for three examinations shall again perform the same duty in the same school before the expiration of one examination.

However, in the first and second year from the passing of this statute, until such a progress has been made in the business that the examiners can go out of office each in his turn, it will be the junior's duty to retire, unless the examiners make a different arrangement among themselves.

The several examiners are to be fortified with procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools on every examination-day, when the proctors are away; and they are, besides, during their office, to be (like the masters of the schools) regents at pleasure; and the examiners whose province it is to examine in humane literature must be sworn by the senior proctor, before they enter on their function, in the following terms:—

“ Mr., Doctor, or Master, you swear that you will discharge the duty and office of public examiner with diligence and fidelity and all your power, in the form and manner which the statutes require.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear that, all hatred and friendship fear and hope apart, you will neither give a testimonial to any person who deserves it not, nor refuse one to the deserving; and that, in drawing up the list of candidates, you will assign a class to each individual according to his merits, and will neither admit any undeserving person, nor reject any one who deserves it.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear in no way to reveal the vote which you either give yourself or which any other examiner gives, when pronouncing your opinion on the merits of the candidates.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

The mathematical examiners also are to make oath as follows:—

“ Mr., Doctor or Master, you swear to discharge the duty and office of public examiner with diligence and fidelity to the utmost of your power, in the form and manner required by the statutes.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear that, all hatred and friendship fear and hope apart, you will, in the arrangement of the list of candidates, assign a class to each person according to his merits, and will neither admit any undeserving person, nor reject a deserving person.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear in no way to reveal the vote which you

either yourself gave, or any other examiner gave, when pronouncing judgment on the merits of the candidates." Answer, "I do so swear."

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Holding of the Examinations and the Admission of the Candidates.

THE Terms assigned for holding the examinations are Michaelmas and Easter, that is to say, beginning on the tenth day of the month of November, and on the Thursday next following the second Sunday after Easter-day, respectively. But if it so happens that the commencement of any examination falls on a feast-day, its beginning is to be deferred till the day next following. All persons liable to examination in either of the above Terms are to give in their names with the senior proctor, either in person or through their tutors, in order that they may be entered on a register destined for the express purpose, which is kept with the senior proctor, and is duly divided in reference to the above Terms; but with this restriction, that no person is to call on the proctor with this object later than three days (so as to leave three entire days remaining) before the examination is to begin.

Provided always, that no person's examination shall avail him for the form, unless he offers himself for examination before the commencement of the fourth year* from the time of his matriculation; except the persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of being promoted to a degree after completing the full period of three years in academical studies. All persons of this latter class may undergo examination after the commencement of the third year†, counting from the time of their matriculation.

But no person is to be admitted to undergo examination

* Vol. I., pp. 56, 57.

† Vol. I., pp. 31, 32.

without having answered the questions of the masters of the schools in Parvis for the form.

Again, no person is to be admitted to undergo examination without having been present, within the two years which immediately precede the Term of his own examination, for two days at least, at the public examination as long as it lasts. But he must be present, for one day at least, at the examination in humane literature, and on the second day at the examination in the physical and mathematical sciences, if he prefers it.

Also, in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this statute, the days of the examination at which he was present are to be noted down, and a testimonial is to be given him by one of the public examiners, in the following form :—

“ A. B. was present at the public examination during the whole time.

Firstly (stating the day of the month and year).

Secondly,

So I testify,

C. D.

Examiner in humane literature ;

[or]

E. F.

Examiner in the math. and phys. sciences.”

A testimonial of this nature, and also a testimonial, under the hand of two of the masters of the schools, that he has responded in Parvis, must be produced by every candidate, in person or through his tutor, before the senior proctor, at the selfsame time as he gives in his name among the candidates ; and it shall not be allowable for the proctor to enter any person among the candidates without such testimonials being produced. But the senior proctor, when he has finally ascertained, in the manner above given, the whole number of persons who choose to declare themselves candidates in any Term, is bound to enter their names forthwith on a list, in alphabetical order : then to authenticate it with his hand-writing, get it printed, under this heading [The Order

of the Examinees for — Term A. D.], and then see that it is transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the junior proctor, the respective examiners, and to the dining-room of every college and hall, both the general one and the private one of the masters ; and also that it is affixed to the gates of the Bodleian Library, the Metaphysical School, and the Robing-room of the venerable House of Convocation ; all which particulars are to be so timed that, if possible, a couple of entire days may intervene between the publication of the list and the commencement of the examination.

And this proctor's list, upon publication in the manner and form prescribed, is to be deemed and taken as equivalent to all licences, monitions, and notices of all kinds whatever, not only by the candidates, but also the examiners themselves.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Form and Manner of the Examination.

THE Metaphysical School and the Music School are to be the places assigned for holding the examinations. Still the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may, with the consent of the venerable House of Congregation, appoint any other place within the precincts of the schools, if a more convenient one can be found, on giving the University three days' notice thereof. On the days above stated, then, Michaelmas and Easter Terms, and at ten o'clock in the morning, the examiners are to be in attendance at the Metaphysical School, and it is their province to take the examinations in humane literature ; and thenceforth the examination is to be continued from day to day (till all the candidates are disposed of), unless for some reasonable cause a change seems desirable to the examiners ; in which case the examiners are reminded, that they ought to give the University notice of the day appointed for resuming the examination, by a programme, which must be transmitted to the heads of col-

leges and halls, and also be posted, at latest before noon of the day preceding, by the University bailiff, on the door of the refectory of every college and hall, and on the gate of the Metaphysical School.

The form of the notice is to be as follows:—

“The public examination is to be holden on day.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.”

The hour of ten in the morning is always to be observed in commencing every day's examination. Saving that on a feast-day the examination is not to be begun till after the preaching of the public sermon before the University.

The candidates are to be called up by name for examination by the examiners, according to the order of the proctor's list. Any party who does not answer to his name is to be deprived of all place in the examination for that term, saving for some reasonable cause, of which the Vice-Chancellor must approve; and he is not to be let in as a candidate at any other examination, without giving in his name again with the senior proctor; and the next candidate is to be called up, subject to the same rule, and so of the rest. But if the Vice-Chancellor sanctions any cause of absence, still the last place on the list is to be appropriated to such candidate. Provided always, that no more than six candidates are to be suffered to undergo examination on the same day. At every day's examination in humane literature, it is our will that no fewer than four examiners shall be present, who are to settle the turns of absence among themselves, according to seniority, unless they prefer some other arrangement, and should devote to it an earnest attention.

When any candidate's examination has once begun, it must, without any exception, be conducted throughout by the same four examiners. But if, after the oral examina-

tion of a candidate, any thing on paper is left for him to do, the examiners may, if they please, look into and form a judgment of the composition elsewhere than in the place of examination. Further, they may, after summoning all the candidates who are to be examined on the same day, take the actual examinations in the order which they deem most convenient.

The examination is to open with the rudiments of religion in humane literature, and with the elements of the mathematical sciences, and of physics; and this is the order to be observed at the examination of every candidate.

In preference, therefore, to all other matters, the rudiments of religion claim first place. And the examiners should keep in mind and religiously observe this construction of their oath, that a failure on this head cannot be compensated by any other merits in the candidates, be they of what kind they may; so that a person who does not come up to the examiners' standard in this most important matter, is to receive no testimonial whatever.

The Most Holy Gospels in the Greek are to be used in all instances, and some passage from them must be tendered to the candidate for explanation, and the questions growing out of that explanation answered.

The Articles of Doctrine, too, which were published at the Synod of London in the year 1562, are to be made use of; wherein, as the statutes of the University enact, the tutors are to instruct all persons entrusted to their tuition*. The questions on the points of Faith themselves are to be short and clear; and the appeal must be made to the passages in Holy Scripture from which the proofs for the point of doctrine in question are principally drawn.

Besides, the Evidences also, as they are called, or the arguments upon which rest the truth of Religion, both the

* Vol. I., pp. 15, 16.

Natural and Revealed, are in no sort to be considered as foreign to the purpose of this examination.

By the term humane literature, we mean not only the Greek and Latin tongues, but rhetoric and moral philosophy too, in so far as they are drawn from ancient authors. We account logic, also, as a part of such literature. Three Greek and Roman writers, therefore, at fewest, of the best age and reputation, are to be made use of. Provided always, that if Aristotle be used as the master of logic, he is not for that reason to be counted as one of these three authors.

A further charge on the examiners is to ascertain the facility possessed by the several candidates of expressing their thoughts in Latin. This they will be enabled to discover by the examiners proffering some book, written in the vulgar tongue, any given passage of which every candidate is bound to turn into Latin; or in any other way whatever, by which it is likely that the examiners will be easiest satisfied.

But in respect to humane literature and the elements of the mathematical sciences, and of physics, we would have the examiners free to examine every candidate, either in the whole of them or any part (as they see fittest); provided that logic is taken into account, and that the above mentioned number of three Greek and Roman writers is always acted upon. For nothing severe or harsh is in our thoughts. We would have indulgence an ingredient of all our regulations, provided it is not of a kind to give the appearance of seconding the idle inclinations of young men. Provided always, that no examiner shall be allowed to examine a candidate who comes from the same house as himself.

The examination of each candidate is, so far as may be, to be dispatched at one spell, so that till it is ended no other candidate is to be called up. But if, after the oral examination of any candidate is finished, any thing on paper remains to be done by him, the examiners may consider the

examination completed, for the purpose of calling on the next candidate immediately.

Provided always, that, throughout the business of examination, either the Latin or English language may be used, as is most expedient in the view of the examiners.

But every day, when the examiners think fit to call on no other candidate for that day, the senior examiner shall announce publicly the adjournment-day of the examination. And at the end of every day's examination, all persons are to leave the school, with the exception of the examiners, who are to pass judgment among themselves on the merits of the candidates, and respectively to execute a testimonial for each individual whom they adjudge to deserve it, in the following form:—

“A. B. [stating the day of the month and year], who was examined as the statutes require, satisfied us the examiners.

So we attest,

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

I. K.

Examiners in humane literature.”

But should it so happen that any person is found undeserving of such a testimonial, he may, still, again enter himself as a candidate at the following examination of any term.

But whenever a party proffers himself for examination in the mathematical and physical sciences also on the same day, and when his examination in humane literature is done, the senior examiner for the day is to give notice of the fact through the bailiff of the University, to the several mathematical examiners in this form:—

“A. B., having completed his examination in humane literature, is to be examined in the mathematical and physical sciences.

So I attest, C. D.,

Senior examiner in humane literature.”

Upon this notice, the three mathematical examiners are,

on the Tuesday next following, to attend at the place appointed for the mathematical examination, and there call up such candidates in alphabetical order, to examine them from day to day as occasion requires, and to confer among themselves upon their deserts. Provided always, that no person who has been examined in humane literature, shall be liable to this examination on the same or the next day, unless at his own request.

We would have these three mathematical examiners lend an earnest attention to the examination of every single candidate; but if, upon the completion of the oral examination, any paper-work remains to be done by any candidate, two only of the examiners are to be obliged to be always in attendance in the school, and they must settle the terms of absence among one another according to seniority, unless they choose to make any different arrangement.

These examiners also may, if they please, look over the written papers and form their judgment about them elsewhere than at the place of examination.

They may, also, examine the candidates who have been summoned to undergo examination on the same day in the order which they deem most convenient. But in case any one of the three mathematical examiners obtains leave of absence on the ground of ill-health, or for some very urgent reason, from the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, some other person on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, who is to be approved of by the venerable House of Convocation, may, for that turn, be substituted in his place. But a leave of the kind granted to any person is not to be extended beyond one examination. Provided also, that the examination of any candidate when once begun is to be, in all instances, completed by the same three examiners.

After the examination of any single term has been dispatched, the examiners are to go to the Metaphysical School on the same day, if possible, and if otherwise, the day

after, and to distribute the names of all the candidates into classes, and to reduce them into a list in the form above given. The series of classes is to be two-fold: one of which is to be considered applicable to humane literature, and the other to the mathematical and physical sciences.

And those persons who turn out to excel the rest of the candidates in each series so greatly as to be deemed worthy of some signal mark of commendation, are to be entered on the first class of the series; and those who come next to them are to be entered on the second or third class, according to the judgment of the examiners, or the merits of the individual.

But on the fourth class are to be entered all the rest who have satisfied the examiners.

The form of the list is to be as follows:—

THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES

IN TERM, A.D.,

WHO HAVE BEEN ADJUDGED WORTHY OF HONOUR IN EACH CLASS,
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

	In Humane Literature.	In the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	
Class I.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c., &c.	
Class II.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	
Class III.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	
A. B.	{ Examiners in Humane Literature.	N. O.	{ Examiners in the Mathematical & Physical Sciences.
C. D.		P. Q.	
E. F.		R. S.	
G. H.			
I. K.			
L. M.			

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS,
OR
OF ALL THE OTHERS WHO HAVE SATISFIED THE EXAMINERS.
XXXXX.

The names in the first three classes respectively are to be arranged in alphabetical order. Provided always, that if any candidate does not satisfy the examiners in humane literature, he shall receive no testimonial at all, or place in the list. It is also our will, that neither in the giving of the testimonials nor in arranging the list is an examiner to give his vote or opinion about any candidate, to every part of whose examination he did not devote his earnest attention.

But if, in arranging the list, the examiners should be equally divided in their votes, the opinion with which the senior examiner in each school sided is to prevail, supposing him not to be of the same house with the candidate whose case is in question; in which contingency, the authority of the absolute senior is to devolve upon the next senior. The seniority is to be calculated as follows:—that is, the seniority of doctors, according to the regulations of Tit. XI., chap. 2; that of bachelors in the several faculties, and of masters also, according to the priority of their presentation to the degree of master of arts.

Lastly, the senior examiner is to see that the list is signed with the proper names of all the examiners, and after being printed, that it is transmitted to Mr. Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, both proctors, and also to the dining-room of every college and hall.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Duty and Superintendence of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in Reference to the Examinations; and of Remunerating the Examiners.

IN order that the present statute for the examination of candidates may be religiously and inviolably observed for the time to come, it is ordained, that at every exami-

nation, the Vice-Chancellor shall be present on two occasions at least, and each of the proctors on four occasions at least, in order to ascertain that all things are done duly and according to the statutes. But if any examiner dies or resigns his office, or (which Heaven forbid!) so misconducts himself, that in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor or both proctors he ought to be removed from his office, as one who has neither satisfied the dignity of the University nor the obligation of his oath, some other person is immediately to be substituted in his room according to the form and manner above defined, for the purpose of supplying his place for the portion of the three examinations that at the time is unexpired.

And in order that the examiners may meet with a pecuniary remuneration and not acknowledgments alone, how great soever may be those, which the University makes and ever will make to them, it is enacted, that each candidate shall pay twenty-one shillings at the time when his name is entered by the proctor among the persons to be examined; and that these moneys (saving three shillings for the use of the proctor's man, and one shilling for the use of the bailiff of the University, which are to be retained out of each several payment, according to the number of the candidates) shall be handed over by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor, who is to draw other moneys besides, to the requisite amount, from the University chest, (meaning by that, the moneys which are demandable from members of the University, by decree of Convocation passed in the year 1802,) and is to make such provision that every examiner in the school of humane literature, may be paid an annual stipend of eighty pounds; and every examiner in the school of the mathematical and physical sciences the annual stipend of forty pounds.

Still the appointment of examiners which at present subsists is to remain good; so that the examiners appointed

by the authority of the Statute of A.D. 1809, are to be deemed the examiners in the school of humane literature, unless they themselves determine otherwise; and so are to be charged by the senior proctor with the oath above recited.

Other examiners are to be appointed in the course of the present Term; but in all after-times, this nomination of public examiners is to be made annually in Hilary Term, at the Congregation which is to be holden next after Ash-Wednesday; and at the first Congregation in Trinity Term is to be reported to the House; and then all the other particulars, also, regarding the appointment, are to be gone through in the manner above ordained. And the examiners so appointed are to enter into office in the term next following their appointment. It is our further pleasure, that a separate register should be kept with the examiners in the Metaphysical School, wherein the names of all those persons who have obtained a testimonial are to be entered every examination-day: so that if a question should ever arise about it in the Congregation of regents recourse may at all times be had to this register.

But as it occasionally happens to be found more convenient to change the days and hours appointed by the statutes for University business, the venerable House of Congregation is empowered, on reasonable grounds approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, to change any day or hour prescribed by this statute for holding the examinations. Provided, however, that the Vice-Chancellor shall give notice to the University three days previously, if he sees fit at any time to refer the matter to the venerable House of Congregation.

It is, moreover, ordained, that this statute (except what relates to the nomination of the examiners) is to take effect and come into force at Easter Term next following.

Lastly, in order to remove all doubt, we expressly declare, that any examination of an under-graduate, holden by vir-

tue of any former statute, is to have the effect of the examination for the first degree which is enjoined by the authority of the present statute.

But in respect to the testimonials which candidates are bound to exhibit to the senior proctor before their names are entered on the list of persons to be examined, all those given by authority of the statute of A.D. 1809 are to be deemed good.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute ; and after duly weighing the subject of it, agreed to the terms on the fourteenth day of the month of February ; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the seventeenth day of the month of February, and three days previously to holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and it was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-second day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

OF EXAMINING CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

Vol. II.
p. 60.

Of the Form and Manner of the Examination.

THE Metaphysical School and the Music School are the places to be appointed for holding the examinations. However, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may, with the consent of the venerable House of Congregation, assign any other place within the precincts of the schools, if a more convenient one can be found, provided that they give the University three days' notice of the fact. In Michaelmas and Easter Terms, then, on the days above prescribed, and at ten o'clock in the morning, the examiners whose duty it will be to examine in humane literature are to be in attendance at the Metaphysical School ; and there are immediately to

call up all the candidates in turn according to the proctor's list. But all persons who wish to be called upon, and to offer themselves for examination in the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, are to have their names entered on a new list in alphabetical order, and the senior examiner in humane literature is to see that this list is authenticated by his handwriting, and posted on the gates of the school assigned for the mathematical examinations, and that it is also transmitted to the mathematical examiners before the examination begins, in the following form :—

“The names of the persons who are to be examined in the mathematical and physical sciences.

A. B. of C. College,

D. E. of F. College.”

Then the mathematical candidates who stand in alphabetical order in this new list, are to be the first called upon to undergo examination in humane literature, and to be examined in the same manner as the rest. But when the examination of all these persons, both the oral and that on paper, is dispatched, the senior examiner for the day must, on the same day, give the several examiners in mathematics notice of it. Then the three mathematical examiners are, on the third Monday after the above notice, to give their attendance at the place assigned for the mathematical examination, and there to call up the candidates in alphabetical order, examine them from day to day as occasion requires, and pass judgment among themselves upon their deserts.

After the completion of the oral examination in humane literature of all those persons who have declared themselves candidates in mathematics, the examiners are to proceed to the other persons liable to examination, according to the proctor's list; and afterwards, the examination is to be continued from day to day, (till all the candidates are disposed of,) except the examiners see fit to make a change for some reasonable cause; in which case, the ex-

aminers are informed that they must give the University notice of the day which they have appointed for continuing the examination by a notice paper, which must be transmitted to the heads of colleges and halls, and be, besides, posted by the bailiff of the University on the door of the dining-room or buttery of every college and hall, and on the gate of the Metaphysical School, before noon at latest of the day before. The form of the paper is to be as follows :—

“ The Public Examination is to be holden on day.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F.

G. H.

The hour of ten in the morning is always to be observed in beginning the examination of every day. Saving, that on a feast-day the examination is not to begin till after the public University sermon has been preached.

The candidates are to be called up by name to undergo their examination by the examiners, according to the order of the proctor's list. Any person who does not answer is to lose all place at the examination for that term, except for a reasonable cause which must meet with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor ; and he is not to be admitted as a candidate at any other examination without giving in his name again with the senior proctor ; and the next candidate is to be called up under the same regulation, and so on. But if the Vice-Chancellor does sanction any cause of absence, still the last place in the list is to be assigned to such a candidate. Provided always, that no more than six candidates are to be admitted to undergo examination on the same day.

It is our pleasure, that at every day's examination in humane literature, no fewer than four examiners are to be present, who must bestow an earnest attention ; and the

turns of absence are to be settled among themselves according to seniority, unless they choose to make some different arrangement.

When the examination of a candidate has once begun, it must, in all instances, be brought to an end by the same four examiners. But if, after the oral examination of a candidate, anything on paper remains for him to do, the examiners may look over and form an opinion upon it elsewhere than at the place of examination. They may, also, after summoning the candidates who are to undergo examination on the same day, examine them in fact in the order which seems most convenient.

The examination in humane literature is to commence with the rudiments of religion, and with the elements of the mathematical and physical sciences; and the same order is to be observed at the examination of every candidate. In preference, therefore, to all other matters, the rudiments of religion are to claim first place. And the examiners must remember and consider this a religious construction of their oath, that a failure on this head cannot be compensated by any other merits in the candidates; so that a party who does not satisfy the examiners in this most important matter must receive no testimonial whatever.

The most Holy Gospels in the Greek are always to be used, and some passage out of them is to be proffered to the candidate for explanation, and the questions grounded on that explanation must be answered.

The articles of doctrine, also, which were published at the Synod of London in the year 1562, are to be made use of; wherein, all persons intrusted to the tuition of tutors* are to be instructed by them conformably to the University statutes. On the points of doctrine themselves, the questions should be short and clear; and then appeal should be

* Vol. I., pp. 15, 16.

made to the passages in the most Holy Scripture on which, particularly, the proof of the point of doctrine in question rests.

Moreover, the evidences, as they are called, or the arguments on which the truth of religion, both natural and revealed, is grounded, are in nowise to be deemed foreign to the purpose of this examination.

By humane literature, we mean not only the Greek and Roman tongues, but rhetoric and moral philosophy also, in so far as they can be drawn from the ancient writers. We account logic, also, as a part of such literature. Three Greek and Roman writers, therefore, at the fewest, who are of the best age and character, are to be put in use. Provided always, that if Aristotle be added as the master of logic, he is not, therefore, to be reckoned among the three writers.

It is a further charge on the examiners, to ascertain what facility every candidate has in expressing the thoughts of his mind in Latin. This they will be able to make out by tendering a book written in the vernacular tongue, out of which every candidate must render a given passage into Latin; or in any other manner whatever by which it is likely that the examiners will be most readily satisfied.

But in respect to humane literature, and the elements of the mathematical sciences and of physics, the examiners are to be at liberty to examine every candidate either in the whole of them or in any part of them, (as they deem best,) provided that logic has its place, and that the three Greek and Roman writers are always put in use. For we have no severe or harsh intentions; we would in all cases make a point of indulgence, provided it is not of a cast which might seem to second the idleness of young men. Provided always, that no examiner shall be allowed to examine a candidate from the same house with himself.

The examination of each candidate should be dispatched

at one spell, as far as possible, so that before it is done no other candidate is to be called upon. But if, after the oral examination of a candidate, any thing remains for him to do on paper, the examiners may consider his examination so far complete as to call up the next candidate immediately.

Provided always, that throughout this business of examination, either the Latin or English language may be used, as the examiners think best. But every day when the examiners mean to call up no other candidate for that day, the senior examiner shall give out the day appointed for resuming the examination. And when each day's examination is over, all other parties are to leave the school, saving the examiners themselves, who are, among themselves, to deliver their opinions about the candidates, and severally to hand to every person whom they adjudge deserving of it a testimonial in this form :—

“A. B., (stating the day of the month and year,) who was examined as the statutes require, satisfied us the examiners.

So we testify,	C. D.	} Examiners in Humane Literature.”
	E. F.	
	G. H.	
	I. K.	

But should it so happen that a person is found unworthy of this testimonial, yet he may again declare himself a candidate at the subsequent examination of any term.

We would have the three mathematical examiners by all means to bestow an earnest attention on the examination of every single candidate ; but if at the completion of the oral examination, any thing in writing remains to be done by any candidate, two only of the above examiners shall be bound to a constant attendance in the school, and the examiners must settle the turns of absence among themselves by the rule of seniority, unless they choose to make some different arrangement.

These examiners, too, may, if they please, look over and form their judgment upon what is done in writing, elsewhere than at the place of examination.

They may also examine candidates in the order they deem most convenient, provided the latter have been summoned to undergo examination on the same day.

But if any one of the three mathematical examiners obtains leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, on the score of ill health, or other very urgent reason, another person may be put in his place for that occasion, on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, so as he is approved of by the venerable House of Convocation. But no party's leave of the kind is to be prolonged beyond one examination. Provided also, that when any candidate's examination has once begun it must, in all instances, be conducted throughout by the same three examiners.

When the examination of any Term has been quite completed, the examiners shall, on the self-same day, if possible, or else on the next, make the best of their way to the Metaphysical School, and parcel out the names of all the candidates into classes, and reduce them to a list in the form above enjoined.

The series of classes is to be twofold, one of which is to be considered as appropriated to humane literature, and the other to the mathematical and physical sciences.

And all persons who are found to excel the rest of the candidates in either series, so far as to be deemed worthy of some eminent commendation, are to be enrolled in the first class of the series, and those who come next to them are to be carried to the second or third, conformably to the examiners' adjudication on the merits of the individual. But all the rest who have satisfied the examiners are to be enlisted on the fourth class.

The form of the list is to be as follows:—

**THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES,
IN TERM, A. D.**

**WHO WERE ADJUDGED WORTHY OF HONOUR IN THE SEVERAL
CLASSES,**

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

	In Humane Literature.	In the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.
Class I.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c. &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c. &c.
Class II.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c. &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c. &c.
Class III.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c. &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c. &c.
	A. B.) C. D.) E. F.) G. H.) I. K.) L. M.)	N. O.) P. Q.) R. S.)
	Examiners in Humane Literature.	Examiners in the Mathematical & Physical Sciences.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS:

OR,

**OF ALL THE OTHER PERSONS WHO HAVE SATISFIED THE
EXAMINERS,**

XXXXX.

THE names in the three former classes, respectively, are to be disposed in alphabetical order. Provided always, that if a candidate does not satisfy the examiners in humane literature, he is to obtain no testimonial at all, or place in the list. It is our further will, that no examiner shall give a vote or opinion about any candidate, either as to furnishing testimonials, or arranging the list, if the examiner has not given his diligent attention to every part of the candidate's examination. But if the examiners shall be equally divided in their votes on the question of the arrangement of the list, the opinion with which the senior examiner in each school sides is to prevail, supposing him not to be of the same

house as the candidate whose place is in question ; in which latter case the authority of the absolute senior is to devolve on the next senior. The seniority is to be calculated in manner following : that is to say, the seniority of doctors, according to the ordinances of Tit. XI. chap. 2 ; that of bachelors in the several faculties, and of masters also, according to the priority of their presentation to the degree of master of arts.

Lastly, the senior examiner is to take care that the list, after having been signed with the proper names of all the examiners, and printed, is delivered to Mr. Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, both proctors, and also at the dining-room of every college and hall.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-second day of the month of May ; the statutes were published in the House of Congregation on the first day of the month of June, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and were at last published and confirmed in Convocation on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1826.

CERTAIN CLAUSES REPEALED A.D. 1827.

TIT. VII.

SECTION 1.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the closing of the Philosophical Vesperies, and of the Inceptor's Oath.
ALSO, that they will not resume Simeon's degree, in this form : —

Master, you swear never to consent to a reconciliation with Henry Simeon, and never more to take upon you the degree of bachelor.

Every person who shall not make the above oath is to be fined by the proctors six shillings and eight-pence for the use of the University, and the proctors themselves are to levy it.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 6.

CHAPTER 1.

Vol. I. The Statutes to which the Junior Proctor is to bind by Oath the several
p. 110. Persons who are presented.
Vol. II.
p. 43.

— and if you know that any person or persons are reasonably suspected of disturbing the peace, you will denounce him or them to the Chancellor.

* * * *

You shall also swear, that you will not solemnly resume your lectures, as in a University, in this faculty, elsewhere in England than here and at Cambridge ; also, that you will not make solemn inception, as in a University, in any faculty ; nor consent that any party becoming an inceptor elsewhere in England, shall be deemed a master in such faculty here.

Also, you shall swear, not to give or attend lectures at Stamford, as in a University, seat of learning, or general college.

CHAPTER 3.

Vol. I. The Common Form of binding every Presentee by Oath, and of exacting
pp. 119, 120. from all Persons the Oath of Royal Supremacy and Allegiance.
Vol. II.
p. 94.

— and when the presentee has laid his hand upon it, the proctor shall address him thus:—" You swear, by Jesus Christ, who is announced in this Holy Gospel, that you have observed all the particulars which have just been read, and also the seventh section of Tit. VI., which have previously been read by you (or listened to while another was reading) within the space of three days last passed, as far as concerns the past, unless you have obtained a dispensation : " or, if you have to respond to the doctors at the act, or are to preach the Latin sermon on the Wednesday after the

Act, "saving in so far as you are to respond to the doctors at the Act, or will have to preach in Latin on the Wednesday after the Act."

And after the rest also have put their hands on the book, "The same oath which A. B. has made in his proper person," &c.

SECTION 7.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Creation and Licensing of a Presentee, which must be gone through by the Vice-Chancellor.

Vol. I.
pp. 120, 121.
Vol. II.
p. 17.

Also, you shall swear to become a real inceptor within the year, unless you shall obtain a dispensation. Answer, I do.

Also, you shall swear not to become an inceptor elsewhere than here. Answer, I will not become an inceptor.

SECTION 1.

CHAPTER 5.

The Form of admitting Masters to Regency.

Vol. I.
pp. 83, 84.

In like manner you shall swear not to reveal the secrets of this house, nor those of the House of Convocation. Answer, I swear.

* * * *

—and that you will read and sing in the solemn processions, according as the proctors shall assign and dispose; or if you refuse, will pay five shillings to the use of the University by levy of the proctors.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to repeal the above clauses, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the fifth day of the month of February; the clauses were published in the House of Congregation on the tenth day of the month of February, and three days

before holding the Convocation, according to the exigence of the statute in that behalf; and were at last published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1827.

TIT. XVI.

OF SERMONS.

CHAPTER 3.

Vol. I.,
p. 169, and
Vol. II.
p. 45.

Of the Sermons in Lent, and those on Easter Sunday in the Afternoon.

It is enacted, that the solemn English sermon, which is usually preached on every Sunday in Lent, and also on Easter Sunday in the afternoon, at St. Peter's in the East, shall henceforth be delivered in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and that the power of nominating and appointing proper persons to preach those sermons shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor; so, however, as the first consideration be given to those persons who, by the statutes of their colleges, are bound to preach some one of those sermons in their proper persons.

Also, that the names of those preachers, whom the private statutes of their colleges oblige to those sermons, are to be entered on the University register, as was the practice of old.

Moreover, it was the pleasure of the University to repeal the clauses which in any way regard the preaching of sermons at St. Peter's in the East.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose the above statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to its terms on the third day of the month of December; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the sixth day of the month of December, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was at length published and confirmed in Convocation on the tenth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1827.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 1.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Time within which Scholars are to be created General Sophists.

The Form of creating the Generals.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal the paragraph, Tit. VI., sect. 1, chap. 5, entitled "Of the time within which scholars are to be created general sophists—The form of creating the generals," and in its room to substitute the paragraph following :—]

CHAPTER 5.

Of the time within which persons are to be deemed General Sophists.

It is enacted, that the scholars in the faculty of arts who have responded in Parvis to the questions of the masters of the schools, shall be deemed, upon their completing two years in the University, and not before, general sophs, and that without any form of creation.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 3.

CHAPTER 4.

The Special Forms for Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

For a Bachelor of Arts.

SUPPLICATION is made to the venerable Congregation of doctors and masters regent by A. B., scholar of the faculty of arts, of C. college, wherein, and not in any private house, I know that he has constantly had bed and board, during the entire time required by the statutes for the bachelor of arts degree (or, if he has not completed the time in any single college or hall, in which partly, and partly in A. college or hall); that inasmuch as he has spent sixteen Terms in the study of logic and the other arts; has diligently listened to the public lecturers in the arts; has been deemed a general sophist; has passed a public examination for his degree; and has completed all the other points

Vol. II.
p. 81.

Vol. I.
p. 94.
Vol. II.
pp. 42, 90.

which are required by the statutes of the University (excepting in so far as he has had a dispensation), that the above may be holden sufficient for his admission to lecture in every book of Aristotle's logic, and in those arts, also, which, and to the full extent that, he is bound by the statutes to have attended.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the fifteenth of the month of February ; a report was made in the House of Congregation on the twenty-eighth day of the month of February, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and it was at last published and confirmed in Convocation on the third day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1828.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 3.

OF PETITIONING FOR GRACES.

Vol. I.
p. 91.
Vol. II.
p. 41.

[It was the University's pleasure to repeal Tit. IX., section 3, and in its place to substitute the section which follows.]

CHAPTER 1.

Conditions precedent on the part of the Supplicant to petitioning for a Grace.

It is enacted in the first place, that no person's grace shall be proposed in the venerable House of Congregation who has not his name at the very time standing on the matriculation-book of the University, and has not completed, since the period of his matriculation, the number of years required for the first degree for which he is a candidate, and who is not deemed a member of some college or hall.

Next, it is requisite for every candidate or supplicant for a degree, that he should not only be a person of good morals and have duly completed all the requisites for a

degree, but also (in case he is taking a degree in arts, or in law before he becomes an inceptor in arts, conformably to the statutes of certain colleges,) that he should undergo the examination due from him according to the statutes, and that he should receive a testimonial from the examiners, which must be read aloud in the House of Congregation by the master who proposes his grace before petitioning for the grace, or by the master who presents him (in case the candidate is not a suppliant for a grace) before presentation.

Also, that while he is such a suppliant, that he should rely on his own strength and merits alone, and not court the grace or favour of any person by entreaty, or a bribe, or presents, or promises, bargain, or condition, nor make any endeavour to get any thing required of him for the form to be allowed or indulged to him; and that in case he should be convicted of any canvassing of the kind, that he shall be deemed disabled, by virtue of the fact, from any further academical degree.

CHAPTER 2.

The conditions for Proposing Graces.

It is enacted, that no master shall propose a grace or dispensation for any party, who is a suppliant for a degree, unless he is of the same college or hall as the party supplanting; except it is one of the proctors, or some other person to whom the Vice-Chancellor has granted leave to propose a party.

But as it is the duty of every college and hall to watch over the morals of its members, and to be specially careful that no unworthy persons presume to canvass for degrees, it is enacted, that no one shall, for any cause, propose the grace of any party in the House of Congregation without first attesting, in the form which follows, that his candidate has obtained a grace for the degree for which he is a candidate from his college or hall:—

“I, A. B., dean or censor of C. D. college or hall, (or vicegerent of the dean or censor,) testify by pledging my word of honour to the University, that a grace has been granted to E. F. by his college or hall, for the degree of G. H.” It is moreover enacted, that no one shall ever propose the grace of any party whose duty it was to subject himself to examination, without first reading aloud in the House of Congregation the examiners’ testimonial in favour of his candidate. And no one shall be allowed to propose any grace, without the dean or censor of his college or hall (or the dean or censor’s vicegerent) producing to the Vice-Chancellor a paper authenticated by his own hand, attesting the annual income of his candidate.

But for the purpose of making out the above paper, every candidate is bound, when asked by his dean or censor (or the dean or censor’s vicegerent,) whether he has an ecclesiastical benefice or benefices to the value of forty pounds, or any other ecclesiastical or civil income, whether in lands or in moneys, to the value of three hundred pounds a year, (excepting an income from the University,) to answer on his word which is pledged to the University, “I have,” or “I have not.” But in case he answers that he has not, he is to be asked again, “whether he has an ecclesiastical income to the value of five shillings, or a civil one to the value of five pounds a-year?” to which he is to answer as above; and if he admits that he has, he shall pay for wine alone. But the above sums are not calculated according to the true and proper value of the rateable subject, but according to the first-fruits and King’s valuation taxed thereupon in the exchequer of King Henry the Eighth.

The form of the paper-writings which are to be exhibited to the Vice-Chancellor is as follows:—

“I, A. B., dean or censor of C. D. College or hall, (or vicegerent of the dean or censor) testify that E. F., G. H., I. K., have declared on their word pledged to the Univer-

sity, that they have no ecclesiastical income to the value of five shillings, nor civil income to the value of five pounds a-year, saving University profits.

A. B., dean or censor of C. D. college or hall."

"Also, I testify that L. M., N. O., have declared on their word pledged to the University, that they have no benefice or benefices ecclesiastical to the value of forty pounds, nor other ecclesiastical or civil income whether in lands or in moneys, to the value of three hundred pounds a year, saving academical profits. A. B., dean or censor of C. D., college or hall."

But if there be any person in holy orders not in residence, who is a candidate for a degree in any one of the above faculties, no one shall, on pain of perjury, presume to propose his grace without first reading aloud in the House of Congregation, letters testimonial, signed by the bishop of the diocese where the candidate resides, of his conformity both as to the doctrine and to the discipline received in the Church of England. Next, the person proposing the grace shall read out the name of the suppliant, and of the college or hall whereto he belongs, from a paper containing the form or tenor of the grace. And if the person whose grace is proposed is an under-graduate, the person proposing him shall state that he has lived and lodged for the whole time required by the statutes in order to the degree, in the college or hall, (or in some other,) and not in any man's private house. Also, several graces at once, or confusedly, are not to be proposed at the same time; but the surname and Christian name of every person who supplicates are to be read out distinctly and severally.

Also, the same grace is not to be proposed more than once at the same Congregation. Also, the grace must be true, that is, brought forward or petitioned for with a real intent, and not a delusive purpose. And the party shall continue the supplication in the same form at all the next and immediately following Congregations, until the grace is granted or

refused peremptorily. And lastly, he shall enumerate aloud at every Congregation, how many times, whether for the first, second, third, or fourth, supplication has been made.

CHAPTER 3.

The General Form of Petitioning for Graces.

It is, also, the practice for the master who supplicates for any man's grace or dispensation, to step forward, and after making the due reverence before the Chancellor and proctors, to read his petition from a paper, and to remain standing in the same spot till he learns how his petition is disposed of; but after the supplication has been read or proposed, the proctors are to rise from their seats, and in the first place, conjointly to ask the vote of the Chancellor, and when it has been secretly committed to their ears or conveyed to them by some outward sign, they are immediately to divide themselves, and make their way to the other doctors, (if any there be present,) who are seated on each side of the Chancellor, and to take their votes in like manner. When this is done the proctors are to return to their places, and while still on their legs, they are diligently to compare notes between themselves of the scrutiny, and according to the number or sum of the votes which they have taken by the word "I please," or "I do not please," one of the proctors is to pronounce that the grace or dispensation is granted, (if granted it be,) or he must hint by his silence only that it is not granted till the fourth instance; but at the fourth instance it is to be pronounced aloud as refused, if it is not granted; and the master who supplicates is to retire to his place from whence he had stepped forth.

CHAPTER 4.

The Special Forms of Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

For a Bachelor of Arts.

SUPPLICATION is made to the venerable Congregation of doctors and of masters regent by A. B., scholar of the faculty of arts, of C. college, wherein (or if the time has not

been completed in any single college or hall, wherein partly and partly in A. college or hall,) and not in any private house I know that he has constantly had his bed and board for the entire time required by the statutes for a bachelor of arts degree, that inasmuch as he has bestowed sixteen terms in the study of logic and the other arts, in conformity with the statutes, has diligently attended the public lecturers in arts, has become a general sophist, has undergone the public examination for a degree, and has made good all the other requisites of the University statutes, the above particulars may be sufficient for his admission to lecture in every book of Aristotle's logic, and of those arts, besides, which, and to the extent to which, he is bound by the statutes to have attended.

If there are several candidates, then supplication is made in the same form, (firstly or secondly, &c., by B. C., &c.,) and the following words are to be used by every master, after the senior, who supplicates for any one's grace:—"Who, I know, has completed all the requisitions of the statutes."

Provided always, that if any person supplicates for the same degree in a different form, (whether he be a privileged person, or for any other reason,) such party's grace shall, if possible, be read before the graces of the other supplicants.

If he is the son of a baron who has the right of voting in the upper House of Parliament, (or also if he is the son of a baron of the Scotch or Irish peerages,) or the eldest son of a baronet or knight, "Supplication &c., is made, by A. B., son, &c., scholar of the faculty of arts, &c., of C. College, &c., that forasmuch as he has spent twelve terms in the study," &c., as above.

If a person has obtained a dispensation in respect of any matter dispensable by the House of Congregation, "Supplication is made, &c.; and has completed all the other particulars required by the University statutes, except in so far as he has obtained a dispensation, &c."

For the Degree of Inceptor in Arts.

SUPPLICATION is made, &c., by A. B., bachelor of the faculty of arts, of A. hall, that inasmuch as he has, according to the statutes, spent twelve terms in the study of philosophy and the other arts, has diligently attended the public lecturers, has determined at Lent, and has made good all the other statutory requisites, the above particulars may suffice for his admission to inception in that faculty.

For the Degree of Bachelor in Music.

THE same enactment, word for word, as that in Vol. I., p. 95, under the same heading.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Music.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 95, under the same heading.

For the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

SUPPLICATION is made, &c., by A. B., master of the faculty of arts, of M. college, &c., that inasmuch as he has bestowed a whole year since he took his master's degree on the study of medicine, has diligently attended the public lecturer, has responded and opposed in the medicine school for the form, and has made good all the other requisitions of the statutes, the above particulars may suffice for his admission to lecture in every book of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Medicine.

SUPPLICATION is made, &c., by A. B., bachelor of medicine, of N. college, that inasmuch as he has spent three years, since taking the degree of bachelor of medicine, in the study of medicine, has diligently attended the public lecturer, has delivered lectures in the medicine school for the form, and has made good all the other requisitions of the statutes, (except in so far, &c.,) the above particulars may suffice for the purpose of his inception in that faculty.

For the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Law.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 96, under the same heading.

If he is not an Inceptor in Arts, and has not been appointed by the Statutes of his College to the Study of Law.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 97, under the same heading; only substituting in line 4, "two years" instead of "four years."

If he is not an Inceptor in Arts, and has been appointed by the Statutes of his College to the study of Law, immediately on his first arrival in the University.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 97, under the same heading.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Civil Law.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 97, under the same heading.

If he has not been an Inceptor in Arts before he was a Bachelor in Law.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 97, under the same heading.

For the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 97, under the same heading.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Divinity.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 98, under the same heading.

If any one wishes to Accumulate the Degree of Bachelor and Doctor in the same Faculty.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 98, under the same heading.

CHAPTER 5.

Of simply Granting or Refusing Graces.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 98, under the same heading.

CHAPTER 6.

Of not Revealing the Votes when Graces are Granted or Refused.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 99, under the same heading.

CHAPTER 7.

Of showing Cause for thrice Refusing a Grace immediately after the end of the third Congregation.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I., p. 99, under the same heading.

CHAPTER 8.

The Form of pronouncing that Graces are granted.

It is enacted, that when any person's grace is granted, the paper from which the petition was read shall be passed into the hand of one of the proctors (whose duty it is to pronounce that the grace is granted) by the party who read the petition, and that the proctor, standing up in his place, shall pronounce that the grace is granted in this form:—"This grace is granted without more, and we pronounce that it is so granted."

If it is for a bachelor of arts: "We pronounce it to be granted, provided the party determines next Lent;" unless the proctor shall think fit, for any special reason, to pronounce that it is granted absolutely.

If the grace be for an inceptor in any faculty: "We pronounce it to be granted, provided it stand good at the next Act."

If it be the grace of an inceptor in music: "We pronounce it to be granted, provided it stand good at the next Act, and that the party give a concert of six or eight parts at the same Act."

If it is the grace of a licentiate to the practice of surgery: "We pronounce it to be granted, provided that the party cure four poor men at least, gratuitously and with a view to charity, when required by them so to do."

SECTION 6.

OF THE OATHS OF THE PERSONS PRESENTED.

§ 1. The Statutes to which the Junior Proctor is to bind by oath the several persons who are Presented; also the Admonition regarding the Dress suitable to the Degree.

Vol. I.
p. 110, &c.
Vol. II.
p. 43, 140.

AFTER the presentation is at an end, the junior proctor shall exact an oath, in the following terms, from the senior of the presentees, who is to kneel down while the rest stand by and listen:—

“ (Mr. Doctor, Master, or Sir) you pass your word to observe all the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of this University.” Answer, “ I do so.”

“ You also swear, not to disturb the peace of the University in your own person, and not to cause it to be disturbed in any way by any other or others; and that you will not aid by help or advice any disturber or disturbers of the peace in the disturbance of the peace; nor will you personally, or by any other person or persons, offer any hindrance to doing justice on any disturber or disturbers.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear in special, not to obstruct peace concord and love, between any communities or persons of the University. And if any dissension should arise between any communities or persons, you will in nowise foment or inflame it; and it is your further duty not to attend cabals, nor to assent tacitly or expressly to them, but rather to offer them all possible hindrances.”

The Form of Oath of Persons who are to be admitted to the Public Library.

“ You also promise and engage religiously, in the presence of God, the best and greatest, that whenever you may enter the public library of the University, you will frame your mind to study in modesty and silence; and that you will treat the books and other furniture in such a way that they may last as long as possible. Also, that you will neither in your own

person purloin, exchange, erase, deform, tear, cut, write notes in, interline, intentionally spoil, obliterate, soil, or in any other way retrench, ill-use, wear away, or impair any book or books; nor procure any person to commit any of the above acts; but will, so far as you can, check any offender or offenders, and denounce their misdeeds to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, within three days after they become known to you: So help you God;" kissing the Holy Gospels of Christ.

After the several articles of the oath are read, the proctor is to charge the senior of the presentees with the oath, in this manner:

"You promise faithfully to keep all the above particulars, so help you God, through Jesus Christ, who is announced by this Holy Gospel."

He is then to offer the book to be kissed; and after asking the senior's name, if there are several presentees, and on five or six of them putting their hands upon the book at the same time, he shall address them thus:

"The same oath which A. B. made in his own person you make in your persons, and every one of you in his person; so help you God," &c.

An Admonition regarding the Dress which comports with the Degree.

AFTER the oath has been completely taken by every person, the proctor shall also make this announcement to them respectively: "Also (you are bound) or (you all are bound) to get, within a fortnight, a dress of your own comporting with the degree, and to keep to it, or one like it, so long as you may reside in the University, to the end that you may not only exercise academical acts therein, but may also therein with honour our Mother University, at processions and other University affairs (when called upon and noticed); and that under the penalties prescribed in the University statutes."

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal para-

graphs § 2 and § 3, of Sect. 6, Tit. IX., and to substitute in their room the paragraph following :]

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, which are to be taken from the Presentees respectively.

Vol. I.
pp. 112-120
and Vol. II.
pp. 93, 139,
&c.

AFTER the oaths have been made and taken before the junior proctor, the presentees are to turn to the senior proctor, and the senior among them is to read the oath of the King's supremacy out aloud with a clear voice (so as to be heard by all the rest), and to kiss the Gospel when it is presented by the proctor ; and after him all the others who are presented on the same day are to do the same ; and lastly, the same person is to lead with the oath of fealty or allegiance, and all the rest are distinctly to repeat it, word for word ; and all in turn are to kiss the book, in confirmation of the oath.

[It was also the pleasure of the University to repeal Sect. 7, Tit. IX., and in its place to substitute the section following :]

SECTION 7.

OF THE CREATION AND LICENSING OF A PRESENTEE WHICH MUST BE GONE THROUGH BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Vol. I.
p. 120, &c.
and Vol. II.
pp. 17, &c.
and 141.

AFTER all the presentees have made the oaths before the senior proctor, then, if the parties are presented to the degree of bachelor of arts, they are all to return to the presenter, and to take their places beside him, in front of the Vice-Chancellor, who is to address them ; " Sir (or Sirs, if there are several), I admit you (or you all) to lecture in every book of Aristotle's logic, and of those arts besides, which, and to the extent, to which you (or you all) are bound to have attended ; and furthermore, by my own authority and that of the whole University, I give you (or you all) power to enter the schools, to lecture, to dispute, and to do all other things which regard the degree of bachelor of arts."

If the party is a bachelor of civil law ; " Sir, or Master, (or Sirs, or masters, if there are several,) I admit you (or you all) to lecture in the imperial institutions."

If he is a bachelor in medicine ; “ Master, (or Masters, if there be several,) I admit you (or you all) to lecture in the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.”

Lastly, if he is a bachelor of divinity ; “ Master, (or Masters, if there be several,) I admit you (or you all) to lecture in the Epistles of St. Paul.”

But if persons be presented for inception in any faculty, they are all to kneel at the feet of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and to lay their hands on the book while the Vice-Chancellor says, “ Mr. Doctor, Master, or Sir, (or Messrs. Doctors, if there be several, or Masters, or Sirs,) you pledge yourself (or you pledge yourselves) to keep all the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of this University.” Answer, “ I do so pledge myself.” Then the Vice-Chancellor is to lay the book on their heads and say, “ In honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and for the advancement of Most Holy Mother Church, and of learning, I, of my own authority and that of the whole University, give you (or you all) licence to become inceptors in the faculty of arts, (or the faculty of law, medicine, or divinity,) and to lecture, dispute, and perform all other matters which pertain to the state of doctor or master in that faculty, when you have (or you all have) completed the particulars belonging to that solemnity ; in the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ;” and while he utters the last words he is, with the due reverence, to uncover.

When these ceremonies have been gone through, and the candidates have made their bow to Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the proctors, and masters regent, they are to leave the house in the same order in which they entered, (the bedell and presentor leading ;) and after putting on, behind the screen, the dress comporting with the degree to which they have been admitted, they are forthwith (with the bedell and presentor at their head), to return into the house ; and, after making the due reverence to Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

the proctors, and the masters regent, they are to retire, (in reverse order to that of their approach,) the senior leading the rest.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-eighth day of the month of April; they were reported in the House of Congregation on the second day of the month of May, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and were finally published and confirmed on the sixth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1828.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 8.

OF INCORPORATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Concerning the Incorporation of Students who come hither from other Universities.

SINCE that the University of Oxford is accustomed to receive and embrace those who resort to it from the University of Cambridge, and the foreign Universities almost throughout the world, (provided the parties be foreigners, and intend not to settle within the realm of England,) with the same affection wherewith it is fully aware that its own members are received in the University of Cambridge and foreign seats of learning; in order to facilitate the above object, it empowers the House of Congregation to incorporate all persons who are desirous of being incorporated. But by the term foreigners we do not, in the present instance, mean persons born within the realm of Scotland or Ireland; but the latter persons may be incorporated, if they have taken degrees, after the period requisite in their own University, and have first made good the exercises.

Provided always, that no person, whether a graduate or

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p. 123, &c.

under-graduate, who migrates hither, shall be permitted to count the time established at any other University for taking degrees, without first certifying the House of Congregation by reading letters of certificate aloud within twenty-one days, in full Term, after his matriculation, that he has in good truth resided within the precincts of his own University for those terms, the allowance of which he wishes to have according to the statutes and customs of this University, or that of Cambridge.

The practice is, for any party desirous of incorporation to propose his grace in the following form, through some one of the masters (after the letters of certificate have been first publicly read in the House of Congregation, together with a testimonial under the seal of the University in which he took the degree, and not otherwise): "Supplication is made by A. N., who was made bachelor or master of the faculty of arts in the University of (A. B. C.), that he may, with your good pleasure, be admitted to the same degree, state, and dignity among the Oxonians, as he was distinguished by among his own (A. B. C)."

Upon the grace being thus petitioned for, and pronounced in the same manner as is usual in other cases, the presentation of the party to be incorporated follows thus:—

"Most distinguished, &c., I present to you this master of the faculty of arts, who was so created in the University of (A. B. C.), in order that he may enjoy the same degree, state, and dignity with us Oxonians as he was distinguished by among his own (A. B. C)."

And upon the presentation an oath, in the terms which follow, is to be tendered to him by one of the proctors:—

"Master, you pledge your word to keep the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of this University, in so far as they are not repugnant to the statutes and privileges, customs and franchises of the University of (A. B. C)."

Lastly, he is to be admitted by the Vice-Chancellor as

follows:—"Master, I admit you to the same state, degree, and dignity, here among us Oxonians, as you were distinguished by among your own (A. B. C.)."

The same form, with the indispensable changes of grace, presentation, oath, and admission, is to be also used in case any under-graduate desires to have the Terms passed in another University to be allowed him with us Oxonians.

But this caution is to be observed, that no doctor in divinity, medicine, or civil law, is to be incorporated, without the avowed consent of the Vice-Chancellor, professor and three doctors besides in the same faculty, and also that of the proctors, or of the major part of the above-named persons.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the eleventh day of the month of May; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the fourteenth day of the month of May, three days before the Convocation was held, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the eighteenth day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1829.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. XIX.,

"OF THE FEES WHICH BELONG TO THE UNIVERSITY, ITS OFFICERS, AND SERVANTS."

LASTLY, when all the fees belonging to the University have been collected by the proctors or bedells, those which hitherto have been deemed to belong to the bedells and clerk or bailiff of the University, are to be deposited in the University chest, and instead of them the five superior bedells are henceforth to receive every year the full sum of two hundred and fifty pounds each; and the inferior bedells

Vol. I.
p. 208, and
Vol. II.
p. 115.

the full sum of one hundred pounds each; and the clerk or bailiff of the University, the full sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, which is to be paid them by the Vice-Chancellor at the end of every term, by equal instalments. Provided, however, that this scale of remuneration to the bedells is not to come into operation till after the avoidance of office by the bedells who were such in the year 1823, as may happen in each case.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound the above statute; and after maturely weighing the subject, agreed to the terms on the second day of the month of November; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the fourth day of the month of November, and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventh day of the same month of November, in the year of our Lord 1829.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

Vol. I. OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES BY THE MASTERS
pp. 85, &c.
Vol. II. NECESSARILY REGENT.

CHAPTER 1.

pp. 29, 56,
87, 101, 116,
131. Of the Appointment of Examiners, and of their being charged with an Oath
by the Senior Proctor.

IN order that the congregation of regents may have a surer knowledge of the learning and progress in polite literature attained by all persons who declare themselves candidates for the earliest degree either in arts or in civil law, it is enacted, that every under-graduate shall pass an examination before he is allowed to supplicate for a grace.

But for many reasons, and particularly now that the concourse of young men to the University is so great, in consequence of which, we have noticed that an unfair amount both of anxiety and toil, accompanied by a grievous consumption of time, has been thrown on the examiners, it has

pleased the University to repeal those statutes on this subject, which were framed in A.D. 1825 and A.D. 1826, and to propose the present statute in place of them.

Henceforth, there are always to be seven public examiners; and the province of one and all of them is to examine in humane literature all candidates for the earliest degree either in arts or civil law. Still these examiners are, with the view to a more exact scrutiny of the superior progress of certain candidates, both in humane literature and in the mathematical and physical sciences, to be distributed into two schools: that is, four to the school of humane literature, and three, in like manner, to the school of the mathematical and physical sciences. These public examiners are to be of the class of persons who have either become, at some time, inceptors in arts, or, at least, have attained the distinction of the bachelorship in civil law; and they are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and each proctor, with their own consent, and must afterwards be approved of by the venerable House of Convocation, and that of Congregation also: in such manner, that the first nomination is to rest with the Vice-Chancellor, the second with the senior proctor, and the third with the junior proctor, and this routine of nomination is to be kept for ever. Also, in order that all particulars in this business may be performed with the greater caution and uprightness, the nomination is in the first instance to be announced to the House in Congregation; then, at the next Congregation, the examiners' names are to be severally submitted to the votes of the regents; and lastly, three days afterwards they are to be in like manner proposed in full Convocation for final approbation or rejection by that House. Provided always, that the appointment of examiners is to be liable to this restriction: that there never are to be two examiners at the same time and in the same school from the same college or hall.

Of these examiners, two from the school of humane

literature are to vacate office every year ; and in the school of the mathematical and physical sciences, one or two alternately, as the case requires : that is, those who were nominated to their office first ; so that of the whole number of seven examiners, each man's office is to determine at two years' end. In their room there are to be substituted as many others as will complete the number of seven, on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, in the manner and order above defined, and with the approbation of the venerable House of Convocation, and that of Congregation likewise, according to the form which has also been described before.

Provided always, that no one who has discharged the office of examiner for the entire space of two years, shall again execute the same office in the same school till after the lapse of one year.

However, in the year next following the passing of this statute, and until matters are ripe for the examiners to vacate office, each in his turn ; the junior must give way, unless the examiners make a different arrangement among themselves.

The examiners respectively, provided they are inceptors in arts or civil law, are to be fortified with procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools during the several examination-days, when the proctors are not there ; and are, besides, to be regents at pleasure (like the masters of the schools), as long as their office lasts. All and each of them, before they enter upon their office, are to be sworn by the senior proctor in the House of Congregation in these terms :—

“Mr. Doctor, or Master, or Sir, you swear to execute the function and office of a public examiner with diligence and good faith with all your power, in the form and manner required by the statutes.” Answer, “I do so swear.”

“Also, you swear, that all hatred and friendship, fear

and hope apart, you will neither give a testimonial to any person who deserves it not, nor refuse it to a deserving person; and that in arranging the list of candidates, you will assign the class of each individual according to his merits, and neither let in any unworthy person, nor repudiate any meritorious person." Answer, "I do so swear."

"Also, you swear in no way to disclose the vote which you either give yourself, or some other examiner gives, when judgment is pronounced on the merits of the candidates." Answer, "I do so swear."

CHAPTER 2.

Of the holding of the Examinations, and the Admission of the Candidates.

Michaelmas and Easter Terms are those appointed for holding the examinations, which are to commence respectively on the second day of the month of November, and on the Friday next following the second Sunday after Easter-day. But if the commencement of any examination happens to fall on a feast-day, its beginning is to be delayed till the day next following.

All persons who intend to undergo examination in either of the above terms are personally, or through their tutors, to give in their names with the senior proctor, in order that they may be entered in a separate register, which is kept with the senior proctor, and duly divided in reference to the above terms; at which time, also, every candidate must deliver into the proctor's hands a list under his own handwriting, of the subjects and books in which he offers himself for examination; but with this reservation, that no one is to wait on the proctor for such purpose later than the sixth day before the beginning of the examination.

Provided always, that no man's examination shall be good for the form if he shall offer himself for examination before the commencement of the fourth* year from the time

* Vol. I. pp. 56, &c.

of his matriculation ; excepting those persons to whom the University grants the indulgence of being advanced to a degree after completing the full period of three years in academical studies.* All persons of the latter class may undergo examination after the commencement of the third year, counting from the time of their matriculation. No person is to be allowed to undergo examination without having answered the questions of the masters of the schools in Parvis for the form.

No person, again, is to be admitted to undergo examination without having attended one day, at least, at the public examination for the whole time ; provided, however, that candidates who are competitors for any honour in the mathematical and physical sciences, must attend at the examination in the mathematical school. And in order that it may clearly appear that every individual has satisfied this enactment, the day of examination at which he was present is to be taken down in a separate register, and a testimonial to be delivered to him by one of the examiners in this form :—

“ A. B. was present at the public examination in humane literature all the while (giving the day of the month and year). So I testify, C. D., Public Examiner.”
Or,

“ E. F. was present at the public examination in the mathematical and physical sciences all the while (giving the day of the month and year).

“ So I testify, G. H., Examiner in the mathematical and physical sciences.”

And every candidate must personally, or through his tutor, produce to the senior proctor a testimonial of the kind, and also a testimonial to his having responded in Parvis, under the hand of two of the masters of the schools, at the selfsame time as he gives in his name among

* Vol. I. pp. 31, &c.

the candidates; and the proctor is not to be allowed to enter any one among the candidates, unless the above testimonials are forthcoming.

The senior proctor, after ascertaining, in the manner above enjoined, the whole number of persons who choose to declare themselves candidates in any Term, is bound to enter their names immediately on a list in alphabetical order, and then to see that the list is authenticated by his own handwriting, and printed under the following title :—“The names of the persons who are to be examined in Term, A.D. ” and that it is so transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the junior proctor, the respective examiners, and both to the public refectory of every college and hall, and to the private dining-room of the masters, and that it is posted also on the gates of the Bodleian Library, the Metaphysical School, and the robing-room of the venerable House of Convocation; and all the above particulars are to be timed in such a manner, that four whole days may intervene between the publication of the list and the beginning of the examination. Also, this procuratorial list, when published in the manner and form enjoined, is to be deemed and taken as equivalent to a general licence, monition, and notice, not only by the candidates, but by the examiners themselves also. Further, the senior proctors must see that the lists of the subjects and books wherein the several candidates offer themselves for examination, are conveyed at the same time to the senior examiner in humane literature.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Matter, Place, Form, and Manner of the Examination.

The examination is to begin with the rudiments of religion, in humane literature, and in the elements of the mathematical sciences and physics. In preference to all other subjects, the rudiments of religion claim the first place. And the examiners should keep in mind and deem it a religious construction of their oath, that a failure on this head cannot

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p. 132.

be compensated by any other merits whatever in the candidates ; so that no person failing to give satisfaction to the examiners on this most important subject is to receive any testimonial whatever.

The most Holy Gospels in the Greek are always to be those used ; and some passage from them is to be proffered to the candidate for interpretation ; and the questions arising out of that interpretation, and also out of the history both of the Old and New Testament, are to be answered.

Recourse is also to be had to the Articles of Doctrine* which were published at the Synod of London, in the year 1562, wherein, as the University statutes ordain, the tutors are bound to instruct all the persons intrusted to their tuition. The questions on the points of doctrine themselves should be short and clear ; and then appeal should be made to the passages of most Holy Scripture whereon the point of doctrine under inquiry principally rests.

Moreover, the Evidences, as they are called, or the arguments upon which the truth both of Natural and Revealed Religion are founded, are by no means to be deemed foreign to this examination.

Again, by the term humane literature we mean not only the Greek and Latin tongues, but also the histories of Greece and Rome, that is, those which are considered ancient ; and rhetoric also, and poetry, and the sciences of morals and politics, also, in so far as they may be drawn from the writers of antiquity, still allowing them occasionally, as may seem expedient, to be illustrated by the writings of the moderns. We account logic, too, as a component of the literature in question ; and it is our will that a laudable proficiency in it should have its influence towards obtaining a first, second, or third class in humane literature.

Recourse, in consequence, must be had to three, at fewest, of the Greek and Roman writers, of the best age and reputation.

It is a further charge on the examiners to ascertain what facility every candidate has of expressing the thoughts of his own mind in Latin. The examiners will be able to make this out by tendering a book written in English, and obliging each candidate to render a given passage into Latin; or in any other manner whatever, in which it is likely that the examiners will most readily satisfy themselves.

But as to humane literature and the elements of mathematics and physics, we would wish the examiners to be at liberty to examine any candidate either in the whole range of them, or in any department (according as they deem best), provided only that the above-mentioned three Greek and Roman writers are always used. Provided, furthermore, in so far as regards all candidates for the first, second, or third class, either in humane literature or in the mathematical and physical sciences, that proficiency in logic is always an element in their judgment. As to the other candidates, it is to be at the option of the examiners to examine the individual either in logic, or in four books, at fewest, of Euclid's geometry.

But we have no intentions of severity or harshness. We would in all instances adopt mild measures, provided that they wear not the appearance of encouraging the idleness of young men. And accordingly, no person should be considered unworthy of a testimonial, unless he fails to satisfy the examiners in the above-mentioned subjects of examination.

But the examiners must keep in mind, that they are on no account whatever either to give or refuse the party a testimonial, unless in so far as he has, in the course of the examination itself, given proof of his proficiency both in the rudiments of religion and humane literature.

Provided always, that no examiner shall have power to examine any candidate from the same house as he himself belongs to.

The Metaphysical School and the Music School are to be appropriated to the purpose of holding the examinations. Still

the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may, with the consent of the venerable House of Congregation, assign any other place, or several places, if need be, provided they give the University notice of it three days before.

When the senior examiner, then, in humane literature, has received from the senior proctor the lists of subjects and books in which each candidate proposes to be examined, he must summon to him the rest of the examiners forthwith, in order that the lists may be taken into consideration, and all the candidates may be the more readily arranged in the twofold series. Our meaning is, that on the first series should be entered the persons who would seem to be candidates for no place in the first three classes in the School of Humane Literature; and on the second, those who are candidates for some place or other. And this twofold series is to be in writing, and authenticated by the hands of all the examiners, and kept in the schools, and the candidates are to have all facilities in inspecting it, as occasion may require.

In Michaelmas and Easter Terms, on the days above ordained, and at ten o'clock in the morning, the seven examiners are to make their way to the public schools, and there, from day to day, to bestow their constant attention upon the examination, three of them in the Metaphysical School, and three in like manner in the Music School, as they can agree among themselves. The remaining examiner is to watch the candidates, as occasion may require, until they have something set them to do on paper. Then the six examiners, three of whom we would have to be in attendance at each school at every day's examination, are immediately to call up the candidates who have been previously enrolled on the first list, to undergo their examination. But they are to summon and examine them in such number and order as they deem best for acquitting themselves of their duty with the greatest economy of labour.

But if any candidate shall, in the course of his examina-

tion, approve himself so well as to be deemed worthy of some honour in humane literature, he shall be either immediately entered, by the three examiners in each school, on the fourth class, which is eventually to be printed ; or, if the examiners wish, and he consents, he shall be submitted to a more extensive and honourable examination, in company with the other candidates who are entered on the other series ; but this is to be done conditionally, that the questions which he has previously answered shall be taken into account, and that at last, on the completion of his examination, if he should turn out undeserving of distinguished praise, he shall at all events claim a place in the fourth class.

When the examination of those who are enlisted on the first series is fully ended, the next step will be to examine the rest. At the examination of these latter candidates, we would have the four examiners in humane literature to be in attendance, and they must bestow their earnest exertions, except any of them obtain leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, on the ground of ill health or other very urgent cause.

All persons who choose to offer themselves for examination in the School of Mathematics, are to be called upon to undergo their examination first ; and afterwards the rest, but in such number and order as the examiners consider they shall be able with the more readiness and greater accuracy to ascertain and form an exact judgment of their natural powers and learning. For the examiners are to be empowered to try several persons at the same time, at answering the same questions, in rendering the same passages from the writers of antiquity and our countrymen into Latin, Greek, or English, according to the case, or in any other manner whatever. And in order that this part of the examination may be conducted with the greater caution and integrity, all the questions and subjects which are propounded for discussion by the candidates on paper, are to be sub-

jected to the decision and approbation of one and all of the examiners, if it can conveniently be accomplished. Moreover, if, in consequence of the limited room, or any other reason, it seems expedient, the candidates may be passed to a separate school for the purpose of writing, or, if that object cannot be otherwise brought about, the other labours of the examination may be interrupted. But one at least out of the seven examiners must always be present, and keep an eye on the candidates while engaged in writing.

At every examination, every candidate is to be summoned by the bailiff of the University, the day before his examination, by a notice-paper, signed with the hand of an examiner. But if any party, upon being summoned by name to pass his examination, does not answer, he is to be deprived of all place at the examination for that Term, except on reasonable cause shown, of which the Vice-Chancellor must approve; and he is not to be admitted at any other examination as a candidate, without giving in his name again before the senior proctor; and the next candidate is to be summoned on the same conditions, and so of the others. But in case the Vice-Chancellor should sanction any cause of absence, another place in the list is to be assigned to such candidate, at the examiners' discretion.

The examination of every candidate, which must open with the rudiments of religion, is to be conducted orally throughout, if possible, in so far as regards that most important subject. Further, we would have the examination continued on such a footing that, in all the other subjects, also, which remain, that very wholesome system of oral examination should in all cases prevail.

Every day, when the examiners see fit to examine no other candidate for that day, the senior examiner is to give out aloud the day appointed for resuming the examination. Also, when an end is made of each day's examination, all other parties are to leave the school, saving the examiners

alone, who are to confer among themselves about the candidates, and are to present a testimonial, in the following form, to every person whom they adjudge to deserve it:—

“A. B. (stating the day of the month and year) having been examined according to the exigence of the statutes, satisfied us, the examiners.

“So we attest, C. D.

E. F.

G. H. Examiners.”

Or,

“So we attest, I. K.

C. D.

L M.

E. F. Examiners in humane literature.”

In case it should so happen that any one is found undeserving of a testimonial of the kind, he may still, at the following examination of any Term, declare himself a candidate again.

But meanwhile, immediately that the examination, in humane literature, of the persons who are competitors for honours in the mathematical and physical sciences is completed, the names of all the candidates whatever, who aspire to any honour in the school of mathematics, and have satisfied the examiners in humane literature, are to be enrolled on a new list. And the senior examiner in humane literature is to authenticate this list under his hand, and see that it is on the same day conveyed to the mathematical examiners, with the following heading: “The names of the persons who are to be examined in the mathematical and physical sciences.”

The mathematical examiners, upon the list being transmitted to them, are, within two and twenty days, to settle a day for holding the examination in the latter sciences. And they are to apprise the University of it by a notice-paper, which is to be taken to the heads of colleges

and halls, and also to be affixed on the door of the refectory or buttery of every college and hall, and is to be of this tenor :—

“ The public examination in the mathematical and physical sciences is to begin on the day of .

A. B.

C. D.

E. F. Examiners in the mathematical and physical sciences.”

On the day appointed, the examiners are to be in attendance at the place assigned for the mathematical examination ; and after having, on the day preceding, cited the candidates in the manner above prescribed, they are to examine them at the same place, as the case may require, and, at the end of each day's examination, they are to come to a private resolution among themselves on their merits.

We would by all means have the three mathematical examiners bestow an earnest attention on the examination of every single candidate ; and we also enact, that in these sciences, too, the examination should be carried on not in writing only, but orally, as far as can be managed with convenience. If, after the oral examination is dispatched, any thing more remains to be done on paper by any candidate, one of the examiners must always be in attendance at the school, and the turns of absence must be settled among themselves by the rule of seniority, unless they come to some other arrangement. But in case any one of the three mathematical examiners gets leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, on account of ill health, or for some very urgent cause, some other person, who is to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, and to be approved before the venerable House of Convocation, is to be substituted in the absentee's room for that turn. Still a leave of the kind is not to be extended to any person for a longer time than one examination.

department or the other, as to be deemed worthy of some marked commendation, are to be enlisted on the first class of that series ; and those who come next to them are to be entered on the second, third, or fourth, according to the adjudication of the examiners on the merits of the individual. But all the rest who have given satisfaction to the examiners are to be carried to a fifth class.

The form of the list is to be as follows :—

THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES

IN — TERM, A.D. —

WHO WERE DEEMED WORTHY OF HONOUR,

ARRANGED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES

ACCORDING TO ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

In Humane Literature.		In the Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	
Class I.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, &c., &c.	
Class II.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	
Class III.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c., &c.	
Class IV.	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, &c. &c.	
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H.	{ Examiners in Humane Literature.	I. K. L. M. N. O.	{ Examiners in the Mathematical and Phy- sical Sciences.

THE SUM OF THE FIFTH CLASS,
OR
OF ALL THE OTHER PERSONS WHO HAVE SATISFIED THE
EXAMINERS.

XXXXX.

THE names in the first four classes respectively are to be disposed in alphabetical order. Provided always, that in case any candidate in humane literature does not satisfy the examiners, he is to obtain no testimonial nor place in the list whatever. It is also our will, that neither in giving testimonials, nor in the arrangement of this list, is any examiner to pass his vote or opinion on any candidate to whose examination he did not give an earnest attention.

But in case the examiners are equally divided in their votes on the arrangement of the list, the opinion with which the senior examiner in each school sided is to prevail ; provided he is not of the same house as the candidate himself whose place is in question ; in which case the authority of the absolute senior is to devolve on the next senior. The seniority is to be calculated as follows : that is, the seniority of doctors according to the ordinances of Tit. XI. chap. 2 ; that of bachelors in the several faculties, and of masters also, according to the priority of their presentation either to the degree of master of arts or to that of bachelor in civil law. Lastly, the senior examiner in the school of the mathematical and physical sciences is to see that the above list is signed with the proper names of all the examiners, printed, and so delivered to Mr. Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, to both proctors, and also at the public refectory of every college and hall, as well as at the private dining-room of the masters. But in order that no delay may disappoint the just expectations of the candidates, it is our will, that before the series of this list comes out in its two departments and quite complete, the names of all the persons who have recommended themselves to the examiners in humane literature

may be published. And thus, when the examination in humane literature for any term has been brought to a conclusion, the senior examiner in that school shall see that a list containing the names of all the persons who have been entered in classes after the form above enjoined as deserving of any honour, is authenticated by the hands of the examiners, and posted on the door of the Metaphysical School and the door of the robing-room of the Convocation-house.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Duty and Superintendence of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors touching the Examinations; and of Remunerating the Examiners.

IN order that this statute regarding the examination of candidates may be, henceforth, observed religiously and inviolably, it is ordained, that the Vice-Chancellor shall be present twice at least, and the proctors severally four times at least, in the course of each examination, in order to ascertain whether the whole business is conducted duly and statutably.

But in case any examiner dies or resigns his office, or (which Heaven forbid!) behaves in such a manner while in the discharge of this most important function, as to be removed from office by the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor or both proctors, as a person who neither does justice to the dignity of the University nor to the obligation of his oath, some other person is immediately to be substituted in his place in the manner and form above defined, for the purpose of making good the other's duties for the portion of the two years which is then unexpired. And in order that the acknowledgments, great as they are, which the University will always make and entertain for the examiners, may not be all, but that certain pecuniary remunerations also may be added, it is enacted, that every candidate shall pay one and twenty shillings at the time when he is entered by the proctor among the persons to be examined; and that these monies, (only reserving three shillings a man, according to

the number of the persons to be examined, for the use of the proctor's servant,) shall be delivered by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor, who, after drawing other monies besides, to the requisite amount, from the University chest, (meaning the monies demandable of members of the University by decree of Convocation passed in the year 1802,) is always to see that every examiner is paid a yearly stipend of one hundred pounds.

It is further ordained, that this statute shall (saving in respect to the nomination of the examiners) come into force and operation in Easter Term, A.D. 1831.

In Hilary Term next following, the examiners are to be nominated in the form and manner above described; provided that the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may nominate any examiner appointed by the authority of the statute of A.D. 1825. But in all after times, the nomination of the public examiners is to be made in Hilary Term, at the Congregation which shall be holden next after Ash-Wednesday, and it is to be annually notified to the House at the first Congregation in Trinity Term; and then the other particulars also, which have reference to their appointment, are to be gone through as above ordained. And the examiners so designated are to enter on their duties in the Term next following their appointment. It is our further will, that a separate register should be kept with the examiners in the Metaphysical School, for the purpose of entering the names of all persons who have obtained a testimonial on every examination-day; so that in case a question on the point should ever arise in the Congregation of regents, constant appeal may be made to this register.

But inasmuch as it will happen that it is occasionally found more convenient to change the days and hours appropriated to University matters, the venerable House of Congregation is to have power, on reasonable grounds which meet with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, to

change and alter any day or hour which has been enjoined by this statute for holding the examinations. Provided, however, that the Vice-Chancellor gives the University three days' notice, if he should ever think right to refer this subject to the venerable House of Congregation.

Lastly, we pronounce explicitly, and in order to remove all doubts, that any examination of an under-graduate, although conducted by virtue of any previous statute, is to operate as an examination for the first degree enjoined by the authority of the present statute. And so far as concerns the testimonials which candidates are bound to exhibit to the senior proctor before their names are entered on the list of persons liable to examination, those given under the authority of the statutes of A.D. 1825 are to be deemed valid.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound this statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the fifteenth day of the month of November; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the eighteenth day of the month of November, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and lastly, it was published and confirmed on the twenty-third day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1830.

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p. 31, &c.
and 313.
Vol. II.
p. 75.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 1.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF ARTS.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the number of Years required to be employed in attendance on the Public Lecturers in order to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It is enacted, that all scholars of the faculty of arts shall, before they take the bachelor's degree, be bound to spend four full years, or sixteen terms, reckoning from their matri-

culatation-day, in the study of the arts, and in a diligent attendance, as the statutes require, upon the public lecturers, within the University, (that is, not lodging or boarding in any man's private house, but living without evasion in some college or hall,) saving barons who already have the right of voting in the Upper House of Parliament, or will have when they come of age, and also barons of the Scotch or Irish peerage, and the sons of all these classes: and also with the exception of the sons of baronesses who enjoy that nobility in their own right, and the eldest sons of the eldest sons of barons or baronesses; with the further exception of baronets and their eldest sons, and the eldest sons of knights, to whom the University grants the indulgence (provided they are not fellows, or scholars, or pupils of a college, and also on condition that they were entered on the University matriculation-book under such description) of being allowed to become candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts, when the exercises for that degree have been performed, after having completed the full term of three years in academical pursuits; or also to barons, and the sons of barons and baronesses; and the eldest sons of the eldest sons of barons or baronesses, within a shorter space of time if the Chancellor thinks fit.

The heads of colleges and halls agreed to propose this statute, and, after weighing the matter at leisure, agreed to the terms on the twenty-ninth day of the month of November; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the second day of the month of December; and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventh day of the same month of December, in the year of our Lord 1830.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 6.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal the para-

Vol. I.
p. 54, &c.

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p. 54.

graph Tit. VI., sect. 6, chap. 2, entitled "The Exercises to be performed for the degree of bachelor in divinity," and to substitute in its place the paragraph following] :—

CHAPTER 2.

Exercises to be performed for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

It is enacted, that any person who is desirous of being advanced to the degree of bachelor of divinity, shall, before his grace is proposed, discharge on two occasions the duties of principal opponent for the form (that is, of the party who disputes first or second) at the disputations in divinity, and shall once be respondent for the form during two hours in the Divinity School.

Also, that antecedently to these disputations, the questions, accompanied with the names of the opponents and respondent, shall be notified for seven full days by programme posted on the leaves of both outer gates of the schools, and also on the walls of All Souls and Oriel Colleges, where the southern and western faces meet in angles towards the street.

Moreover, it is enacted, that no one shall be admitted to the degree of bachelor in divinity without first taking holy orders; and he must produce to the Vice-Chancellor in presence of the Congregation of regent masters, letters testimonial of the fact, granted in the usual form by the bishop who laid hands on him, or at all events a certificate authenticated by the hand of the registrar of the diocese.

Vol. I.
p. 97.
Vol. II.
p. 151.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 3.

CHAPTER 4.

Special Forms of Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

For the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I. p. 97.

TIT. XVI.

OF THE SERMONS.

CHAPTER 4.

Of certain Extraordinary Sermons at St. Mary's Church.

It is enacted, that (in addition to the sermons which are to be preached in routine on Sundays and feast-days by the heads of colleges, doctors, and bachelors of divinity, and masters of arts, and bachelors of law, as aforesaid) other extraordinary sermons are also to be delivered at fixed and stated seasons in the church of St. Mary the Virgin; that is, on the feast of the King's Accession; and on the Fifth of November, for the common delivery of the whole state from the Gunpowder Plot; on the Thirtieth of January, being the day of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First; and on the Twenty-ninth of May, being the Thanksgiving-day for the Restoration of the King and Royal Family. The above sermons are to be preached by some person who is delegated to that duty by the Vice-Chancellor.

Moreover, the eight theological lectures which the Reverend John Bampton, M.A., desired by his last will to be preached every year in St. Mary's Church, between the commencement of the last month of Hilary Term and the end of the third week of Trinity Term, are to be accounted as of the number of the above-mentioned extraordinary sermons. And the University enacts and declares, that these lectures or sermons are always to be delivered on Sunday mornings during Term in the course of the period appointed.

On Quinquagesima Sunday, also, and on the last Sunday of the month of June, in the morning, and on Pentecost Sunday, both in the morning and the afternoon, sermons in English are to be preached by persons specially delegated to that duty by the Vice-Chancellor. Also, on Act-Sunday, both in the morning and the afternoon, and on the Wednesday next after the Act, and at both of those county

Vol. I.
p. 169, &c.,
and
Vol. II.
p. 45, 72.

meetings which go by the name of Assizes, to which sermons preachers are to be specially deputed by the Vice-Chancellor. Also, at the beginning of every Term, and on Ash-Wednesday when Lent begins, a Latin sermon is to be given in presence of the determining bachelors, who are to wear their hoods, (with the rhen or lamb's-skin exposed,) and take their seats, according to custom, on the masters' benches; and this sermon is to be delivered in routine by the professors of divinity and the other graduates in divinity who are in holy orders; or, in their stead, any other persons of whom the Vice-Chancellor approves.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose the above statutes; and, after weighing the subject at their leisure, agreed to the terms on the twenty-ninth day of the month of April; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the second day of the month of May, and three days before holding the Convocation, conformably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and they were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the sixth day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 6.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR TAKING DEGREES IN DIVINITY.

CHAPTER 2.

The Exercises to be performed for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. II. p. 180; substituting at lines 20, 21, "priests' orders" for "holy orders."

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute; and, after maturely weighing its contents, agreed to the terms on the twenty-seventh day of the month of May; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the sixth day of the month of June, three days before holding the

Vol. I.
p. 54.
Vol. II.
p. 180.

Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the tenth day of the same month of June, in the year of our Lord 1833.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 5.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR TAKING DEGREES IN
MEDICINE.

Vol. I.
p. 52, &c.

WHEREAS, the exercises for degrees in the faculty of medicine are very ill suited to the present times, it has pleased the University to repeal the statutes (namely, Tit. VI., sect. 5; the forms of graces in Tit. IX., sect. 3, chap. 4; the form of oath, Tit. IX., sect. 6, chap. 2; and Tit. IX., sect. 9, chaps. 4, 5, 6,) and in place of them to substitute the statutes following:—

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Number of Years to be bestowed on the Study of Medicine, and which are required for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

It is enacted, that every person, before he obtains the bachelor's degree in medicine, shall undergo a public examination among the candidates who are competitors for the earliest degree in arts or in civil law; and after that examination he must, for three full years (that is, twelve terms), have applied himself to the study of medicine. But masters of arts or bachelors in civil law may (provided only that they have undergone the examination enacted below by chap. 3) take the degree of bachelor in medicine; provided still, that no one shall be admitted to this degree before he has completed twenty-eight terms, counting from the day of his matriculation.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and of the Appointment of Examiners and the Oath which they are to take.

It is enacted, that every person desirous of being advanced

to the bachelorship in medicine shall undergo an examination before he is admitted to supplicate for the grace.

In order, therefore, that better provision may be made for this matter, it was the pleasure of the University to appoint three public examiners in the faculty of medicine; that is to say, the regius professor of medicine (who is always to preside at this act), and also two doctors in medicine of the University of Oxford, who are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor at the several examinations, and who must afterwards be approved of by the House of Convocation. But in case the regius professor obtains leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor for any reason of importance, the Vice-Chancellor shall substitute some other doctor of medicine in his place.

The several examiners shall, before they approach their duties, make oath in the terms following before the Vice-Chancellor, at the requisition of the senior proctor, namely: "Mr. Doctor, you swear to execute the province and office of a public examiner in the faculty of medicine with diligence and fidelity to the utmost of your power, in the form and manner required by the statutes." Answer, "I do so swear."

"Also, you swear, all hatred and friendship, fear and hope apart, that you will neither give a testimonial to any undeserving person, nor refuse one to the deserving." Answer, "I do so swear."

"Also, you swear in no way to reveal the vote which either you yourself give, or any other examiner gives, on the question of granting or refusing a testimonial to any party." Answer, "I do so swear."

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Time, Place, and Manner of the Examination.

ONCE every year, that is, in the second week of Trinity full Term, an examination shall be held in the faculty of medicine.

The examiners, with the assent of the Vice-Chancellor,

may assign any suitable place for the purpose of this examination : provided, that before holding the examination they give the University three days' notice thereof.

An examination is to take place in the theory and practice of medicine, in anatomy, in physiology, pathology, and materia medica : and, further, in chemistry and botany, in so far as those sciences seem to throw light upon the art of medicine. The examiners are to be at full liberty (as they think best) to examine any candidate either in all the above departments or any one of them. Furthermore, the ancient writers, Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen, and Celsus, two of whom at fewest are always to be made use of at every examination, must in all cases be added.

The examination of each candidate is to be conducted orally in part, and in part on paper ; and is, as far as possible, to be dispatched at one sitting, or, at least, without the interval of a day. And all the examiners must be present at each day's examination during the whole time, unless something is to be done in writing, in which case one only need attend.

During the examination, either the Latin or English language may be used, as the examiners see most expedient.

When the examination is fully ended, the examiners shall give their opinions among themselves on the several candidates ; and every person adjudged to deserve it shall receive a testimonial in this form :—" A. B., [on the day of the month and year,] upon examination for the degree of bachelor in medicine, as the statutes require, gave satisfaction to us the examiners.

"So we testify,

C. D., P. M. R.

E. F.,

G. H."

Also, the names of the persons who have satisfied the examiners shall be entered in a separate register, which is to be kept with the registrar of the University, at the end of each examination.

But in case it happens that a person is found unworthy of this testimonial, he may declare himself a candidate again at any subsequent examination.

All masters of arts, bachelors in civil law, and all persons distinguished by any higher degree, may be present at this examination, and bachelors of arts likewise, provided they promise the regius professor to study medicine.

On the same terms, jurists and other under-graduates, who have passed the examination for the degree of B. A., or B. C. L., and who have completed the period of four years from the day of their matriculation, may attend the examinations.

Every candidate whatever, who is liable to examination, must give the regius professor of medicine notice of the fact on the fourteenth day, at latest, before the week appointed for holding the examination. At the same time, he must see that letters of certificate are delivered to the professor, whereby it must be clearly made to appear that the candidate attended to the treatment of diseases, and devoted an earnest application to the hearing of lectures at some hospital of established reputation. And the regius professor is not to be allowed, in case the letters of certificate do not meet the approbation of the majority of the examiners, to admit any party to undergo examination.

Care must likewise be taken, that no person offers himself for examination without having completed seven years (that is, twenty-eight terms) from the period of his matriculation.

CHAPTER 4.

Of Remunerating the Examiners.

It is enacted, that every candidate shall, before the examination begins, lodge six pounds in the hands of the regius professor, for the purpose of being paid over by him, as an honourable testimony, to the two other examiners. The regius professor himself is to receive, for his own use solely, the old established fees.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Number of Years to be spent in the Study of Medicine, and which are required for Inception in Medicine.

It is enacted, that persons who wish to be advanced to the doctorship in medicine, are to apply to the study of medicine for three full years subsequently to taking the degree of bachelor in medicine, before they are to be admitted to inception in that faculty.

CHAPTER 6.

The Exercise to be performed for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

It is enacted, that bachelors in medicine shall, before admission to inception in that faculty, read a dissertation, written by themselves, on any medical subject which has had the previous approbation of the regius professor, in public, before the regius professor, within the verge of the schools, and shall deliver him a copy of it when the lecture is over.

Lastly, in order to supersede all question, we pronounce that all inceptors in medicine are to enjoy the same right of voting as if they had at some period become regents in arts.

CHAPTER 7.

Of the Incorporation both of Students and Graduates in Medicine.

It is enacted, that every individual, whether a graduate or student in medicine, who seeks incorporation here, being a member of another University, shall, before he is entered on the matriculation-book of this University, produce such testimonials to the Vice-Chancellor as will clearly evince that he has made good all the exercises which under-graduates of this University are required to perform for the bachelorship in arts. Care must also be taken that no graduate in medicine shall be incorporated without having previously undergone an examination, completed the time, and made good all the other requisitions of the present statute.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 3.

CHAPTER 4.

Vol. I.
p. 94.

The Special Forms of Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

* * * *

For the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

SUPPLICATION is made, &c., by A. B. master [or bachelor] of the faculty of arts [or bachelor in civil law, or student in medicine], of M. college [or hall], that inasmuch as he has completed twenty-eight Terms from the day of his matriculation ; and has for three years given his attention to medicine, passed an examination, and made good all other particulars required by the statutes (saving in instances where he has obtained dispensations), the above qualifications may suffice for his admission to lecture in every book of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

For the Degree of Inceptor in Medicine.

Supplication, &c., by A. B., bachelor of medicine, of N. college [or hall], that inasmuch as, since his taking the degree of bachelor in medicine, he has bestowed three years on the study of medicine ; has also written a dissertation and read it before the professor, and made good all the other statutable requisites (saving in so far as he has obtained dispensations), the above qualifications may suffice for his inception in that faculty.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 9.

* * * *

CHAPTER 4.

Vol. I.
pp.128, &c.

Of the Qualifications of Persons licensed to practise in Medicine.

It is enacted, that every doctor in medicine may, after his inauguration or admission, lawfully practise in every de-

partment of the healing art. But no other person is to be allowed to practise medicine at Oxford, unless he has taken the degree of bachelor in medicine, and been admitted to practise, according to the established rule by the Chancellor or his Commissary, and the Congregation of masters regent. But surgery is to be practised by no person within the precincts of the University without obtaining a licence from the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

In case any person presumes to do the contrary, he is not only to be refused further advancement, and to be deprived of the University privileges; but also (if on warning he does not desist) he is to be punished as a disturber of the peace.

CHAPTER 5.

The Form of Supplication for Licence to practise Medicine.

THE same enactment as that in Vol. I. p. 128, only inserting "or hall," at p. 128, line 5 from the bottom.

CHAPTER 6.

The Form of Letters Testimonial.

THE same as in Vol. I. p. 129, substituting, in line 12, for "master of arts," "bachelor in medicine."

It was the pleasure of the University that the above statutes should not come into operation and effect before Trinity Term, 1834, and that meanwhile the old exercises should be deemed valid.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statutes, and, after maturely weighing the subject matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-sixth day of the month of November, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and the statutes were finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the second day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1833.

A STATUTE
TOUCHING
THE ELECTION OF THE SCHOLARS
WHO ARE TO BE PRESENTED WITH
AN ANNUAL STIPEND OUT OF THE GOODS OF HERTFORD
COLLEGE.

WHEREAS certain monies out of the goods of Hertford College, which was lately dissolved, accrued to the University by the Royal command, A.D. 1818, but on the following condition ; that, after the death of Richard Hewit, M.A., formerly fellow of the college, a scholar should, after a public examination, to be holden from time to time, be elected in conformity with some statute to be passed by the University ; and forasmuch as the aforesaid Richard Hewit hath lately departed this life, — It hath been the pleasure of the University to propose a contest every year in Hilary Term, with a view of better directing the study of young men to a more diligent cultivation of Latin literature :

It will be the province of the examiners at this contest, who are appointed below, to try all the candidates by whatever description of examination they choose, both in writing Latin and in construing the writings of the Roman authors, and to elect the person whom they find to be superior to the rest, both on the ground of his more elegant and ready application of the language, and that of his critical proficiency and acquaintance with Latin literature in general.

Wherefore there are to be three examiners, who, two years previously, have either become inceptors in the faculty of arts, or have taken the degree of bachelor in civil law, and who must be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, and be afterwards approved of by the venerable House of Convocation. Any person who has not completed two full years from the time of his matriculation, may offer himself as a candidate ; those only excepted who have at some period or other carried off the prize at this contest.

Some spot within the precincts of the schools is to be assigned by the Vice-Chancellor for holding the examination.

The examiners are to give notice to the University of the place so appointed, and also of the time for the examination, when they have among themselves agreed upon it, by a notice-paper, which must be transmitted to the heads of colleges and halls, and also be affixed on the door of the refectory or buttery of every college and hall, on the fourteenth day before the day appointed.

Every candidate must give in his name with the examiners, and at the same time produce letters of recommendation from the head of his college or hall, or the latter's deputy, on the third day at latest before the examination begins.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in the above statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject, agreed to the terms on the twenty-first day of the month of April; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the twenty-fourth day of the month of April; and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the twenty-eighth day of the same month of April, in the year of our Lord 1834.

TIT. VI.

SECTION 5.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR TAKING DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Number of Years to be bestowed on the Study of Medicine, and which are required for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

It is enacted, that every person shall, before he obtains the degree of bachelor in medicine, reside four full years, or sixteen Terms, in the same manner as scholars in the faculty of arts, in the University, and that without evasion; that he shall undergo a public examination among the same persons,

Vol. I.
pp. 52, &c.
and Vol. II.
p. 183.

and, subsequently to that examination, be bound to give his attention for three full years (that is, twelve Terms) to the study of medicine.

Further, students in medicine may use the same academical dress as the University indulges to civil law students.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 3.

CHAPTER 4.

Vol. I.
pp. 94, &c.
Vol. II.
p. 188.

The Special Forms of Graces belonging to the several Degrees.

* * * *

For the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

SUPPLICATION, &c., by A. B., master [or bachelor] of the faculty of arts [or bachelor in civil law], of M. college [or hall], that inasmuch as he has completed twenty-eight Terms from the day of his matriculation; has applied himself to medicine for three years; has undergone an examination, and made good all the other statutory requisites (saving in so far as he has obtained dispensations), the above particulars may suffice for his admission to lecture in every book of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

If he is not a Graduate.

Supplication, &c., by A. B., medical student, of M. college [or hall], wherein, and not in any private house, I know that he has constantly lodged and boarded for sixteen Terms; that inasmuch as he has made good all the exercises which are requisite for the degree of bachelor of arts; has completed twenty-eight Terms from the day, &c., as above.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound this statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the fifteenth day of the month of December, A.D. 1834; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the twenty-second day of the month of January; and

was finally published and confirmed on the twenty-sixth day of the same month of January, in the year of our Lord 1835.

THE AULARIAN STATUTES.

SINCE the Aularian Statutes, which were passed long ago, do not altogether suit the present times, the University has been pleased to repeal them, and in their room to substitute the statutes following:—

SECTION 1.

Of the Scholars who are admissible to the Halls.

It is enacted, that no common bateller, or person of any other condition, shall be admitted into any hall, or of the community of any hall, before his actual arrival at the University and the hall to which he is admitted.

Vol. I.
p. 320.

§ 2. That the principal, or vice-principal, shall, at the admission of every commoner and member of a hall, assign him a tutor.

§ 3. That every person admitted to a hall shall put in sufficient caution (that is, in money, or by way of surety) to satisfy the principal and manciple, at the end of each Term, for the victuals and other expenses and charges used and accustomed among members of halls; and that no one shall be obliged, against his will, to admit a scholar or scholars of any condition as sureties.

§ 4. That the several scholars in halls shall, till they are presented for the bachelor's degree, be subjected to tutors.

§ 5. That in every hall the names of the tutors shall be exhibited every year by the principals to the Vice-Chancellor; and that no person shall act as tutor without the Vice-Chancellor adjudges him competent and approves of him.

§ 6. That no one shall presume to take a degree without the consent of his principal; nor be presented by any other

person without his leave, under pain of expulsion from the hall.

SECTION 2.

Of the Divine Offices to be observed by Members of Halls.

It is enacted, that every day prayers shall be read in each hall from the Book of Common Prayers, or English Liturgy, and that by members of the hall who are in holy orders ; or, in their default, by some person in holy orders, who is to be engaged at the common cost of the members of the hall.

Also, that the several members of the hall must attend prayers, and behave reverently during the service, under a penalty to be inflicted at the principal's discretion, in proportion to the nature of the offence. Moreover, that the several members of the hall who are of a sufficient age (that is, who have completed their fifteenth year) shall thrice a-year attend the Communion of the Lord's Supper, if they are present in the University.

§ 2. That both before and after taking every meal, that is, dinner and supper, in every hall, Grace shall be said by the senior present, or by the Bible-clerk (according to the custom of the hall), and that all persons shall behave on the occasion with modesty and reverence.

SECTION 3.

Of the Reputable Conversation and Morals of Members of Halls.

It is enacted, that all members of halls, be they of what condition or degree they may, shall always use, respectively, the academical dress required by the statutes of the University.

§ 2. That every member of a hall shall, within the precincts of the hall, show due respect to each person according to his condition and degree.

§ 3. That no member of a hall shall use indecent language, or disreputable, or base, or scurrilous words, which are the bane of good manners.

§ 4. That no one shall swear, but when called upon to make oath in a court in a case of justice and truth.

§ 5. That no member of a hall shall leave his study and idle away his time by standing, sitting, or walking, in laymen's houses or the streets.

§ 6. That if any one determines to go out of the University, he shall, previously to leaving, ask permission of the principal, or, in his absence, of the vice-principal.

§ 7. That every member of a hall, who is in the University or the suburbs, shall always lodge within his own hall, or in some inn anciently annexed to the hall, or which shall hereafter be so annexed under the conditions above required, Tit. III. Sect. 1, and also in a room of his own ; unless for reasonable cause (ill health, for instance, or the like), and upon leave previously obtained by the principal from the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, he is allowed to sleep elsewhere.

§ 8. That no one is to have a stranger to pass the night with him in a hall, without asking and getting leave from the principal.

§ 9. That every member of a hall shall, at all dinner and supper times (that is, directly after the signal is given), come early into hall where the commons are laid, before Grace is said ; and shall not presume to take any meal in the buttery, kitchen, or any private room, unless he is permitted to do otherwise for some reasonable cause, of which the principal approves.

§ 10. That no one shall introduce a stranger for a meal, or any common act, without the principal's leave.

§ 11. That no member of a hall shall challenge any of his fellows of the same hall, or a stranger, to drink deep or fast ; or give occasion for intoxication to himself or others.

§ 12. That if any one is extravagant in his commons or ordinary expenses (that is, if he spends more than others of the same condition, or than the principal's stint), he shall be corrected, as the principal sees fit.

§ 13. That no one shall play at any disreputable game in the precincts of the hall, or so behave that the peace may be disturbed, or the calm of study impaired by his means.

§ 14. That no one shall keep or encourage hounds, or any other dogs, within the precincts of a hall.

§ 15. That no one shall draw any cause that does not pass the bounds of domestic redress (at least such as is determinable within the hall), to a foreign tribunal. That is to say, that no member of a hall shall presume to trouble in any way, or bring before a court of justice beyond the walls of the hall, his fellow, or a semi-commoner, or bateller, or common servant; nor lend aid or favour thereto (in case the principal does not consent), unless the cause be of such a kind as only to admit of determination by Mr. Chancellor.

§ 16. That no one shall openly, publicly, or privily, by word, token, act, advice, aid, or favour, willingly and wittingly gender, kindle, stir, or bring about any occasion of suit, discord, quarrel, or dissension; or in any way make invidious comparisons of birth-place with birth-place, lineage with lineage, nobility with nobility, or faculty with faculty; nor utter abusive words to any person.

§ 17. That no one shall do hurt or threaten it to his fellow or a common servant within the precinct of a hall; nor carry offensive or defensive arms, either publicly or covertly.

§ 18. That every night-walker, debauched person, haunter of places suspected of ill fame or riot, or associate of men of bad character or evil conversation, or who resists the law, or becomes involved in a sentence of excommunication, shall be expelled the hall, unless he desists instantly at the warning of the principal, and returns to better behaviour, and makes due amends to the law.

§ 19. That if any person commits so grievous an offence beyond the walls of the hall, or within them, that ill-repute cannot but accrue to the hall, or scandal to the University (as if a man should be convicted of habitual drunkenness,

of a larceny, fornication, libel, or any grievous offence), he shall be expelled the hall.

§ 20. That every member of a hall, of every condition and degree, shall pay due honour and reverence to his principal, as his governor; nor slight him in any way by word or deed; nor conspire or enter into any league against him; but shall meekly obey him when in the execution of his office, under pain of expulsion from the hall.

§ 21. That if any person shall defend a heresy, or any ill dogma, in opposition to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or presume to attend unlawful conventicles, he shall be expelled the hall.

SECTION 4.

Of the Principals of Halls and their Substitutes.

It is enacted, that men venerable for the maturity of their years and the gravity of their manners shall be called to the government of the halls; being at least masters of arts, or bachelors in civil law or medicine, who are to be chosen by the members of the hall on the nomination of Mr. Chancellor, and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor to the headship and government.

§ 2. That the principals shall, at the time of their admission, make oath, before the Vice-Chancellor, to acknowledge the King's supremacy, and to keep their allegiance; also, to observe all the statutes and customs of the halls, so far as they regard themselves, and to cause them to be observed by others, too, so far as in them lies.

§ 3. That no one shall buy or sell a principalship, under pain of losing the price and principalship; nor shall the same person hold the principalships of two houses at once, under pain of losing both principalships; nor retain a fellowship in any college for longer than six months after obtaining the principalship, under pain of losing the principalship.

§ 4. That every principal shall oblige all the scholars of his house to attend public prayers, and that he shall attend with them; and also to attend the sermons preached before the University.

§ 5. That every principal shall oblige the members of his hall diligently and duly to attend the exercises which are to be performed, both in the halls and in the University; and also to do their best that all the statutes and ordinances published, or to be published, for the government of the halls may be duly kept.

§ 6. That every principal shall constantly lodge within the precinct of the hall, except when he is permitted, on reason given, to be absent from town; or when he is allowed by Mr. Chancellor or his Vice-Chancellor to keep house in some neighbouring abode.

§ 7. That no principal shall absent himself from the hall for more than one month in any Term, except for a reasonable cause, which must be previously approved of by Mr. Chancellor or his Vice-Chancellor, under pain of the infliction of a censure at the discretion of the Chancellor, if the length of the time and absence calls for that inconvenience.

§ 8. That whenever the principal is not present in the hall at dinner or supper times, when the commons are taken, the senior commoner present shall supply his place for the time; but if he happens to be out of town, the senior commoner who is in constant residence in the hall shall undertake his duties, unless the principal shall see fit, for any good reason, to substitute some other master of arts, or bachelor in civil law or medicine, as better suited to the function. Provided always, that if he has need of absence for two months, or a longer time, then his substitute must also have the confirmation of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

§ 9. That the deputy principal shall attempt nothing in cases of doubt, or when the principal dissents.

SECTION 5.

Of the Manciple, Butler, Cook, and other Servants.

It is enacted, that the principal alone shall have power to elect and admit, or expel the manciple, butler, cook, porter, and other servants; and that no member of a hall, of any degree or condition whatever, shall introduce any person to the common service, or retain him in his private household, without the consent of the principal.

§ 2. That the manciple, butler, and cook, shall put in sufficient caution to the principal for the time being, under their proper handwriting, together with sufficient sureties, to return the sums of money lodged by the members of the hall on account of caution; and also faithfully to keep, produce, and restore all the goods and chattels committed to their care, when so required.

§ 3. That the butler shall not permit any person to go beyond the limit of expenditure fixed by the principal, in his office, under a penalty, to be inflicted at the principal's discretion.

§ 4. That the porter shall strictly keep the hours of opening and closing the hall-gates, and, especially, shall lock them at nine o'clock every night.

§ 5. That no one of the servants shall carry or reveal the secrets of the hall (which it is lawful, becoming, and expedient should remain secrets) to any person out of the hall.

§ 6. That if any one of the servants knows that any discord has arisen, or is likely to arise, among the members of the hall (from which a disturbance of the peace or tranquillity is likely to ensue), he shall inform the principal, or his substitute, of it, as soon as he can; and also if he knows that any one has wronged the community.

§ 7. That no member of a hall, of any condition or degree whatever, shall occupy, or allow to be occupied, in his own private business, any one of the common servants, at those

times when the latter ought to be waiting on the community, under the infliction of a penalty, at the principal's discretion.

SECTION 6.

Of the Matters and Places which are in Common.

It is enacted, that at the admission of every principal there shall be a survey taken of all the goods and matters which belong to the members of the hall in common; and that a general inventory shall be made of the particulars found, a copy whereof shall be deposited with the registrar of the University; and that the several principals and their heirs shall, upon resigning their offices, or being otherwise called upon by the Vice-Chancellor, be bound to exhibit an account of them. And if anything should not be forthcoming, or be lost through their fault, to make it good or be answerable for it at the true value.

§ 2. That nothing which has been presented or bequeathed for the use of the community shall be aliened or exchanged, except to the advantage of the members of the hall; and if the object be of less value than forty shillings, without the consent of the majority of the graduates; if of greater value, without the authority of the Vice-Chancellor.

§ 3. That no member of a hall shall carry out of the office any cup, goblet, plate, side-dish, or aught else designed for the use of the community, without the consent of the person to whose care it is intrusted, nor keep it in his private room all night.

SECTION 7.

Of the Chambers, and the Disposal of them.

It is enacted, that in every hall the yearly rent of every chamber shall be certain, and confirmed by the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, and that it shall be entered in the index at the end of the copy of the statutes belonging to

every hall; and that a transcript of it shall be kept by the University registrar among the official archives.

§ 2. That the disposal of the chambers shall rest with the principal; and that no person shall be allowed to occupy a chamber, or part of a chamber, without the consent of the principal, under pain of expulsion from the hall.

§ 3. That the principals shall not be allowed to exact any thing for entrance or admission to any chamber, or to take more for any chamber than the yearly rent appointed by the Vice-Chancellor's authority.

§ 4. That if any one shall occupy a chamber, or part of a chamber, for three weeks in any quarter, he shall be bound to pay the entire rent for the fourth part of the year.

§ 5. That if any one shall be absent without the leave or approbation of the principal for two terms running, he shall utterly lose his title and right to the chamber or part of a chamber which he held previously.

SECTION 8.

Of Commons, and the Payment of Debts.

It is enacted, that no member of a hall, of any degree or condition whatever, shall demand or have any thing as commons which was not bought by the manciple.

§ 2. That the provisions which have been purchased in reference to the number of the members of a hall who are present in the University, shall be laid on the table; and that every person, although he may be absent, shall be bound to pay proportionably for them, unless some other arrangement is made by the principal.

§ 3. That every week an account shall be taken of what is purchased and laid out by the manciple and cook, subject to the control of the principal or his substitute, under a penalty, at the discretion of the principal, to be inflicted on defaulters.

§ 4. That the several members of the hall shall actually

pay the principal, at the end of every quarter, for lecture, cumulation, and room-rent; and the manciple, also, for commons, fines, and other dues, which are payable by the several members of the hall, and have been usually demanded by the principal or manciple in the names of the parties.

§ 5. That the several members of halls, as well those who are absent as present, shall, at the end of each quarter, really pay and make satisfaction for other lectures, the common servants, firing, the repairs of places which are in common, the utensils and the other requisites of an Aularian community, according to the customs of the several halls, or the agreements entered into by common consent, or that of the majority.

§ 6. That if it should so happen on any extraordinary occasion, that greater expenses are incurred for the necessities or good of the community than can be met by the ordinary contributions, the principal may, with the consent of the commoners, or of the major part of them, impose a rate on the several members adequate to the support of the common burthen: and that if a dispute should arise about any such occasion, or the rate imposed, it shall be determined by the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor.

§ 7. But if it so happens that any person is a defaulter in the payment of the above-mentioned charges, and does not make satisfaction within a month of the end of each quarter, he shall be forced or obliged thereto by levy on his goods, suspension from commons, removal from the hall, or other lawful remedies of any kind, at the discretion of the principal or interested parties.

SECTION 9.

Of the Custody of the Statutes, and the Punishment of Delinquents.

It is enacted, that in every hall, one full copy of the Aularian Statutes shall remain with the principal, and another, too, in the library or refectory.

§ 2. That the several statutes shall be construed according to the plain and grammatical sense and common meaning of the terms; and that if any doubt or ambiguity should appear (whence a question may arise about the true interpretation), recourse shall be had to the decision of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

§ 3. That where mention is not made in the statutes of an offence or punishment, the principal shall fix it at his discretion, unless an offence be committed, of a kind to require reference to the correction of the Vice-Chancellor.

§ 4. That all money-fines shall be applied to support the charges which are incumbrances on the community.

§ 5. That no person who has committed a public offence in matters of moment shall be excused from the penalties or fines, which the principal should inflict, on the ground of private chastisement by the tutor.

§ 6. Lastly, if any person shall not, within the period assigned by the principal, submit to the fine or punishment imposed according to the statutes for an offence, or shall openly refuse to pay or undergo it; or shall advise or persuade any other person not to submit, or shall enter into any league or conspiracy to deprive any of the statutes of their due effect, he shall be utterly expelled the hall.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propound the above statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-third day of the month of February; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the twelfth day of the month of March, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation, on the sixteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1835.

CERTAIN CLAUSES REPEALED A.D. 1836.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 7.

Vol. I.
pp. 120, &c.
Vol. II.
pp. 17,
141, 155.

Of the Creation and Licensing of a Presentee, which must be gone through by the Vice-Chancellor.

— and when they have laid their hands on the book, the Vice-Chancellor shall say, “Mr. Doctor, Master, or Sir, (or Sirs, &c.) you shall pledge (or you all shall pledge) your word to observe the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of the University.” Answer, “I do.” Then —

TIT. X.

SECTION 2.

CHAPTER 7.

Vol. I.
p. 144.

Of the Nomination and Office of the Delegates.

— and at some congregation before the day appointed for the delegates’ meeting, make corporal oath:—

1. “To meet at the place appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, from time to time, on receiving due notice of the day, hour, and place.

2. “That they will earnestly and diligently execute the office and function of delegates in the matters intrusted to them.”

3. “That they will never be absent, except for some reason to be beforehand or afterwards approved by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.”

A SUPPLEMENT

TO STAT. TIT. X., SECT. 2, CHAP. 7.

OF THE STANDING DELEGATES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND LETTING OF
THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Vol. II.
p. 6.

THE above delegates are, immediately on their nomination (if present), otherwise in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, and at the instance of the senior proctor, severally to make oath in the words which follow :—

“ You swear to execute the duty and office of delegates in the matters committed to you diligently and faithfully with all your power.”

TIT. XVIII.

SECTION 1.

Of the Registrar of the University.

—— to observe the statutes, privileges, franchises, and customs of the University. And also ——

Vol. I.
p. 196.

SECTION 2.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Election of the Bedells.

—— to observe the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of this University. And ——

Vol. I.
p. 197.

* * * * *

—— and, that if you detect any such offender, you will forthwith report his name to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

SECTION 4.

Of the Clerk of the University and its Ringer, commonly called Le Bellman.

THE clerk, on his admission to office, is to make corporal oath to observe the statutes, privileges, franchises,

Vol. I.
p. 204.

and customs of the University; and to fulfil all and each of the duties of clerk of the University in truth and good faith, so far as in him lies.

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p. 204.

* * * * *

On his admission to office, he is to make the same corporal oath (*mutatis mutandis*) as the clerk of the University.

TIT. XXI.

OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Vol. I.
p. 220.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Registrar of the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

1. "To observe the statutes, customs, franchises, and privileges of the University.

2. "Also ———

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Proctors for Causes.

Vol. I.
p. 221.

1. "To observe all the statutes, privileges, franchises, and customs of the University.

2. "Also ———

THE STATUTES OF DR. HEATHER

Vol. I.
p. 294.

CONCERNING THE

WEEKLY PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

—— and also, that in order to the true and faithful performance of the above particulars, one and all, both the lecturer in music and the president of the practice of music shall be deemed liable thereto, in virtue of their oath taken at the time of their admission to the aforesaid offices.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal chap. 3, Sect. 4, Tit. VI., and to substitute in its place the chapter which follows]:—

TIT. VI.

SECTION 4.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the number of Years to be employed in Attendance on the Public Professor of Civil Law, in order to qualify for the Degree of Doctor in Civil Law.

Vol. I.,
p. 51.
Vol. II.
p. 25.

It is enacted, that every person who wishes to be advanced to the doctorship in civil law shall, in case he has taken the degree of bachelor in civil law after becoming master of arts, attend the public reader in civil law for four entire years (counting from the day of his admission to that degree), before he is admitted to inception in that faculty.

Otherwise, if he was a bachelor in law, before he becomes an inceptor in arts, (whether that was on account of the exigence of the statutes of some private college, or by his own choice,) he must spend five full years in attending the public professor of civil law, before he is allowed to become an inceptor.

But any person who has resolved to practise in the ecclesiastical and maritime courts of this realm, is allowed, (provided the cause is expressed at the time of proposing the grace, and a declaration is made by the supplicant before the senior proctor previously to his admission to the degree,) if he is a bachelor in civil law, to be admitted to inception in that faculty, after bestowing four full years in attending the public professor of civil law.

The form of declaration is to be as follows:—

“You declare that you are a candidate for this degree of doctor, with the intention of being effectually admitted of the number and college of Advocates of London, practising in the ecclesiastical and maritime courts of this realm; and

on admission you must really practise in those courts.”
 Answer, “I am a candidate for the degree with that intention.”

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal the chaps. 5, Sect. 1, Tit. IX., and 1, Sect. 6, Tit. IX., and in their place to substitute the paragraphs following] :—

TIT. IX.

SECTION 1.

CHAPTER 5.

The Form of Admitting Masters to Regency.

Vol. I.
 p. 83, &c.
 Vol. II.
 p. 141.

EVERY master and doctor who is to be admitted to regency must (although he may have previously become regent in arts) be sworn by the senior proctor in the form of words following :—

“Master, you swear to behave with truth and sincerity, and to the honour and advantage of the University, in your dealing with all matters of business as well in this House of Congregation as in the other House of Convocation.

“Also, in special, that in the matters of graces and degrees you will not be a hindrance to the deserving nor advance the cause of the unworthy.

“Also, that at elections you will write down and name some one individual, and one alone, once (and not oftener) at the respective scrutinies ; and that you will nominate no one that you do not certainly know or firmly believe to be fit and proper for the purpose.”

After this oath has been taken by each person, the Vice-Chancellor is to admit them in these terms: “Master, I admit you of this House of Congregation, and also of the other House of Convocation.”

Then, in consideration of this admission, every master of arts shall pay the bedell of his faculty fourpence, and every doctor one shilling, by way of alms, and for the use of the

poor; and the money shall be distributed at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. Moreover, every master of arts (in consideration that the time requisite for taking further degrees in the faculties is to be computed from his admission to regency) shall pay to the registrar, who enters his name on the register, one shilling.

SECTION 6.

CHAPTER 1.

The Statutes to which the Junior Proctor is to bind by Oath the several Persons who are presented. Also, the Admonition regarding the Dress suitable to the Degree.

Vol. I.
p. 110, &c.
Vol. II.
p. 43.

WHEN the presentation is over, the junior proctor is to swear the senior of the presentees, who must kneel down, while the others stand by and listen, in these terms:—

“ (Mr. Doctor, Master, or, Sir) you pledge your word to observe all the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of the University.” Answer, “ I do.”

The Form of the Oath of Admission to the Public Library.

“ You also promise and religiously engage, in the presence of God, best and greatest, that whenever you may enter the public library, you will give your mind to study in meekness and silence, and will use the books and other furniture so that they may last as long as possible. Also, that you will neither in your own person steal, exchange, make erasures in, deface, tear, cut, add notes to, interline, wilfully spoil, obliterate, soil, or in any other way retrench, ill use, wear away, or impair any books, one or more, nor will encourage any other person to do the like; but you will, to the best of your power, obstruct the offender or offenders, and denounce their misdeeds to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, within three days after they become known to you. So help you God, as you kiss the Holy Gospels of Christ.”

Then he must tender the book to be kissed, and first asking the senior's name, if there are several presented, while five or

six of them lay their hands on the book, the proctor shall say to them—

“The same oath that was made by A. B., in his own person, you shall make in your persons, and every one of you in his own person ; so help you God,” &c.

The Admonition not to disturb the peace of the University, and about the Dress befitting the Degree.

WHEN the oath has been taken by each person, the proctor shall also make the following announcement to them individually :—

“You are (or you all are) bound personally to avoid breaking the peace of the University, and in no way whatever to bring about its disturbance by any other person or persons ; and you must not aid, by help or advice, any disturber or disturbers in breaking the peace ; and you must not personally, nor through any other person or persons, prevent justice being done on any disturber or disturbers of the peace.

“Also, specially, you are bound not to hinder peace, concord, and love between any of the communities or individuals of the University. And if any dissension should arise among any communities or persons, you shall in no way cherish or inflame it ; and it is your duty to keep away from all cabals, and not to assent to them either tacitly or explicitly, but rather to obstruct them by all the means you can.

“Also, you are bound (or all of you are bound) to procure, within a fortnight, a dress of your own suitable to the degree, and you must keep it, or one like it, as long as you reside in the University, for the purpose not only of exercising scholastic acts in it, but also of honouring our Mother University therewith, at processions and other University affairs (upon being invited and summoned); and that under the pains described in the University statutes.”

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal the paragraph, chap. 6, Sect. 2, Tit. X., and in its room to substitute the paragraph following] :—

TIT. X.

SECTION 2.

CHAPTER 6.

Of the Elections which are to be holden in the House of Convocation.

WHEN the election of some other person in the room of any public lecturer, or officer, or common minister, or servant (who dies, resigns, or is removed), is to take place; or that of a qualified person to any vacant benefice (the right of nominating or presenting to which belongs to the University), it is enacted, that, before the Convocation is held, the business of such election or nomination shall be made known by the bedells to the several heads of colleges and halls, and by the heads to the doctors and masters of each house, on the day preceding it.

Vol. I.
p. 141, &c.

And that, excepting in the instance of the election of the Parliamentary burgesses (which the Parliamentary Commissioners have determined must be by word of mouth, or actual division, when there is any dispute about it), every election to offices and public lectureships, and every nomination to benefices, shall be by scrutiny in writing, in which the proctors are to be scrutineers, with the Vice-Chancellor for president. Furthermore, if an election is to be made to the place of any lecturer, officer, or servant, who resigns his office, the resignation must be simple and absolute, and free from all terms of resumption.

The Oath of the Proctors.

1. They shall be sworn by the Vice-Chancellor, "to behave with good faith at the scrutiny.

2. "And that they will pronounce the party upon whom the majority of the voters are agreed to be elected or nominated."

At the scrutiny, when the Vice-Chancellor and proctors have voted, every doctor, master-regent and non-regent, is to come up (as near as may be) in the order of seniority; and (upon the proctors taking their seats beside the Vice-

Chancellor on either hand, and upon their producing the paper to the party so coming up,) he shall write his name without more, and absolutely.

Again, no one of the scrutineers is to leave (but in a case of necessity) till the election is completed. In which case, the paper is to be lodged with the Vice-Chancellor, and he (or some other person by him appointed) is to take upon him the duties of the absentee.

But when an election has proceeded to a considerable length, and votes begin to fail, before the scrutineers commence counting the votes, the superior bedell of the faculty of arts must make proclamation aloud throughout the Convocation-house to come and vote : — “ Masters, to the vote, for the first time ; ” then, after a quarter of an hour’s interval, “ Masters, to the vote, for the second time ; ” and thirdly, after another quarter of an hour, “ Masters, to the vote, for the third time.”

Lastly (after waiting for some time for voters to come, and no one coming), the scrutineers shall publicly pronounce the person in whose favour they shall find, on casting up the votes, that the majority are agreed, to be elected ; and, meanwhile, they are utterly to destroy and commit to the flames the papers on which the votes of the individuals were written.

If two persons or more chance to have an equal number of votes, the senior, if they are graduates, is to be deemed the person elected ; if under-graduates, the person to whom the Chancellor (or Vice-Chancellor for the time being) gives his vote ; and the successful candidate is to be admitted to his office off hand, if he is on the spot, upon performing and making good the several particulars essential to his admission.

Lastly, it is provided, that at every election (before the voters come to the poll), the present statute, together with the statute of the realm of the 31st of Elizabeth, touching elections, is to be read.

It was the pleasure of the University, that no person admitted to regency before Trinity Term, 1836, should presume to vote at any election, before having at some period made oath in the following form :—

“ You swear, that at all elections you will write down and nominate at the several scrutinies some one person, and some one person only, once and no oftener ; and that you will nominate no person whom you do not know for certain, or firmly believe, to be fit and proper.”

[It was also the pleasure of the University, on the report of the curators, to repeal the paragraph, chap. 4, of the new statute regarding the Bodleian Library, and to substitute the following paragraph in its stead] :—

A NEW STATUTE

FOR THE PUBLIC BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Election, Nomination, and Removal of the Officers and Ministers.

It is enacted, that henceforth no person shall be elected to the office of librarian who has not the distinction of the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law. But before any one of the electors is allowed his right of voting, all parties must be bound by oath in form following :—

“ You swear, that at this election of a librarian for the University, you will name one person only, who has the degree of master of arts or bachelor in civil law at least ; and that you will nominate no person whom you do not either know for certain, or firmly believe, to be fit and proper to undertake the office.”

When it so happens that the place becomes vacant, for any cause whatever, a solemn Convocation is to be holden within ten days next following, upon six days' public notice at shortest, for filling up the librarian's place. This space of ten days is always to be observed, except in long

Vol. I.
p. 241,
and
Vol. II.
p. 107.

vacation time, during which the election shall take place, in the same manner, within three weeks.

Vol. I.
pp. 28, 29. At the election of a chief librarian, reference is always to be had to Stat. Tit. IV., Sect. 2, chap. 5, to the effect, that a successor from the same house with the preceding chief librarian is not to be elected immediately, or without an interval. Persons who have migrated from one house to another are to be considered as belonging to the house of which they were admitted in the first instance, excepting persons who have been admitted heads, fellows, or scholars, under any denomination whatever, of some other house, who, after such admission, must be deemed always to belong to the house of which they were admitted last.

The under-librarians are to be nominated by the librarian, with the consent of a majority of the whole number of curators ; and this nomination is to be submitted to the votes of the venerable House of Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor, in all instances, first giving six days' public notice.

The above officers are to be removed from office if they deserve any thing of the kind in the opinion of a majority of the whole number of curators.

The attendants are to be nominated by the librarian, with the approbation of a majority of the curators who are present in the University, and they are to be removed from office by the same authority.

Vol. I.
p. 242. But all of them, directly upon nomination, are, in like manner as the librarian (Bod. Stat. 1610, chap. 2), with the indispensable alterations, to promise fidelity under the sanction of an oath, in the venerable House of Convocation, or before the Vice-Chancellor, if the nomination falls in vacation time.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and to repeal the above clauses, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-ninth day of the month of February ; the statutes were reported in

the House of Congregation on the third day of the month of March, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and were finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventh day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1836.

TIT. XVI.

CHAPTER 8.

Of the Appointment of certain Select Preachers.

CHAPTER 11.

Of avoiding matter of Offence and Dissension in Sermons.

WHEREAS, the University trusted the regius professor of divinity so far as to make him one of the number of those persons by whom the select preachers are appointed, according to Tit. XVI. chap. 8, and also to take his advice in case any preacher should be called in question before the Vice-Chancellor, according to Tit. XVI. chap. 11; but inasmuch as the present professor has, in certain published writings of his own, dealt with matters in theology in such a way that the University has no confidence in him on this head;

Vol. II.
p. 49.

Vol. II.
p. 54.

It is enacted, that the regius professor of divinity shall be discharged of the above-mentioned functions until the pleasure of the University changes. But in order that the University may take no hurt meanwhile, other persons are to perform the professor's duties; that is to say, in the appointment of the select preachers, the senior of the Vice-Chancellor's deputies, or in case of his absence, or of his becoming Vice-Chancellor himself, the deputy next in routine (provided always, that he has taken holy orders), and in the deliberations about the preachers, the preacher of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose

the above statute, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April, A.D. 1836; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the second day of the month of May; and was eventually published and confirmed on the fifth day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1836.

A NEW STATUTE

CONCERNING THE ATTENDANTS OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Vol. II.
p. 103.

[It was the pleasure of the University, on the report of the curators, to repeal the enactments regarding the condition of the attendants of the library (Vol. II. chap. 2, p. 103), and to substitute the present statute in their room.]

There are also to be two attendants, who are to wait on the librarian and sub-librarians, to perform their orders, lend their services in searching for books and replacing them; and at the command of their superiors diligently to serve the other purposes of the library, as occasion may require.

Vol. II.
p. 105.

[Then, chap. 3, p. 105, instead of "each attendant £50," is to be substituted]:—

The attendants' stipends are to be settled from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor and the other curators.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after maturely weighing the subject, agreed to the terms on the tenth day of the month of April; it was reported in the House of Congregation on the thirteenth day of the month of April; and was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the seventeenth day of the same month of April, in the year of our Lord 1837.

SECTION 6.

CHAPTER 1.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal the form of the oath of admission to the public library (Vol. I. p. 111, Vol. II. p. 153), and in its stead to substitute the following form of a declaration] :—

The Form of Declaration which is to be subscribed by Persons admissible to the Public Library.

I, A. B., an applicant for admission to the Bodleian Library, promise, in all sincerity, to treat the books and other furniture so that they may last as long as possible, and to see, to the utmost of my ability, that the library takes no hurt or harm.

ADDITIONS

Vol. I.
p. 253.

TO THE APPENDIX CONCERNING THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE

STATUTES OF THE PUBLIC BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

SECTION 12.

[It was the will of the University, on the report of the curators, to repeal the paragraphs recited below, which follow the words “pledge his good faith to the library”]:

— “under the obligation of an oath, conceived in the terms following :—

“ You promise and engage religiously, in the sight of God, best and greatest, that, whenever you happen to come into the public library, you will frame your mind to study in meekness and silence, and will treat the books and the rest of the furniture in such manner that they may last as long as possible.

“ Also, that you will neither in your own person purloin, exchange, make erasures in, deface, tear, cut, write notes on, interline, wilfully spoil, obliterate, soil, or in any way

whatever retrench, abuse, wear out, or impair any book or books, nor encourage any one else to do any thing of the kind ; but that you will, to the utmost of your power, check the offender or offenders, and denounce their misbehaviour to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, within three days after you become acquainted with it : so help you God, as you touch the Holy Gospels of Christ.”

[And in place of them to enact]

—“ by subscribing the following form :—

“ I, A.B., a candidate for admission to the public library, promise, with all my heart, to treat the books and other furniture as may best contribute to their longest duration, and that I will exert myself to the utmost that the library may take no hurt nor harm.”

Furthermore, inasmuch as the words “oath,” “sworn,” and the like are used here and there in the old enactments in reference to persons seeking admission to the library, it is provided by the present statutes, that all these expressions shall have the same force and operation (and no more) as if the words “ declaration,” &c., were found in those statutes.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-eighth day of the month of May ; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the sixth day of the month of June, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf ; and they were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the ninth day of the month of June, in our year of our Lord 1838.

TIT. VI.

OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR TAKING DEGREES, AND OF
THE EXERCISES TO BE MADE GOOD IN ORDER
TO THE FORM.

SECTION 1.

OF THE TIME AND EXERCISES REQUISITE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
IN ARTS.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Exercises to be performed for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.

It is enacted, that before any one is admitted to the degree of bachelor in arts, he shall on one occasion answer the questions of the masters of the schools in Parvis.

To these responsions are to be assigned two weeks in Michaelmas Term, beginning with the twenty-sixth day of the month of October; two also in Hilary Term, beginning with the Wednesday next following Septuagesima Sunday; and two, besides, beginning with the Monday after the first Sunday in Trinity Term, counting inclusively in all the instances. Those persons who are desirous of responding in any one of the above three terms, are to give in their names, either personally or through their tutors, with the junior proctor, in order to their insertion in a separate register which is kept with him, and is duly apportioned in reference to the above terms; with this restriction, that no person is to wait on the proctor for the above purpose later than three days (so as to leave three whole days) before the responsions are to commence.

Provided always, that no person's responsions shall go for the form before the commencement of the sixth term nor after the end of the ninth term from the period of his matriculation, with the exception of those to whom the University grants the indulgence of being advanced to a degree after completing the entire space of three years in

academical studies.* The responsion of every person of the latter class is to be available for the form after the beginning of the fourth term and before the end of the seventh, reckoning from the time of his matriculation.

But if any person should not, through hindrances arising from ill health, or from other important reasons, pass his sponsions within the terms above enjoined, he may still, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, respond in any subsequent term.

Again, no person is to be admitted to respond without having attended these responsions one day, at fewest, all the while; and to the end that every person may clearly appear to have satisfied this statute, the day when he was present is to be noted down, and a testimonial is to be given him by one of the masters of the schools in this form:—

“A. B. attended the responsions in Parvis all the while (giving the day of the month and year).

“So I testify, A. B.”

The above testimonial must be produced by every individual personally, or through his tutor, at the same time as he gives in his name with the junior proctor; and the proctor is not allowed to enter any person among the respondents without such a testimonial being forthcoming.

The junior proctor having at last ascertained in the manner above prescribed, all the persons desirous of responding in any term, must immediately enlist their names in alphabetical order; next, he must sign the list with his own hand; get it printed with the heading which follows:—

“The order of the respondents for Term, A.D. ”
and see that it is conveyed to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the masters of the schools respectively, and to the dining-room of every college and hall, both that which is in common and the private one

* Vol. I. pp. 31, &c., and Vol. II. p. 76.

of the masters, and he must also take care that it is affixed on the gates of the Bodleian Library, the Metaphysical School, and the robing-room of the venerable House of Convocation; all which particulars are to be so timed, that, if possible, two full days may elapse between the publication of the list and the beginning of the responsions.

Also, the above proctor's list, after publication in the manner and form enjoined, is to be held and taken as equivalent to leaves, monitions, and notices of all kinds, both by the masters of the schools themselves and by the respondents.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Form and Manner of the Responsions:

THE School of Metaphysics, or any other place within the schools' quadrangle which the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may assign, is the place appropriated for holding the responsions.

The masters of the schools are to be in attendance there on the days above prescribed, in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms, and at ten o'clock in the morning; and thenceforward, the responsions are to be kept up from day to day (until all the respondents are disposed of), unless for some reasonable cause the masters of the schools make an alteration; in which case, they are reminded to give notice to the University of the day appointed for resuming the responsions, by a notice-paper which must be forwarded to the heads of colleges and halls, and, moreover, affixed on the door of the refectory of every college and hall, and on the gate of the Metaphysical School by the University bailiff, before noon, at latest, of the day preceding. The form of the notice is to be as follows:—

“The responsions in Parvis are adjourned to the day of

A. B.

C. D.”

The hour of ten in the morning is always to be observed in beginning the responsions of each day. Except, that on a feast-day, the responsions are not to begin till after the public sermon before the University has been preached.

The respondents are to be summoned by name to respond by the masters of the schools, agreeably to the order of the proctor's list. Any person who has been summoned and does not attend, except for a reasonable cause which must meet with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, must lose all place at the responsions for that term, and is not to be admitted to respond in any other term without again giving in his name with the junior proctor; and the next in order is to be summoned under the same restriction, and so of the rest. But if the Vice-Chancellor sanctions any cause of absence, still the last place in the list must be allotted to such respondent. Provided always, that no more than eight are to be admitted to respond on the same day.

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

Of the Examination of Candidates for Degrees by the Masters who are necessarily Regent.

It was the pleasure of the University to amend the statute passed A.D. MDCCCXXX, that is to say :

Chap. 1. By inserting after the words, "in order that the Congregation of regents may have a surer knowledge of the learning and progress in polite literature attained by all persons who declare themselves candidates for the earliest degree either in arts, or in civil law,"* the words, "or in medicine."

Also, after the words, "the province of one and all of them is, to examine in humane literature all candidates

* Vol. II. p. 160.

for the earliest degree, either in arts or civil law,"* the words, "or in medicine."

Also, Chap. 3, after the words, "according to the priority of their presentation, either to the degree of master of arts or to that of bachelor in civil law,"† and before the words, "Lastly the senior," inserting the words, "or in medicine."

Chap. 1. Also, after the words, "to be of the class of persons who have either become, at some time, inceptors in arts or, at least, have attained the distinction of the bachelorship in civil law," and inserting the words, "or in medicine," before the words, "and they are."‡

Also, leaving out the words, "provided they are inceptors in arts§ or in civil law," after the words "The examiners respectively," and before the words "within the precincts of the schools," inserting after the words "as long as their office lasts,"|| and before the words "all and each," the words "provided they were inceptors in arts, or in medicine, or in civil law."

TIT. IX.

SECTION 2.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES BY THE MASTERS
NECESSARILY REGENT.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Appointment of Examiners, and of their being charged with an Oath
by the senior Proctor.

IN order that the congregation of regents may be the better assured as to the learning and advancement in polite literature of the persons who become candidates for the earliest degree, whether in arts, civil law, or medicine, it is enacted, that every under-graduate shall, before he is admitted to supplicate for a grace, be subjected to an examination.

* Vol. II. p. 161. † Vol. II. p. 175, l. 24. ‡ Vol. II. p. 161.

§ Vol. II. p. 162, l. 22.

|| Vol. II. p. 162.

Vol. I.
pp. 87, &c.
Vol. II.
pp. 29, 56,
87, 101,
116, 131.

But for many reasons, and especially now that there is such a resort of young men to the University, that we have observed that an unfair amount of anxiety and labour, accompanied by a great expenditure of time, is imposed on the examiners, it was the will of the University to repeal the statutes which were passed in respect of that matter, A.D. 1825, and A.D. 1826, and to pass the present statute in their room.

Henceforth, there are always to be seven public examiners; and the duty of one and all of them will be to examine in humane literature all the candidates who are competitors for the earliest degree, whether in arts, civil law, or medicine. However, the above examiners are, for the purpose of making a more exact inquiry into the fuller proficiency of certain classes of candidates, both in humane literature and the mathematical and physical sciences, to be distributed eventually between two schools: that is, four examiners are to be assigned to the school of humane literature, and three in like manner to the school of the mathematical and physical sciences. These public examiners are to be of the number of those who have either been, at some time, inceptors in arts, or have, at least, attained the distinction of the bachelorship in civil law or in medicine; and they must be nominated with their own consent by the Vice-Chancellor and each proctor, and afterwards meet the approbation of the venerable Houses of Convocation and Congregation; in such manner, that the first nomination is to rest with the Vice-Chancellor, the second with the senior proctor, the third with the junior proctor; and this order of nominations is to be maintained for ever. And in order that all the particulars under this head may proceed with the greater caution and integrity, the nomination must, in the first instance, be notified to the House at Congregation, and then, at the next Congregation, the names of the examiners must be submitted severally to

the votes of the regents ; and lastly, three days afterwards, they must be proposed in full Convocation, in like manner, for final approbation or rejection. Provided always, that the above appointment of examiners is to be subject to this restriction : that there are never to be at the same time, in the same school, two examiners of the same college or hall.

Of these examiners, two belonging to the School of Humane Literature are to go out of office annually ; but in the School of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences either one or two, alternately, as the case requires ; and they are to be the individuals who were nominated to their office first ; so that the office of every examiner of the whole number of seven, may determine on the lapse of two years. In their places are to be substituted as many others as will be enow to complete the number of seven, who are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in the manner and order above denoted ; and they must, in the form also above defined, be approved by the venerable Houses of Convocation and Congregation. Provided always, that no person, who for two entire years has discharged the duty of examiner, shall perform the office again in the same school before one year has run. Still, in the next year after the passing of this statute, until matters are so far advanced that the examiners can retire by turns, each in his order, it will be the junior's part to give way, unless the examiners settle it otherwise among themselves.

The several examiners are, on each examination-day, and when the proctors are not present, to be fortified with procuratorial authority within the precincts of the schools ; and they are, besides, during their office, to be regents at pleasure, (like the masters of the schools,) in case they are inceptors in arts, medicine, or civil law. But all and each of them are to be sworn by the senior proctor in the House of Congregation before they enter on their office, in the terms following :—

“ Mr. Doctor, or Master, or Sir, you swear to discharge the function and duty of a public examiner with all the diligence and fidelity in your power, after the form and manner required by the statutes.” Answer, “ I do so swear.”

“ Also, you swear, that setting aside all hatred and friendship, fear and hope, you will neither give a testimonial to any one who deserves it not, nor refuse it to the deserving; and that in marshalling the list of the candidates you will assign a class to every individual according to his merits, and will neither admit any undeserving person, nor reject one who is deserving.” Answer, “ I swear so to do.”

“ Also, you swear, that you will by no means disclose the vote which either you yourself give, or any other examiner gives, while pronouncing judgment upon the deserts of the candidates.” Answer, “ So I swear.”

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after weighing the subject at their leisure, agreed to the terms on the first day of the month of June; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the fifteenth day of the month of June, three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and they were eventually published and confirmed on the eighteenth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord MDCCCXL.

TIT. I.

OF THE TERMS AND VACATIONS.

SECTION 1.

Of the Number, Beginning, and End of the Terms.

It is ordained, that the University year shall, in conformity with modern custom, contain four terms, wherein all scholastic arts are to be exercised, and the same number of vacations.

2. Of these, the first term is to begin on the morrow of St. Dionysius ; that is, on the tenth of October, (when, formerly, the masters used to resume their readings :) and is to end on the eighth day before Christmas ; that is, the seventeenth day of December, on the morrow of the day usually called O Sapientia.

3. The second is to commence on the morrow of St. Hilary ; that is, the fourteenth day of January : and is to end on the Eve of Palm-Sunday.

4. The third is to take its rise on the Wednesday after White-Sunday ; that is, the tenth day after the feast of Easter : and is to expire on the Saturday next before Pentecost.

5. The fourth is to begin on the Wednesday after the feast of Pentecost : and to be continued by prorogation, in virtue of the present statute, (without prejudice or inconvenience to the statutes or customs of any college or hall,) to the Saturday next following the Act, and longer, at the pleasure of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and masters regent.

6. But if the beginning or end of any term should chance to fall on a feast-day, its commencement or end is to be postponed till the day next following. Provided always, that if the end of the third term should fall on a feast-day, such term is to expire on the day before.

7. Again, full term, so far as concerns the exercises which must by the statutes be performed in full term, is to be construed to commence on the first day of the week which follows the first Congregation ; so that, supposing the first Congregation to be on a Monday, the Sunday next following is to be deemed the first day in full Term.

SECTION 2.

Of the Customary Prayers and the Latin Sermons which are to take place at the beginning of each Term.

Vol. I.
p. 8.

IN order that every Term may begin with the happier earnest

and greater solemnity, it is ordained, that after public prayers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, have been read in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, there shall be delivered a Latin sermon to the clergy.

2. This sermon is to be given by those persons who ought to take their turns in preaching, agreeably to the routine appointed by Tit. XVI. chap. 2. But in case a person who has duly received three months' warning at least from the head of his house, or the head's deputy, does not declare that he will fill his own turn, and if neither the head of the house nor his deputy names any other person, the Vice-Chancellor is to nominate some one to preach. Provided always, that the divinity bedell shall be bound to make his return to the Vice-Chancellor six weeks previously, whenever no one has been named to take that preaching turn.

3. Every person who preaches this sermon is to be paid five pounds five shillings, out of the monies received according to the ordinances of Tit. XVI. chap. 9.

4. The proctors, themselves, or some other two masters appointed by the proctors, are solemnly and devoutly to chant or read the Litany, and the choir are to make the responses.

5. The prayers are to be read by the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, and the other particulars of divine service are to be celebrated and gone through by him.

6. Lastly, when the prayers are over and the sermon ended, all parties must proceed, in decency and reverence, to the celebration of the Holy Sacrament. The public example is concerned, let alone the dictates of conscience, that the most distinguished members of the University should attend in force; in like manner as the conformity of all its several members to the ritual and canons of the Church is of importance to ecclesiastical discipline, the avoidance of all offence against which must be diligently attended to by the Vice-Chancellor.

TIT. II.

OF THE MATRICULATION-BOOK OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SECTION 1.

Of the Custody of the University Matriculation-book.

Vol. I.
p. 9.

THE same enactment, word for word, as that in Vol. I. p. 9, under the same heading.

SECTION 2.

Of the Time and Conditions of Matriculation.

Vol. I.
p. 10, &c.

It is enacted, that no person shall be deemed a student or scholar, nor enjoy any privileges or benefits of the University, without having been admitted of some college or hall, and entered on the matriculation-book of the University within a fortnight after such admission.

All persons coming to be entered on the matriculation-book of the University must, in case they have reached the sixteenth year of their age, subscribe the Articles of Faith and Religion; and make corporal oath to acknowledge the supremacy of the Queen's Majesty. And when this subscription has been done, the Vice-Chancellor is to deliver a copy of the statutes into the hands of each individual, and to admonish them in the terms following:—Know that you [or, if there are several, Know that all of you] are this day admitted to matriculation in the University, under this condition, namely, that you observe to your utmost all the statutes comprised in this book.

3. But if they be under sixteen and above twelve years of age, they are only to subscribe the Articles of Faith and Religion, and to be entered on the matriculation-book.

4. If they have not passed their twelfth year, they are only to be entered on the matriculation-book; but both classes are afterwards, upon arriving eventually at an age of sufficient maturity, to make good the other requisites, and

to perform them, under the same penalty as that applicable to persons who are not forthcoming to be matriculated.

SECTION 3.

Vol. I. Of the Duty of the Heads of Houses with respect to the Matriculation of
p. 11. Scholars.

It is decreed, that one and all of the heads or masters of colleges or halls (or be the title or denomination under which they are known or considered what it may), or, in their own absence, their deputies, are held and bound, within a fortnight of the time when any scholar or student has been admitted of their college or hall, to see that such scholar or student appears in person before the Chancellor or his commissary for the time being, in order that his name may be duly entered on the matriculation-book of the University.

2. The person to be matriculated is to be accompanied by his tutor, who is to certify the Vice-Chancellor of the condition of the party seeking matriculation, that is, whether he is the son of a nobleman, knight, doctor, esquire, clerk, gentleman, or plebeian.

SECTION 4.

Vol. I. Of the Admission of Laymen to the Privileges of the University.
p. 12.

It is enacted, that every layman, who is to be admitted to the privileges of the University, shall take care that he is entered on the University matriculation-book; and he must, at the time of his admission, make oath to keep the statutes, privileges, and customs of the University, so far as concerns himself; and he must, likewise, swear never to try any cause of his own before the mayor, bailiffs, or other officers of the city of Oxford, nor to answer before any one of them, as his judge, so long as he remains in the service of the University.

SECTION 5.

That Offices in the University and City are not to be held at the same time.

Vol. I.
pp. 13, 311.

It is enacted, that no officer or his deputy, or minister of the University, shall at the same time be in the discharge of any office in the city of Oxford. And that, so soon as it becomes known that such officer, deputy, or minister, has obtained an office of the kind in the city of Oxford, or seriously canvassed for it, such officer shall be deprived of his University office off hand.

SECTION 6.

Of the Fees of Matriculated Persons, and of the distribution of them.

Vol. I.
pp. 13, 14.

It is ordained, that every scholar or student, or any other person, of whatever age or condition, shall, at the time of his matriculation, pay, on the account of matriculation, a certain sum of money according to the quality of his blood and condition; as is expressed on the hanging-table, which ought to be exposed openly and publicly in the robing-room which adjoins the House of Congregation; and that the distribution shall follow the ordinances already published, or which may hereafter be published, in the venerable House of Convocation.

TIT. III.

OF OBLIGING THE SCHOLARS TO RESIDE IN COLLEGES
AND HALLS.

SECTION 1.

That no Scholar shall Board or Lodge in Private Houses.

WHEREAS it very much contributes to the advancement of learning and liberal discipline, that scholars should be held not only under public but also private control; it is enacted, that all scholars, of whatever condition, shall be bound to

Vol. I.
p. 14.
Vol. II.
p. 74.

take their meals and spend the night in their own college or hall, and by no means (saving for some important and very urgent cause, which must meet the approbation of the Chancellor or his Vice-Chancellor) be lodged or boarded in any man's private house (whether he be privileged or not), under pain, in case a party offends in this particular, of being debarred of University privileges for the time that he so offends; and, should his contumacy increase, of being banished by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. Provided always, that the reason alleged by the head of the house, or, in his absence, by his deputy, shall be certified to the Vice-Chancellor in writing, authenticated by his own hand. But in case the Vice-Chancellor sanctions the cause, he is to grant leave for some certain period, but not indefinitely; in which case, he is also to take care that the leave is fortified by his own handwriting, and that it, together with the written statement which was presented to him, is entered on a separate register, to be kept with himself; and this register is to be forthcoming at every Congregation, and is eventually, at the year's end, to be handed over to the next Vice-Chancellor.

2. Every person otherwise permitting a scholar to dwell, board, or sleep in his house, and, after warning from the Vice-Chancellor, persevering in his offence, is, if a privileged person, to be deprived of the privileges of the University; if a townsman, to be debarred from dealing with privileged persons.

3. Provided, however, that scholars may lodge in any houses and tenements whatever which are or shall be annexed to colleges or halls, wherein townsmen are not the housekeepers: provided that the following caution is observed in annexations, that their situation be such as to have no entrance but through the common gate of the college or hall. Of this the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is to judge, and take his measures accordingly.

SECTION 2.

How the Tutors, who are to be set over the Scholars, must be qualified.

Vol. I.
p. 15.

It is enacted, that the scholars of every college or hall are, immediately on their first arrival at the University, to have their several tutors, until they are advanced to some degree, or have, at least, completed four years in the University: as for instance, civil law, or medical students.

2. Also, that no person shall hold himself out as tutor without being a graduate in a faculty, a person of tried probity and learning, sincere in religion, and approved by the judgment of the head of the college or hall wherein he resides; or, if a dispute should arise thereupon, approved by the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor.

3. Provided furthermore, that if the Vice-Chancellor becomes aware, by means of lawful evidence, that the province of tutor has been intrusted to an ill-qualified person, the Vice-Chancellor may altogether debar such person of the office of tutor.

The tutor is to imbue the scholars intrusted to his tuition and governance with good morals, and to instruct them in approved authors; and most of all, in the rudiments of religion, and the Articles of Doctrine, published at the Synod of London in the year 1562; and he shall, to the utmost of his power, make them conform to the discipline publicly received in the Church of England. But if any person offends in any one of the above particulars, he shall be subjected to coercion, at the discretion of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

5. It is a part of the tutor's charge, in regard to matters which must every day fall under his own observation, to keep his pupils within the bounds prescribed by the statutes.

SECTION 3.

Vol. I.
p. 16.

Against Migrating without leave from one College or Hall to another.

It is enacted, that no head of a college or hall shall admit, to his college or hall, any scholar who withdraws of his own accord from any college or hall, unless the scholar shall have obtained leave under the hand-writing of the head of the house from which he has retired, together with a testimonial to his reputable and laudable conduct; or, in case such a testimonial as that above-mentioned has not been obtained, unless the scholar has lived away from the University for a whole year, and absolute leave is given to him by the head of the house from which he has withdrawn. But if any scholar migrates from one college or hall to another in any other manner, he shall be debarred from all University privileges. Provided always, that if the cause of withdrawal or migration be first approved of by the Chancellor of the University, upon summoning and hearing the head of the house from which the scholar is desirous of retiring, any other head of a college or hall may admit the scholar to his house.

But if a person be expelled from a college or hall, (a fact which the heads of houses are bound to inquire about before they admit any one,) no one may, under the penalty above enjoined, which is to be inflicted on the scholar, admit him of his college or hall until the Chancellor (after taking cognizance of the cause of expulsion, and first inflicting a penalty on the party at his discretion) adjudges him admissible.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after maturely weighing the matter, agreed to the terms on the sixteenth day of the month of November; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the twentieth day of the month of November, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on

the twenty-third day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1837.

TIT. IV.

OF THE PUBLIC LECTURERS.

SECTION 1.

Special Statutes applicable to the Lecturers.

It was the pleasure of the University to repeal Tit. IV., Sect. 1, chaps. 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, together with the supplement to Stat. Tit. IV., Sect. 1, chap. 19, (Vol. II., p. 2,) and Sect. 2, chaps. 1, 4, 5, and in their places to substitute the statutes following :—

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Reader in Geometry, founded by Henry Saville, Knight.

Vol. I.
p. 272.

THE reader in geometry is to lecture according to the Savilian statutes.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Reader in Astronomy founded by Henry Saville, Knight.

Vol. I.
p. 272.

THE reader in astronomy is to keep the Savilian statutes.

CHAPTER 6.

Of the Reader in Music, founded by Dr. Heather.

Vol. I.
p. 293.

THE reader in music, founded by William Heather, doctor in music, is once, or oftener, in every term of the year, to lecture on the theory of that art in the Music-school, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning. But every year, at the vespers of the Act, he is also to deliver therein a solemn lecture in the vernacular tongue, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon, with a concert of musical instruments in the course of it. The yearly appointment of this lecturer is to rest with the proctors, if

they agree on some individual before Michaelmas Term begins; else it is to devolve on the Vice-Chancellor.

In increase of the annual stipend (that is to say, three pounds) allowed this lecturer by the founder, he is to receive five and forty shillings, (the sum heretofore paid to the reader in moral philosophy,) which the proctors are to add to the three pounds above mentioned.

CHAPTER 7.

Vol. I.
p. 284.

Of the Reader in Natural Philosophy, founded by William Sedley, Knight.

THE reader in natural philosophy must, every year, read one course of lectures, in which he is to expound the authors of the best repute in physics. But inasmuch as it is probable, that that distinguished person, Sir William Sedley, would have wished that the same persons as he intrusted with the management of the lecture founded by him should have power to choose the lecturer, it is enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor, the head of Magdalen College, and the Warden of All Souls' College, all for the time being, shall, on all occasions of a vacancy of this lectureship, immediately substitute some lecturer, about whom they, or two of them, are agreed.

CHAPTER 8.

Of the Historical Lecturer, founded by that most famous person, William Camden.

THE historical lecturer is to read one series of lectures in the first year after his election, and a double series in every subsequent year: and in the course of them he is either to lecture on any of the historians of remote antiquity and of the best reputation, or to expound questions which have a reference to ancient history. But inasmuch as there are nowhere any provisions made by that most learned person, William Camden, Clarencieux, the munificent founder of this lectureship, for the election of the lecturer, an arrangement which he has entirely left to the discretion of the Uni-

versity, the stricter should be the judgment of the University in choosing the lecturer according to the statute which regards the holding of elections in the House of Convocation, in order that due respect may be had to the honour and reputation of the University, as well as to the character of the benefactor himself.

CHAPTER 9.

Of the Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue.

THE regius professor of Greek is to read one series of lectures every year ; wherein he is to explain any one of the more ancient and classical authors by way of narrating whatever regards the grammar and peculiarities of the style ; or he may deal with the questions which belong to the critical or philological matter of the language.

CHAPTER 10.

Of the Regius Professor of the Hebrew Tongue.

THE regius professor of Hebrew is twice every week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, and in the school assigned to this lecture, to explain from the sources of Holy Scripture all that has a reference to the grammar of that language and to the peculiarity of the style.

His lectures are to be attended by all bachelors of arts, from directly after the Lent which immediately follows the day of their first presentation, until they have completed a full year from the time of taking their master's degree : unless a party duly enters his name, according to the statutes, among the auditors of law or medicine, in the course of the first year after taking the master's degree. And this year, when disposed of in attendance on the lectures in Hebrew, is to be reckoned in the party's favour as one of the seven which, conformably to the statutes, are to be bestowed in attendance on the professor of divinity.

CHAPTER 11.

Of the Regius Professor of Civil Law.

THE regius professor of civil law is, every year, to read one series of lectures; wherein he is to expound either the principles of the faculty, or any part of the Corpus Juris Civilis; and those titles especially which contribute to experience and practice in this realm.

CHAPTER 12.

Of the Regius Professor of Medicine.

THE regius professor of medicine is to read one series of lectures every year, wherein he is to expound Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen, Celsus, or some other approved authors on this subject: or he is to discuss the theory or practice of medicine.

CHAPTER 13.

Of the Clinical Lecturer, founded by the Right Honourable George Henry Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University.

The clinical reader is to lecture according to the ordinances duly passed, or to be passed, in this behalf.

CHAPTER 14.

Vol. I.
p. 288.

Of the Reader in Anatomy, founded by Richard Tomlins, Esquire, and endowed with a more ample Stipend by George Aldrich, M.D.

THE reader in anatomy is to lecture in manner and form agreeably to the ordinances published concerning the lecture, and approved by the University. He is, also, to read in the Hilary and Michaelmas Terms of every year, in the manner which George Aldrich, M.D., settled in his will: that is, in each of those Terms a course of lectures in physiology; and in the one or other of them, sixteen lectures in anatomy.

CHAPTER 15.

Of the Lecturer in the Practice of Medicine, founded by George Aldrich, M.D.

THE reader in the practice of medicine is to lecture in Hilary Term of every year conformably to the ordinances of the founder.

CHAPTER 16.

Of the Prælector in Botany.

THE lecturer in botany is, every year, to read one course of lectures in the botanical garden.

CHAPTER 17.

Of the Divinity Reader of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry the Seventh.

ALTHOUGH the lecturer in divinity, instituted by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, ought, conformably to the directions of the foundation, to expound some portion of Holy Writ in the great Divinity School, beginning on the first day of every term, on every reading-day out of Lent down to the end of the term; and, moreover, in the long vacation, down to the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, from seven o'clock till eight: still, inasmuch as the University deemed it necessary to abolish the distinction of reading-days, with a view to making a more convenient arrangement of the other lectures, (to the end that distinct days might be assigned to the various lectures which require the same hearers), in order that the Lady Margaret's reader may not thereby be charged, contrary to custom, with the labour of a daily lecture, (because every day during term, but Sundays and feasts, must now be deemed reading-days,) it is ordained, that the Lady Margaret's reader shall, like other lecturers, expound some part of Holy Scripture in the the Divinity School twice every week; that is, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock in the morning. The hearers are to be all the bachelors in divinity, until they have com-

pleted the time when they can be advanced to the degree of doctor in that faculty; and also all the other scholars of every college or hall, whether fellows or chaplains, who have taken holy orders, till they have passed the appointed time.

CHAPTER 18.

Of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

THE regius professor of divinity is to read one course of lectures in the first year after undertaking the office, and two courses of lectures in every subsequent year; and he is therein either to expound some portion of Holy Scripture, or to discuss questions appertaining to divinity.

CHAPTER 19.

Vol. I. Of the Arabic Reader, founded by the Most Reverend William Laud,
p. 295. Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Laudian reader of Arabic is to lecture according to the statutes passed by the founder, and confirmed in solemn Convocation on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord 1640.

CHAPTER 20.

Of the Arabic Reader, founded by the King's Almoner.

THE Arabic reader, founded by the King's Majesty's Almoner, is to read one course of lectures every year, in full term, from the best authors of the Arabic language.

CHAPTER 21.

Vol. I. Of the Lecturer in Poetry, founded by Henry Birkhead, Esquire.
p. 298.

THE reader in poetry is to read one solemn lecture every Term.

CHAPTER 22.

Vol. I. Of the Reader in English Law, founded by Charles Viner, Esquire.
p. 300,
and
Vol. II. p. 98.

THE reader in English law is to read two courses of lectures a year, conformably to the ordinances passed in that behalf.

CHAPTER 23.

Of the Reader in Chemistry, founded by George Aldrich, M.D.

THE reader in chemistry is to expound the subject of this science in one course of lectures at fewest every year, in the place assigned to his lecture.

CHAPTER 24.

Of the Reader in Experimental Philosophy.

THE reader in experimental philosophy is to explain this subject in one course of lectures at fewest every year.

CHAPTER 25.

Of the Lecturer in Mineralogy.

THE reader in mineralogy is to expound this matter in one series of lectures every year.

CHAPTER 26.

Of the Reader in Geology.

THE reader in geology is to explain the subject of that science in one course of lectures every year.

CHAPTER 27.

Of the Lecturer in the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, founded by Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L.

Vol. II.
p. 26.

THE lecturer in the Anglo-Saxon tongue is to lecture according to the ordinances passed in that behalf.

CHAPTER 28.

Of the Lecturer in Political Economy, founded by Henry Drummond, Esq.

THE reader in political economy is to lecture according to the ordinances passed by the venerable House of Convocation in that behalf.

CHAPTER 29.

Of the Lecturer in the Sanscrit Tongue, founded by Joseph Boden, Esquire.

THE lecturer in the Sanscrit tongue is to lecture according to the ordinances passed in that behalf.

CHAPTER 30.

Of the Regius Professor of Modern History.

THE regius professor of modern history is to lecture according to the Royal ordinances.

SECTION 2.

STATUTES REGARDING THE LECTURERS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER 1.

That the Lecturers are to read in their proper persons. Of the Substitution of others in their places when they are ill or absent; also, of the number of Lectures and the manner of Lecturing.

WHEREAS a very great amount both of benefit and convenience may be derived from attendance on public lecturers, all the professors and lecturers are to understand, that they are always firmly held and bound by the terms which either the benefactors have imposed, or the venerable House of Convocation has established. They must ever, therefore, keep in mind, that the province of them all is to lecture and teach, and of each in his faculty, to maintain and enhance the fame of the University to the utmost of his abilities. To this end it is enacted, that every lecturer or professor is to lecture in person, and not by means of another, except by reason of ill health, or on other necessary grounds, which must be allowed by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors; in which case the professor or lecturer is to substitute some person qualified, both by learning and degree, who must be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

But in case a lecturer or professor fails as a lecturer in point of attention, (unless he is one of those concerning whose duties there has been some special agreement between the University and the founders of the lectures on this department of government,) he is to be admonished by the Vice-Chancellor to apply himself in future with greater diligence to the discharge of his functions. And in case he is found disobe-

dient to such admonition, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors are empowered to appoint some proper person, at a competent remuneration in their judgment, considering the professor or lecturer's stipend, and at the latter's expense.

Moreover it is enacted, that every course of prelections is to comprise eight lectures at fewest. Every professor or reader must lecture in full Term for three quarters of an hour, either in the school appropriated to him, or in some other place, of which the Vice-Chancellor is to approve. After the lectures are at an end, the professors or lecturers are to stay awhile in their lecture-room, and if any hearer has doubts on any point, they are to give him a kind hearing, and satisfy him on the difficulties and doubts which he states to them.

CHAPTER 2.

Concerning Public Notice of the Lectures.

It is enacted, that within fourteen days from the commencement of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms, respectively, the professors and lecturers, who undertake to read a course of public lectures, are to inform the University of the place and time appointed for beginning their lectures. And in order that such particulars may be the better known to all persons, in addition to the notice or paper usually transmitted to the several heads of colleges and halls, to both proctors, and also to the dining-room of every college or hall, as well that which is in common as the private one of the masters, every professor or lecturer shall see that two copies of the paper are sent to the bailiff of the University, to be affixed by him on boards, one near the south gate of the schools, and the other in the school lobby, near the entrance of the Divinity School. All these arrangements are to be made at the expense of the University. If, after that public notice, three members of the University present

themselves at the lecture of each professor, he is absolutely bound to lecture.

CHAPTER 3.

That no Lecturer is to teach any thing repugnant to the Catholic Faith or to good Morals.

IN like manner it is enacted, that no professor or public lecturer is, either directly or indirectly, to teach or dogmatically assert any thing in any measure opposed to the Catholic faith or to good morals. But, on the contrary, every one of them, whenever a favourable occasion presents itself to him in the course of his lecture, is to exhort his hearers to embrace and uphold sound doctrine, and to live reputably and religiously. And if any one of them learns or suspects that his scholars or hearers have any unsound or corrupt notions in matters of faith, he must admonish them, and do his best to bring them home to the truth from their wanderings. Also in case any person obstinately persists in any error, the lecturer must report the fact to the Vice-Chancellor.

SECTION 4.

Of fashioning and attempering Philosophical Institution to Divine Truth.

IN like manner it is enacted, that the lecturers in philosophy shall, whenever they may chance to deal with questions touching God, the eternity of the universe, the immortality of the soul, and other matters of the kind, always follow the opinions of those who have dissented least from Christian truth in respect to these subjects. But in case the opinions of the philosophers are utterly opposed to religion in any other respects, they should always earnestly remind their scholars or hearers of the inadequacy of human understanding to the comprehension of those subjects, the truth of which we know for certain from divine revelation; and they

must study ever to turn young men's minds as far as possible from all impiety, and to imbue them with true religion.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after weighing the subject at their leisure, agreed to the terms on the fifth day of the month of March; the statutes were reported in the House of Congregation on the eleventh day of the month of March, three days before holding the Convocation, conformably to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and they were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord 1839.

TIT. IV.

OF THE PUBLIC LECTURERS.

SECTION 1.

SPECIAL STATUTES APPERTAINING TO THE LECTURERS.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal Tit. IV. Sect. 1, chaps. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and in their place to substitute the chaps. 1, 2, 3, which follow.]

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Appointment of a Lecturer to a Lecture at present unendowed.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the masters regent are of ancient custom, which is still unabolished, charged with lecturing and teaching in the public schools, as a matter of course, all the faculties and sciences wherein they are distinguished by the honour of the mastership; yet, forasmuch as public lecturers in very many of the sciences and faculties have been appointed with liberal salaries by the munificence of benefactors, the University has thought right to reduce the enactments regarding the professors and lecturers to an order and method, by establishing the following rules with respect to each lectureship.

In the first place, with regard to the unendowed lecture-

ships, that is to say, those in grammar, rhetoric, logic, and metaphysics, it is enacted, that, letting the others pass for the present, a proper lecturer in logic is to be appointed. This lecturer is to be chosen by the venerable House of Convocation for ten years, from the class of persons who have become at some time inceptors in arts, or who have at least obtained the distinction of the bachelorship in civil law or in medicine. But at the ten years' end, the venerable House is to have power either to elect the same individual again, or to substitute some other in his room.

The first election of this reader is to take place in Trinity Term next following, on a day to be assigned by the Vice-Chancellor. Afterwards, whenever the lectureship becomes vacant through lapse of time, or in any other manner, the election is to be held within the term next following. Provided always, that in every case, ten days' interval at fewest, reckoned in full term, must pass between the public notice and the election.

Moreover, it is ordained, that, conformably to ancient practice, the bedells shall, at the end of each term, demand sixpence, in place of the collection which was a usual payment of old, from all persons who have not, at the time, obtained the degree of master of arts, or bachelor in civil law or in medicine, (excepting servitors or poor scholars,) which sum is to be a fine in the buttry-book on each individual, and to be paid by the heads or other officers of every college and hall. The sums thus levied are to be delivered by the bedells into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be by him paid to the lecturer above mentioned at the end of every term, after he has made good to each Savillian professor the fourth part of the sum of four pounds ten shillings. The lecturer is not to exact any remuneration from his hearers beyond the salary above mentioned.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Reader in Logic.

THE reader in logic is, in the first year after his election, to read one course of lectures, and two courses in every subsequent year; in the course of which he must explain some part of Aristotle's logic at his own option, or some approved modern writer on that subject, or he must dispose of questions applicable to logic.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Moral Philosophy Lecturer, founded by Thomas White, S. T. P.

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p. 285.

THE reader in moral philosophy shall, in the first year after his election, read one course of lectures, and two courses in every subsequent year; in the course of which he must expound Aristotle, Plato, Cicero, or any other authors of reputation on this subject, or he must discuss some department of the science.

Lastly, it was ordained, that these statutes, and also the chapters comprised in TIT. IV., which were passed by the votes of the venerable House of Convocation on the fourteenth day of the month of March, A.D. MDCCCXXXIX., should not be deemed to come into force and operation, except in cases where a different provision has been made, before the beginning of the year MDCCCXL.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose these statutes, and, after weighing the subject at leisure, agreed to the terms on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April; they were reported in the House of Congregation on the eleventh day of the month of May, and three days before holding the Convocation, according to the requirement of the statute in that behalf; and they were eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the fourteenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1839.

A NEW STATUTE

CONCERNING

INSTRUCTION IN DIVINITY.

HER Majesty having by her letters patent graciously created and founded two public Lectureships in the University of Oxford: that is to say, one in pastoral divinity, as it is denominated (under which appellation are contained instruction in the office of pastor, the rules for the writing and delivery of sermons or homilies, the history of the liturgies together with the rubrics, and other matters of the same kind), and the other in ecclesiastical history, and in the writings of the ancient fathers, and having also kindly permitted the University to adjust and accommodate to its usages the space of time during which the professors of the above descriptions of instruction ought to be resident in the University every year, and also to prescribe to the professors the terms on which the lectures are to be delivered, and the auditors instructed and examined; and also, because at the present day greater exertion and support is required by divinity in general, in order that students therein may be better and more accurately instructed with a view to holy orders, the University has enacted and decreed as follows:

SECTION 1.

Of the Professors.

1. That each professor shall reside in the University six months every year, between the tenth day of October and the first of July following.
2. That each professor shall always give lectures for six

weeks in each term, on four days at fewest every week, having first given public notice by programme, as required, by the statute (Vol. I., p. 27). For this purpose Easter and Trinity Terms are to be accounted one.

3. In addition to the lectures, in which each professor is to treat his subject matter generally, he shall give catechetical readings also, in which he shall examine some ancient or modern writer by way of quotation of his language, comparison, and by questioning his hearers as to the meaning; and for this purpose he shall take care that the several classes of auditors are not too numerous.

4. In the other departments of divinity, that is to say, the dogmatic, exegetical, and symbolical, lectures are to be delivered as usual by the regius professor of divinity, and the Lady Margaret's reader in divinity (Vol. I., p. 25, 26). The regius professor of Hebrew is, in like manner, to explain from the sources of Holy Writ all particulars belonging to the grammar of that language, and the propriety of its idiom.

5. Every term each professor is to enter the names of his hearers in a register, and shall make a note in it of the number of lectures attended by the several hearers.

SECTION 2.

Of the Scholars.

1. Those persons are to be deemed scholars in divinity who, after having undergone according to the statutes the public examination in arts, have given in their names to both professors.

2. Every scholar is bound to attend twenty lectures at least in each series. Also, the professor is not allowed to give a testimonial to any party unless he is sure that the scholar was not only present but also an attentive auditor. The form of testimonial is to be as follows:—"A. B., of

College or Hall, attended my lectures during Term, according to the statutes. So I testify.

C. D., Professor of .”

SECTION 3.

Of the Examinations.

1. Twice every year during Hilary and Trinity Terms, public examinations in divinity shall be held in some place to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. No scholar is to offer himself for examination before he has completed four terms since his public examination in arts, and has been a constant and attentive hearer at six series, at least, of the divinity lectures. Any person, however, may in lieu of one series of these lectures substitute a series of Hebrew lectures. Provided always, that no party shall attend for the form more than two series in any term.

3. At the commencement of Hilary Term in every year, the four professors in divinity, together with the regius professor of Hebrew, shall meet together for the purpose of choosing out of their own number two examiners for the year ensuing; and if the votes of the parties present shall be equally divided in the choice of any party, the election shall fall on the person for whom the regius professor of divinity voted; or, in his absence, the senior professor by degree. After these examiners have been thus elected and reported to the Vice-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor himself is to choose some third examiner from among the graduates in divinity, and this party must be approved of by the graduates in divinity, who are to be solemnly convened for the purpose.

4. Two weeks, at least, before holding the examination, the University is to be informed of the fact by the ex-

aminers by a programme couched in the following words, and which must be published in the usual course :—

“On the day of the month of , the Public Examination of the scholars in divinity will be held.

A. B.	} Examiners in Divinity.”
C. D.	
E. F.	

5. On the third day, at latest, before the examination begins, all the scholars who intend to offer themselves for examination shall see that their names are carried in to the senior examiner, and at the same time that the testimonial given therein according to the statute (Vol. I., p. 89) by the public examiners is exhibited, together with other testimonials, proving that they have satisfied the present statute in respect of attendance upon the professors. When this has been done, the senior examiner is to put their names in alphabetical order, and to publish the list by a programme of monition, which must be affixed to the doors of the divinity school.

6. The examiners are to have power to examine the scholars in all matters upon which the professors have given lectures; but always taking into the account symbolical, exegetical, and pastoral theology.

7. At the examination of each individual all the three examiners must attend, unless any one has obtained leave of absence for some urgent cause from the Vice-Chancellor; in which case some other person who has previously become an inceptor in divinity is to be substituted in the place of the absentee by the Vice-Chancellor.

8. The examination of all parties is to be partly by word of mouth and partly in writing, as the examiners shall deem most expedient.

9. Every day after the examination is finished, the examiners shall pass judgment among themselves on the

persons examined ; and every person found to deserve it shall receive a testimonial in the form following :—

“ A. B., of College or hall, scholar in divinity, who was examined on the day of the month of , in the year , as the statutes require, satisfied us the examiners. So we testify.

A. B. } Examiners in
C. D. } Divinity.”
E. F. }

10. The names of all persons who obtain a testimonial on each day of examination are to be entered on a special register which is to be kept with the regius professor of divinity after the examinations are closed ; so that, in case a question should arise at any time on the matter, an appeal may always be made to this register.

11. Should it so happen that a party is found unworthy of the above testimonial, he may still offer himself again for examination in any subsequent term.

12. When the examination of any term is closed, the names of all persons who have satisfied the examiners are to be reduced into writing in alphabetical order by the senior examiner ; and he must take care that the paper is fixed to the doors of the divinity school with the following inscription :—

“ The names of all the persons who, in Term, A.D. , were distinguished by the title of candidates in divinity.

A. B. } Examiners in
C. D. } Divinity.”
E. F. }

13. Lastly, so far as the examiners are concerned, this statute is to come into force in Hilary Term, 1844 ; and, so far as the lectures are concerned, in Michaelmas Term next following, if practicable.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and having maturely weighed the matter of it, agreed to its terms on the twenty-ninth day of the month of

April: it was reported in the House of Congregation on the ninth day of the month of May; and it was finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the twelfth of the same month, A.D. 1842.

A STATUTE

CONCERNING THE

EXEGETICAL PROFESSOR OF HOLY SCRIPTURE.

A STATUTE REGARDING THE PROFESSOR,

INSTITUTED BY THE

VERY REVEREND DR. IRELAND,

FOR THE EXPOSITION OF HOLY SCRIPTURE.

As the Very Reverend John Ireland, D.D., Dean of the Church of St. Peter, at Westminster, has, in his great zeal and love for the University, bequeathed* certain sums of money for the purpose of aiding and partaking, in case of the acceptance of the donation, in the measures respecting theological discipline which at the time had been taken and have at length been carried out: but upon the following

** An Extract from the Will of Dr. Ireland, which was read and approved of in the Venerable House of Convocation—" . . . And upon Trust to pay or transfer the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, that they may apply the interest and dividends of the said sum as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, for the promotion of a scheme of Education which is now in progress in the said University, under the management of a Committee of Heads of Houses, for the more complete instruction of students particularly such as are destined for the Church. And I direct the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, to appropriate the interest and dividends of the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds for the benefit of a Professor, whose department shall be the 'Exegesis of Holy*

prescribed terms : that a professor of the exposition of Holy Writ should be instituted, that the heads of houses should be empowered to make choice of the individual, that he should reside for six months in the University every year under pain of removal, and that the Venerable House of Convocation should decide upon his functions as occasion may require ; and moreover, inasmuch as the Venerable House of Convocation accepted the above legacy on the first day of December, 1842, and has submitted to the conditions mentioned, therefore the University has enacted and decreed in the words following : “ The professor is to discharge his functions by lecturing, examining, and doing all other things conformably to the powers and terms expressed in the statute which was published and confirmed on the twelfth day of the month of May, in the year 1842 ; just in the same manner as if he had been enumerated and described in that statute together with the other professors of divinity.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to propose this statute, and, after mature deliberation on its subject matter, they agreed to the terms on the twenty-seventh day of the month of February ; and it was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the ninth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord 1843.

Scripture,’ as is recommended by the above Committee, other parts of Theology being already allotted to other Professors under the general scheme. And I further direct that the said Professor shall be appointed by the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and not by a smaller body of Trustees, or the University at large. And also that the said Professor shall be directed by Convocation in the detail of his duties as occasion may require, and that he shall reside at Oxford six months in every year, or lose his appointment. Provided always, and in case the abovementioned Scheme of Education shall at any time, either before or after my death, be abandoned, and it shall be found impossible to carry my said directions into effect, then and in that case I direct the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars for the time being of the said University, to apply the interest, dividends and annual produce of the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities for and towards the support of the Established Religion of England generally, or to the promotion of Literature and Science within the University, as Convocation shall determine.”

TITLE XV.

OF FORMING THE MANNERS.

CHAPTER 15.

Of Vehicles.

Vol. I.
p. 166.

It is enacted, that all scholars shall absolutely abstain from the use of all vehicles, under whatever names they may go, in which those persons who ride are usually the drivers, with the exception of any individuals who have leave granted to them by the proctors with the consent of the head of their house or of his vice-gerent, in consequence of their weak health, or for some reasonable cause. Any party who violates this rule shall, in the first instance of offence, be fined one hundred shillings, or forty shillings at least, for the use of the University ; and for a second offence he shall be banished from the University for one term, and in the third instance for a whole year. If a party offends a fourth time in this particular, he must be expelled the University. Provided always, that the names of all persons on whom either the Vice-Chancellor or proctors inflict any penalty sanctioned by the present statute shall be entered on a register for this purpose, which is to be kept with the proctors.

Furthermore, all townsmen who, in violation of the form of this statute, are detected in letting to hire any vehicles of the kind to scholars, must pay the University forty shillings on the first occasion, and one hundred on the second. If they commit a third offence, they are to be interdicted from dealing with members of the University for six months ; and if a fourth offence, the interdict is to last a full year.

The heads of colleges and halls consented to bring in this statute, and, after mature consideration of the subject matter, agreed to the terms on the twenty-second day of the month of May ; it was reported in the House of Congre-

gation on the twenty-seventh day of the same month ; and it was eventually published and confirmed in Convocation on the thirty-first day of the same month of May, in the year of our Lord 1843.

UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.

The following Regulations respecting the University Galleries were approved by Convocation, June 6th, 1844.

CURATORS.

The Curators to be three in number, not under the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B.M.

To be bonâ fide resident in the University.

To be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellors, and two proctors, or the majority of them, and approved by Convocation.

To make Rules from time to time for the opening and closing of the Galleries, and for the admission of Visitors.

(Members of the University in their academical dress, and friends accompanying them, to be admitted without fee.)

To appoint the Keeper and his assistants, and, if need be, to remove them.

To superintend the whole establishment.

KEEPER.

The Keeper to reside constantly within the Building.

To receive an annual stipend of one hundred pounds.

To have the charge and custody of the Galleries and their contents, under the direction and control of the Curators.

To be in attendance in the Galleries whenever they are open to visitors.

REGULATIONS FOR FOUR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

*Agreed upon in Convocation, March 9, 1831, and
February 15, 1844.*

I. There shall be Four Scholarships for the promotion of Mathematical Studies, viz., Two Senior Scholarships of forty pounds a-year each, and Two Junior Scholarships of thirty pounds a-year each; no regard being had to place of birth, school, parentage, or pecuniary circumstances of the candidate.

II. Candidates for the Senior Scholarships shall be members of the University, who are Bachelors of Arts, or have at least passed the public examination, and who have not exceeded the twenty-sixth term from their matriculation inclusively; and the candidates for the Junior Scholarships shall be members of the University who have not exceeded nine terms from their matriculation inclusively.

III. Each Scholarship may be held for two calendar years from the day of election, provided that the scholar's name be on the books of some College or Hall, and that in the case of a Junior Scholar he produce from the Head or Vice-gerent of his College a certificate of continued attention to mathematical studies.

IV. The dividends arising from the stock already purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, in pursuance of these Regulations, shall be payable to the Trustees hereby appointed.

V. These Trustees shall be seven, viz. the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, the Savilian Professors of Astronomy and Geometry, the Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy, and the Reader in Experimental Philosophy. In case of votes being equally divided, the Vice-Chancellor shall have

the casting vote ; and the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and of two other Trustees (one of them being a Professor or Reader) shall be necessary to constitute a Board.

VI. The duties of the Trustees shall be—

1. To receive the dividends from the University.
2. To discharge all expenses incident to the Trust, and to pay the scholars their salary on their producing the requisite certificate of residence.
3. To keep an account of monies received and paid.
4. To lay out the remainder of the dividends either in presents of money or books for meritorious though unsuccessful candidates, or in the purchase of stock in the names of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, to be employed in promoting the general object of the institution, at such times and in such manner as the said Trustees shall think expedient.
5. To submit their accounts annually to be audited by the Delegates of the University Accounts.
6. To appoint for the election of the scholars three Examiners, who shall examine the candidates and elect the scholars.

Each of these Examiners shall be at least a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Medicine, or a Bachelor of Civil Law.

7. The same individual shall never be appointed Examiner more than twice consecutively.
8. Two Examiners shall not be of the same College or Hall.

VII. Only two scholars shall be elected in one calendar year, one to the Senior Scholarship and one to the Junior Scholarship ; and the Examiners shall be at liberty to examine the candidates for the two Scholarships either at the same or different times, as may seem to them most convenient. They may also recommend a meritorious though

unsuccessful candidate to the Trustees for a present of books, to be paid for out of the accumulation of the fund.

VIII. The election shall take place annually in Lent Term.

IX. A notice of not less than twenty days shall be given by the Examiners of the time and place appointed by them for holding each examination; which notice is to be affixed to the door of the Convocation House and to the Buttery door in each College and Hall.

X. No person shall be received as a candidate without the consent of the Head of his College or Hall, or the consent of the Vice-gerent in the absence of the said Head; and such consent, as well as the standing of the candidate, being expressed in writing and signed by the said Head or Vice-gerent, shall be exhibited to the Examiners two days at least before the commencement of the examination, together with the testimonial of the public examiners, which shall be produced by the candidate for the Senior Scholarship, in case he shall not have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

XI. All the three Examiners shall act in the examination, and vote at the election. In other respects the examination shall be left entirely at the discretion of the Examiners.

XII. When the Examiners have elected a scholar, they shall certify such election to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall cause it to be announced to the University by a paper affixed to the door of the Convocation House.

XIII. If after experience of these Regulations, any part of them shall be deemed inexpedient, the Trustees shall be at liberty, with the concurrence of Convocation, to make such alterations as circumstances may require.

TITLE XX.

SECTION 4.

It has pleased the University to abrogate the following clause in Title xx. sec. 4 :—

Vol. I.,
p. 214.

“In the mean time, while occasions for such an outlay are in abeyance, whatever the above income amounts to shall be expended in fitting up and maintaining the public press of the University (an object alike honourable and beneficial to the University), and in bringing at last to light a world of manuscript volumes, both in Greek and Latin, at present buried in the public library, and which surely but ill deserve to be for ever wrestling with the moths and worms.”

And to insert in place of Tit. xvi. sec. 9, this new section :—

TITLE XVI.

SECTION 9.

Of the Remuneration of Preachers.

Vol. I.,
p. 173.

WHEREAS hardly anything seems to appertain more to true religion, or to the advancement of the dignity of the University itself, than that discourses on sacred subjects should be duly delivered ; and whereas it is clearly equitable and just that proper remuneration should at all events be conferred on those who discharge this very important duty :

Be it enacted, that under the care of the Vice-Chancellor, the following sums shall, on each occasion, be always paid by the superior Bedell of Divinity to the preachers, after the delivery of their sermons :—

To every one delivering an extraordinary sermon in the vernacular tongue, before the University in St. Mary's Church, (the Bampton lecturer excepted,) six pounds and six shillings.

To every one delivering a sermon before the University in St. Mary's Church, on a Sunday, or on a feast-day in Term, five pounds and five shillings.

Finally. To every one delivering a sermon before the University in St. Mary's Church, on a Sunday or feast-day out of Term, four pounds and four shillings.

For these uses shall be applied, in the first instance,—

1. The sums commonly called "Gallery culets."
2. The annual surplus of the sums commonly called "School money," formerly assigned (Tit. xx. sec. 4) to the use of the press, and at present considered unnecessary by the delegates.
3. The annual proceeds from monies formerly raised in large quantities for the remuneration of preachers, and invested in the public funds.

Furthermore, that the Vice-Chancellor shall see that payment, according to the decree of Convocation, June 14, 1819, be made from the University chest to the present bedell for his zeal and diligence.

But when the office of bedell shall be vacant, the delegates appointed for accounts may reduce the payment at their discretion.

It is also enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor shall yearly give account of all monies received and paid by the University, according to this regulation.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of these statutes, and, after due consideration, agreed on the terms on the 18th day of the month of May. They were promulgated in the House of Convocation on the 25th day of the same month, according to the requirements of the statute in that respect, three days before the holding of Convocation, and finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the 27th day of the month of May, A.D. 1846.

TITLE VI.

SECTION 5.

Concerning the Payment of Examiners.

It is enacted that each candidate when he enters his name in the list of candidates for examination, shall pay into the hands of the superior Bedell of Medicine twenty shillings; and when the examination is finished, before he is permitted to present his supplication for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, that he pay into the hands of the same bedell nine pounds, the fees which were anciently payable to the Regius Professor being abolished. And these sums of money are to be handed over by the bedell to the Vice-Chancellor, who, having drawn all other sums which are required from the University chest, shall always take care that a payment of fifteen pounds per annum be made to the Regius Professor, or to the doctor who supplies his place, and a payment of ten pounds to each of the other examiners after the examination is over.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of this statute, and after having maturely considered the subject agreed upon the terms of it, on the first day of the month of February, A.D. 1847. It was promulgated in the House of Congregation on the 15th day of the same month, and at length it was published and confirmed in Convocation on the 18th day of the same month of February, A.D. 1847.

REGULATIONS FOR SIR R. TAYLOR'S
FOUNDATION.*

*Agreed upon in Convocation, April 10, 1845, and
March 4, 1847.*

Curators.

The curators to be nine in number.

The Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Regius Professor of Modern History to be four of that number.

The remaining five to be approved by Convocation on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Regius Professor of Modern History, or the majority of them, the Vice-Chancellor having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

To be doctors in one of the faculties, or M.A. of at least five years' standing from their regency, or B.C.L. or B.M. of at least six years' standing from the time of the taking of their degree.

To hold their office for five years only, but to be re-eligible.

Duties of the Curators.

To meet in the second week of February, May, and November, and whenever summoned by the Vice-Chancellor, five of the whole number making a quorum.

To nominate the Professor and teachers, but not without the concurrence of the curators in each nomination, and each nomination to be approved by Convocation.

To remove the teachers if need be ; but not without the concurrence of five curators in each case.

* Extract from the will of Sir Robert Taylor.—“To the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford and their successors, for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in purchase of freehold land within, or if possible to be made within, the jurisdiction of the said University, for the erecting a proper edifice thereon, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages, in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled.”

To appoint the librarian, and, if need be, to remove him ; but in either case not without the concurrence of five curators.

To appoint the porter, and, if need be, to remove him.

To appoint a deputy for a limited period, whenever the Professor or any of the teachers shall be prevented from discharging his duties in person, and to assign to the deputy such payment as they think fit out of the stipend of such Professor or teacher.

To discharge the ordinary and incidental expenses of the building and institution out of the Taylor fund.

To exercise the general government of the institution and to carry the regulations into effect.

To employ a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds in the purchase of books for the general purposes of the institution.

To employ a further sum, not exceeding one hundred pounds in each year, in the purchase of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and journals for the same general purposes.

Professor.

One Professor to be appointed, and at first for five years only, with the title Professor of Modern European Languages, but to be re-eligible.

To be removable at any time, with the concurrence of at least five curators, for neglect of duty, or for immorality, or for teaching or holding tenets at variance with the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.

To be a member of the University at the time of his admission.

To receive an annual stipend of four hundred pounds per annum.

If in holy orders, to have no parochial charge during the residence hereinafter required of him.

Duties of the Professor.

To lecture on the philology or literature of some of the principal languages of Europe.

To deliver a course of not less than eight lectures in each term, Easter and Act being accounted as one ; the lectures to be gratis, and open to all members of the University.

To be resident in the University during each Term, power being reserved to the majority of the curators to grant an occasional leave of absence.

Librarian.

A librarian to be appointed by the curators.

To be resident in the building, and to have the charge and superintendence of it, subject to the direction and control of the curators.

To be in constant attendance, and to deliver out and enter the books as delivered in a register.

To go every evening through the building, to see that all the lights and fires have been extinguished.

To receive an annual stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Not to be absent at any period of the year without leave of the curators.

Library.

The library to be open to all the members of the University within certain hours during daylight, according to the directions of the curators.

A separate room to be reserved for the use of persons not under the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B.M.

The curators to judge of the propriety of allowing any and what books to be taken out of the building by the teachers, or by the members of the University.

Teachers.

Teachers to be appointed at first in German and French, and for five years only, but to be re-eligible.

To be removable at any time, with the concurrence of at least five curators.

To receive an annual stipend each of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Duties of the Teachers.

To be resident in the University throughout each Term, and to be at the disposal of the curators for the purpose of teaching or lecturing in the Taylor building four hours daily ; power being reserved to a majority of the curators to grant an occasional leave of absence.

Such teaching and lecturing to be gratis, and open to all members of the University.

To be allowed to teach in private, with the consent of the curators, but not within the Taylor building.

If British subjects by birth, to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles.

Porter.

The porter to be in attendance at the door, to clean the rooms, to make and attend to the fires, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the curators.

To be subject to the authority of the librarian for all purposes within the building.

Accounts.

The accounts to be kept by the curators, and to be submitted annually to the delegates of accounts.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW STATUTE CONCERNING
INSTRUCTION IN DIVINITY (*supra*, p. 248).

Vol. II.,
p. 248.

It has pleased the University in sect. 1, par. 2, l. 2, (*supra*, p. 249, in the top line), to repeal the word "four" and to substitute "three."

In sect. 2, par. 2, l. 1, to repeal the word "twenty" and to substitute "sixteen."

In sect. 3, par. 2, l. 2, to repeal the words "he has

completed Terms since his public examination in Arts, and six " (supra, p. 250).

In the same sect. 3, par. 2, l. 2, to repeal the word " four."

ALTERATIONS IN THE STATUTE CONCERNING THE EXEGETICAL PROFESSOR OF HOLY SCRIPTURE (supra, p. 254).

It has pleased the University to repeal the words, " terms expressed in the statute published and confirmed on the 12th day of May, 1842," and to substitute for them " Terms already expressed, or which shall be hereafter expressed, in the new statute concerning instruction in divinity " (supra, p. 248).

Vol. II.,
p. 254.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of these statutes, and, having considered the subject thoroughly, agreed on the terms, May 3rd. They were promulgated in the House of Congregation on the 11th day of the same month, according to the requirement of the statute on that behalf, three days before the holding of Convocation ; at length they were published and confirmed in Convocation, May 14th, 1847.

CERTAIN CLAUSES WHICH HAVE BEEN REPEALED IN THE STATUTE RESPECTING THE PUBLIC BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

" The librarian shall be free from the bond of marriage, and shall not be an incumbent of any benefice with cure of souls, unless it is situated within a short distance. For it cannot harmonize with piety that he should discharge so great a burden together with his public occupations, and the state of marriage generally abounds so much in domestic engagements that it is unable to afford leisure for a man's free disposal of himself day by day.

Vol. I.,
p. 241.

" Like the librarian himself."

Vol. II.,
p. 103.

“But the librarian shall be freed from the conditions by which he is now bound, neither to contract marriage nor to accept a benefice with cure of souls unless situated in the vicinity. And in future it shall be expressly permitted, both to the librarian as well as to the under-librarian, not only to possess benefices with cure of souls, but also that after their election or admission they may contract marriage.”

ADDITIONAL CLAUSE.

“But it shall be forbidden to the librarian and under-librarian, who shall be elected for the future, ever to engage in the cure of souls.”

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of these statutes, and, having thoroughly considered the matter, agreed on the terms, November 15th. They were promulgated in the House of Congregation, November 22nd, according to the requirements of the statute on that behalf, three days before the holding of Convocation. At length they were published and confirmed in Convocation, November 25th, A.D. 1849.

TITLE XVI.*

OF THE SERMONS.

SECTION 1.

Of the Sermons to be Preached in the Morning on Sundays during Term. It is enacted, that on every Sunday during Term (except so far as shall have been otherwise provided in these Statutes) a sermon in English shall be delivered in the morning by the Heads of Colleges, the Dean and Canons of Christ-

* See before, vol. i. p. 167; and vol. ii. pp. 43, 72, 181, 215.

Church, the five Professors of Theology, and the Professor of Hebrew, in the following order: always provided that it shall be lawful for all these persons to exchange at their pleasure amongst themselves these turns of preaching:—

Christ-Church	Christ-Church
Magdalene College	Wadham College
New College	Lincoln College
Christ-Church	Christ-Church
All-Souls College	University College
Merton College	Exeter College
Christ-Church	Christ-Church
Corpus Christi College	Balliol College
Queen's College	Jesus College
Christ-Church	Christ-Church
St. John's College	Pembroke College
Trinity College	Worcester College
Christ-Church	Regius Professor of Pas-
Brasen-nose College	toral Theology
Oriel College	Regius Professor of Ec-
Regius Professor of Di-	clesiastical History
vinity	Exegetical Professor
Margaret Professor of	
Divinity	
Regius Professor of Hebrew	

Furthermore, it was the pleasure of the University that these Sermons be delivered by the Heads of Colleges and the Professors aforesaid in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, but that it be allowed to the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church (except when any one of them preaches in the name of a Professor), as well as to others occupying their turns, to preach in the Cathedral of Christ-Church. If any

one shall have acted otherwise, he shall incur the penalty of those who omit sermons.

SECTION 2.

Of the Morning Sermons to be delivered on Sundays out of Term, as well as on Sundays during Lent, and on Feast-days, and of the Sunday afternoon Sermons throughout the year.

It is enacted, that out of Term every Sunday morning (except on Easter Sundays, when sermons are to be delivered in the several Colleges before the sacred communion), as well as on Sundays during Lent in the morning, and on every Sunday in the afternoon (except in the time of the long vacation), and on every feast-day throughout the whole year (those being excepted which occur in the time of the long vacation), there shall be delivered in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin a sermon in the vernacular tongue, unless some other provision shall have been otherwise made in these statutes. And all doctors of divinity, bachelors of divinity, doctors and bachelors of civil law, and masters of arts (whether students in divinity or in civil law), that are priests or deacons, shall be bound to preach in succession these sermons; masters not before two years from their inception, bachelors of law only after three years completed from their having taken their degree; so that when the turn of preaching shall have reached the junior divine of all, it shall revert again to the doctors of divinity. Provided, that the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for the time being, as well as all those who are bound to deliver sermons in the morning on Sundays within Term, be always excused from fulfilling these turns in succession.

SECTION 3.

Of Sermons during Lent, and on Easter Sunday in the afternoon.

It is enacted, that the special sermon which it has been usual should be delivered on every Sunday during Lent, as also on Easter Sunday in the afternoon, in the vernacular

tongue, in the Church of St. Peter in the East, be henceforth delivered in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin: the power of naming and appointing fit persons for delivering which sermons shall be in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor; in such sort, however, that regard be first paid to those who by the statutes of their Colleges are bound to deliver in their own persons any one of these sermons: And that the names of preachers of this kind, whom the statutes of their Colleges bind to these sermons, be inserted in the Register of the University, as was the custom in old time.

Furthermore, it was the pleasure of the University to repeal those clauses which in any way relate to the delivery of sermons in the Church of St. Peter in the East.

SECTION 4.

Of Certain Extraordinary Sermons in the Church of St. Mary.

It is enacted, that (in addition to those sermons which are to be delivered in succession, as above mentioned, on Sundays and feast-days, by heads of colleges, doctors and bachelors of divinity, and masters of arts, and bachelors of law) other extraordinary sermons are to be delivered at certain stated times in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin: namely, on the feast-day of the Royal Accession; on the 5th of November, for the common deliverance of the whole state from the Gunpowder Plot; on the 30th of January, the day of the martyrdom of King Charles the First; and on the 29th of May, the day of thanksgiving for the restoration of the King and Royal Family, which sermons some person appointed to that office by the Vice-Chancellor shall deliver.

Moreover, to these extraordinary sermons are to be added the eight theological lectures which by his last will the Rev. John Bampton, A.M., appointed to be delivered every year, in the Church of St. Mary, between the beginning of the last month of Hilary Term and the end of the third week of Trinity Term. The University enacts and declares, that

these lectures or sermons be delivered always on Sundays, in Term, in the morning, within the time appointed.

Also, on Quinquagesima Sunday, and on the last Sunday of the month of June, in the morning, and on Whitsunday both in the morning and afternoon, sermons in the vernacular tongue shall be delivered by certain persons specially deputed to that office by the Vice-Chancellor. Also on Act-Sunday, as well in the morning as in the afternoon, and on the Wednesday next after the Act, and at both the county meetings, called Assizes: for which persons are to be specially appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. And at the beginning of each Term, and on Ash-Wednesday at the beginning of Lent, in the presence of the bachelors about to determine, wearing their hoods with the rhenos or lambswool outside, and sitting according to custom in the masters' benches, a Latin sermon shall be delivered, which the doctors of divinity and the other graduates in divinity that have entered into holy orders, are bound to preach in succession; or others in their place, who are to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor.

SECTION 5.

Of Anniversary Sermons to be delivered out of St. Mary's Church.

INASMUCH as the statutes of certain colleges and the compositions with benefactors require that in some colleges sermons be delivered publicly before the University, it is enacted, that public sermons shall be delivered, as has been the custom, on certain stated days in the colleges here named—

That is to say, in the Cathedral Church of Christ-Church, on Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Ascension-day.

In the College of St. Mary Magdalen, on the feast-day of St. Mark the Evangelist, and the feast-day of St. John the Baptist.

In New College, on the feast-day of the Annunciation of St. Mary the Virgin, and on Trinity Sunday.

In Merton College on the feast day of St. Philip and St. James, and the first Sunday of the month of August.

SECTION 6.

Of the Approval of Preachers.

It is enacted, that no one shall ever presume to preach in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin or elsewhere before the University, unless he shall have been approved by the Vice-Chancellor; and unless he shall also be in holy orders, and shall have taken at least the degree of Master in Arts two years before, or of Bachelor in Civil Law three years before. If any one shall have acted otherwise, he shall, every time, be fined five pounds.

SECTION 7.

Of giving Notice to the parties who are to Preach, and of the Penalty on Defaulters.

It is enacted, that those who are to preach in English shall have at least two months' notice, and those who have to preach in Latin at least three months' notice, from the superior bedell of divinity, if they shall be present in the University; otherwise a paper, indicating the time when the party will have to preach, shall be left with the Head of the house, his deputy, or the treasurer or bursar, for the time being. And for the delivery of these sermons in succession, not only those shall have notice who are actually resident in the University, but also all who have their names registered in the butler's book of any college or hall. And every one so warned shall be bound, within the space of one month from the receipt of the notice, openly to declare by delivering a paper, either himself or through the head of his house, his deputy, or the treasurer or bursar, to the superior bedell of divinity, whether at the time appointed he will preach in person. If he will not himself preach, and if the time at which he ought to preach be out of term, or

on any day in term except sunday, he is farther bound to mention in writing a fitting substitute (to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor), who can and will take his place. But if the sermon is to be delivered on a sunday in term (those sermons only excepted, the delivery of which out of St. Mary's Church is permitted according to the statutes), it will not be lawful for any one on any account to fill his place, except one of the select preachers hereafter to be pointed out.

But if any person duly warned, and on the point of fulfilling his turn, be prevented by sudden illness or any urgent cause, it shall be allowed to the Vice-Chancellor to substitute some fit preacher in his place.

And if any one thus warned shall either neglect the delivery of the aforesaid written statement within the appointed time to the bedell, or shall not deliver the sermon either in person or by a substitute as aforesaid, he shall be fined five pounds to the University ; which penalty, in like manner, the aforesaid bedell shall incur, if it happen that any one shall be absent through his fault in not giving proper notice.

SECTION 8.

Of the Appointment of certain Select Preachers.

It is enacted, that ten preachers shall be appointed, selected out of the number of Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity and in Civil Law, and of Masters in Arts, who have been received into holy orders as priests, and have completed two years at least from their inception ; or, in case of their being Bachelors in Civil Law, have been graduates for at least three years. The appointment of these preachers (not without their own consent) shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond's Reader, three at least of the same agreeing, of whom one shall always be the Vice-Chancellor. Provided also that, immediately after an appointment of this kind, the name of each

preacher separately shall be submitted in full Convocation for approbation or otherwise to the suffrages of that venerable house.

It shall be the duty of these preachers in succession, according to the order of seniority as far as possible (unless they otherwise agree amongst themselves), to preach the sermons which are to be delivered on sundays in term, as well in the morning as the afternoon, in St. Mary's Church, in the place of all those who, after due notice, have not declared within a month's time to the superior bedell of divinity that they will fulfil their turn; which said bedell shall be bound, without delay, to inform the said preachers of every such occasion of preaching. Provided always, that heads of colleges, if any such be numbered amongst these select preachers, so often as it falls to their turn to preach, may, if they please, claim the right of preaching in the morning.

Of these ten preachers five shall yearly vacate their office; in the first instance by lot or agreement amongst themselves, afterwards those that have performed the duty for two years; and their places shall be filled by five others, to be appointed in the manner aforesaid, and approved by the venerable house of Convocation. But if any of the said preachers die or resign his office, another shall forthwith be appointed by the form aforesaid to take his place for the unexpired portion of the two years.

Provided always, that no one who has discharged the office of select preacher, shall be again appointed to the same office until after another year has elapsed.

SECTION 9.

Of the Remuneration of Preachers.

It is enacted, that under the care of the Vice-Chancellor, the following sums shall, on each occasion, be always paid by the superior bedell of divinity to the preachers mentioned below, after delivery of their sermons:—

To every one delivering an extraordinary sermon in the vernacular tongue, before the University, in St. Mary's Church (the Bampton lecturer excepted), six pounds and six shillings.

To every one of the select preachers delivering a sermon before the University, in St. Mary's Church, five pounds and five shillings.

To every one delivering a sermon before the University, in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday in the afternoon, or on a festival in Term, five pounds and five shillings.

Lastly. To every one delivering a sermon before the University, in St. Mary's Church, on a Sunday or festival out of Term, four pounds and four shillings.

For these uses shall be applied, in the first instance,—

1. The sums commonly called "Gallery culets."
2. The annual surplus of the sums commonly called "School money," formerly assigned (Tit. xx. sec. 4) to the use of the press, and at present considered unnecessary by the delegates.
3. The annual proceeds from monies formerly raised in large quantities for the remuneration of preachers, and invested in the public funds.

Furthermore, that the Vice-Chancellor shall see that payment, according to the decree of Convocation, June 14, 1819, be made from the University chest to the present bedell for his zeal and diligence.

But when the office of bedell shall be vacant, the delegates appointed for accounts shall reduce the payment at their discretion.

It is also enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor shall yearly give account of all monies received and paid by the University according to this regulation.

SECTION 10.

Of the Commemoration of the Public Benefactors of the University to be made before Special Sermons delivered in the University.

It is decreed, that in the prayer before the Latin sermons at the commencement of each Term, also in the morning and afternoon sermons at the Act, and on the feast day of the Royal Accession, and before the Judges or Justices of the Assizes, by every preacher of our University of Oxford, an express and grateful commemoration shall be made of the public benefactors of the University of Oxford—viz., the most illustrious Prince Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London; Margaret Countess of Richmond; Henry VII. and Elizabeth his wife; Richard Lichfield, Archdeacon of Middlesex; Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal and Archbishop of York; Henry VIII.; Queen Mary; Queen Elizabeth; King James; Sir Thomas Bodley; Sir Henry Saville; Sir William Sedley; Sir Nicholas Kempe; Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity; William Cambden, Esq.; Richard Tomlins, Esq.; William Heather, Doctor of Music; Charles I., King and Martyr; Edward, Earl of Clarendon; William Laud, and Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishops of Canterbury; Henry, Earl of Danby; Henry Birkhead, Esq.; King George I.; John Radcliffe, Doctor of Medicine; Nathaniel, Baron Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Richard Rawlinson, Doctor of Civil Law; Charles Viner, Esq.; George Henry, Earl of Litchfield; Charles Godwyn, Bachelor of Theology; John Bampton, Master of Arts; Francis Baron Godolphin; John Sibthorpe, Doctor of Medicine; John Wills, Doctor of Divinity; George Aldrich, Doctor of Medicine; King George III.; Joseph Boden, Esq.; Anne Kennicott, widow; Sir Robert Taylor; John Ireland, Doctor of Divinity; Henry Mason, Doctor of Divinity; and Francis Douce, Esq.; or of any other whom

the University shall please hereafter to place in the list of benefactors : and this commemoration shall be made under a penalty of ten shillings every time. But on other occasions no one shall be bound to commemorate these persons.

SECTION 11.

Of avoiding Matter of Offence and Dissension in Sermons.

It is enacted, that if any one, in any sermon delivered within the University or its precincts, shall put forward anything differing from or contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England publicly received, or anything which by public authority either for a time or otherwise has been prohibited, or if he be suspected by the Vice-Chancellor himself to have so put forward anything, or be informed against by any other person, producing reasonable cause of suspicion, he shall deliver, by virtue of his oath, to the Vice-Chancellor at his request, or to his deputy, a true copy of his sermon written in the same terms ; or if he profess that he has no copy, he shall, by virtue of his oath, give direct answer on those points concerning which he was suspected or informed against.

Then the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, producing and duly weighing the words or sense of the matters called in question, using the advice of six other Doctors of Divinity (of whom one shall be the Regius Professor of Divinity, if he were present at the sermon), shall, if he find any one guilty of the offence charged against him, at his pleasure either suspend him from the office of preaching within the precincts of the University, or compel him to recant what he has put forth. But if the words seem to the Vice-Chancellor to tend to the excitement of any sedition in the University, or in any Society or Community, then let the Vice-Chancellor himself alone, calling in to his assistance any one Doctor of Divinity who was present, punish him as shall seem good to himself, either by imprisonment,

pecuniary fine, or public declaration; and let the person suspected of the aforesaid offences be considered as guilty of having disturbed the peace.

SECTION 12.

Of Attendance on the Divine Offices, or Solemn Prayers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and on the Public Sermons.

It is enacted, that all doctors, masters, graduates, and scholars, shall diligently attend the divine offices, or solemn prayers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the sermons publicly delivered before the University, and shall be present at them with due reverence and attention, until they are completed, from beginning to end: nor shall any one, while such divine offices and sermons are held before the University, wander aside to any other church or churches, under penalty that whosoever acts otherwise shall be fined three shillings and four pence.

And no one at any time, of whatever degree or condition, shall in any way connect himself with any meeting of those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or be present at any sermons or divine offices whatsoever, except such as are publicly held in places appointed for these purposes by Episcopal authority (as it is received in the Church of England).

And if any one be discovered to have offended against this statute, he shall be fined on the first occasion six shillings and eight pence; on the second occasion, thirteen shillings and fourpence; and, moreover, he shall be seriously admonished by the Vice-Chancellor and the proctors and heads of houses assembled with him in their ordinary meeting; and on the third occasion he shall be removed for ever from the University.

Finally, it is enacted, that in Michaelmas Term, in the month of November in every year, the appointment of select preachers shall always be made in the manner above described.

Moreover, all whose duty it is to preach in the next ensuing Michaelmas Term shall receive notice two months before, and shall be bound to deliver to the superior bedell of divinity a paper in the form described above, within a month after the receipt of the warning.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated upon the proposal of these statutes, and, after mature consideration, agreed on the terms, on the twentieth day of November; they were published in the House of Congregation, according to the requirements of the statute in that respect, on the twenty-eighth day of November, three days before the holding of Convocation, and were finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the third day of December, in the year of our Lord 1849.

TITLE VI.

OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR TAKING DEGREES, AND OF
THE EXERCISES TO BE PERFORMED ACCORDING TO THE
REGULAR FORM.

SECTION 1.

Of the Time and Exercises required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

[It was the pleasure of the University to repeal 'Tit. vi.,
sect. i., chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and in their place to substitute
the following chapters 2, 3, 4, 5.]

Vol. I. pp.
31, 313.
Vol. II. pp.
75, 178,
219.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Exercises to be performed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

It is enacted, that before any one shall be admitted to
the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he shall once publicly
respond to the questions of the masters of the schools.

2. These responsions shall be held in Hilary and Trinity
Terms, and shall commence on the Monday next after
the first Sunday in February, and on the Monday next after
Trinity Sunday respectively. But if the commencement of
responsions happen to fall upon a feast-day, they shall be
deferred until the next day. Those who purpose to respond
in either of these terms shall give in their names, either
personally or by their tutors, to the junior proctor, for
insertion in a book kept by him, and regularly arranged
with respect to the above Terms. But no one shall wait
upon the proctor for this purpose later than the fourth day
(so that three entire days may intervene) before the com-
mencement of the responsions. And each candidate shall
at the same time deliver a list, signed with his name, of the
subjects and books on which he professes his intention of
responding, and which he shall give into the hands of the
proctor, who shall take care that these lists are delivered to
the senior master of the schools.

3. No one shall, according to the regular form, enter for

his responsions before the commencement of the third term, nor after the completion of the seventh term from the time of his matriculation, except those persons to whom the University grants the privilege of being advanced to a degree on or after the completion of their third year of academical study : each of these privileged persons may, according to the regular form, enter for his responsions after the commencement of the second and until the end of the sixth term.

4. If any one shall by ill health, or other urgent cause, be prevented from responding within the terms above prescribed, he shall yet be allowed, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, to respond in any subsequent term ; and although he shall not have fully satisfied the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in this respect, yet, as we do not desire altogether to prevent him from taking a degree, his degree shall be suspended for one or more terms, according to the number of terms in which he shall have omitted to enter for his responsions, after the end of the sixth term from the time of his matriculation. Therefore the deans or censors of each college and hall shall remember that they are not at liberty to propose in the venerable House of Congregation the grace of any person who shall have failed in this respect, until after the expiration of such number of terms as are above enacted, in addition to the number of years usually required by the statutes to elapse between his matriculation and the first degree to which he aspires.

5. When the junior proctor has finally ascertained, in the manner above prescribed, the names of all those who wish to respond in any term, he shall enter them forthwith in a list in alphabetical order ; and he shall afterwards take care that this list, verified by his signature, is printed, with the title—

Order of the Respondents in Term, A.D.

and that copies thereof are delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, to the several heads of colleges and halls, to the senior proctor, to each of the masters of the schools, and are placed both in the public dining-hall and in the private combination room of the masters of every college or hall, and are affixed to the doors of the Bodleian library, the school of metaphysics, and the robing-room of the venerable House of Convocation; all which arrangements are to be made in such a manner that, if possible, two entire days may intervene between the publication of this list and the commencement of the responsions.

6. This proctor's list, upon being published in the manner and form above prescribed, is to be deemed and accepted, as well by the masters of the schools themselves as by the respondents, to all intents and purposes a complete licence, declaration, and notice.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Form and Manner of the Responsions.

THE responsions shall be held in the School of Metaphysics or in any other place within the precincts of the schools appointed for that purpose by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. The masters of the schools shall attend there on the days above prescribed in Hilary and Trinity Terms, at ten o'clock in the morning; and the responsions shall then be continued, from day to day, until all the respondents have been gone through; unless, for any reasonable cause, the masters of the schools shall appoint otherwise; in which case the masters are directed to notify to the University the day they have appointed for resuming the responsions by a notice-paper, to be delivered to the heads of the colleges and halls, and also affixed by the clerk of the schools on the door of the dining-hall or buttery of each college and hall, and on the gate of the School of Metaphysics, at latest

6. It is, moreover, the duty of the masters of the schools to ascertain what facility each respondent possesses of expressing his thoughts in the Latin language, which the masters will be enabled to discover by placing before the respondent some book written in the vernacular tongue, and requiring him to translate any given passage into Latin; or by any other course which they shall deem more convenient.

7. The masters of the schools shall be at liberty to test the merits of several respondents at one and the same time by requiring them to solve the same questions, whether in mathematics or grammar, and to translate the same passages, whether from ancient authors or those of our own country, into Latin or English, as the case may be, or, in short, in any other manner. And in order that this part of the responsions may be performed with the utmost care and exactness, such questions and such passages as shall be proposed to the respondents for translation from one language into another shall, if it can be conveniently done, be submitted to the judgment and approval of all and each of the masters of the schools. Furthermore, if, from want of room or any other cause, it shall appear expedient, the candidates may, for the purpose of writing, be separated and removed to another school; or if it cannot be otherwise conveniently effected, the responsions on other subjects may be interrupted for a time. Whilst the candidates are engaged in writing, one, at least, of the masters of the schools shall be always present to superintend them.

8. The examination of every respondent commenced in writing shall be completed *vivâ voce*; but not more than sixteen shall be admitted to respond *vivâ voce* in the same day.

9. Lastly, with respect to geometry and algebra, the masters of the schools shall be at liberty to propose their questions either in both studies or in only one.

10. In all this examination either the Latin or English language may be used, as may seem most expedient to the masters of the schools.

11. On each day, as soon as the masters of the schools shall have determined to call up no other respondent for that day, the senior master of the schools shall publicly announce the day appointed for continuing the responsions. And at the conclusion of each day's responsions all other persons shall leave the school, with the exception of the masters of the schools themselves, who shall confer among themselves as to the merits of the respondents, and shall give a testimonial in the following form, *mutatis mutandis*, as the case may be, to each respondent whom they judge deserving of it; and in this testimonial shall be notified the subjects and books used by the candidate:—

“A. B., on the day of (month and year) responded in public, according to the regular form, to the questions of the masters of the schools [in the *Thalia* and *Melpomene* of *Herodotus*, the *Georgics* of *Virgil*, and the first two books of *Euclid*.] [In the *Ædipus at Colonus*, and the *Antigone* of *Sophocles*, the first two orations of *Cicero* against *Verres*, and in algebra.]

“This we testify, { C. D.
 { E. F.”

12. But should it happen that any one be found unworthy of this testimonial, he shall still be allowed to give in his name again to the junior proctor for the next responsions, and so on successively.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Duty and Care of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors respecting the Public Responsions.

To the end that the above statute may be strictly and inviolably observed, we desire that once, at least, in every Term appointed for the responsions, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors shall each be present at these exercises, to ascer-

tain whether the business is conducted regularly and in conformity with the statutes.

2. Every scholar, when his name is entered on the list of respondents by the junior proctor, shall pay fifteen shillings; and these payments shall, at the end of the year, be handed over by the proctor to the Vice-Chancellor.

3. We further desire that a register be kept by the masters of the schools in the School of Metaphysics, in which shall be entered on each day not only the names of all those who shall have obtained a testimonial, but also the subjects and books upon which each shall have responded. So that should a question arise at any time concerning them, a reference may always be made to this register.

4. Since, however, it may sometimes happen to be more convenient to change the days and hours set apart for academical business, the Venerable House of Congregation is empowered, on the proposition of the Vice-Chancellor, to change the hours by this statute appointed for holding the responsions. But if the Vice-Chancellor shall think right at any time to refer a matter of this kind to the Venerable House of Congregation, he shall give three days' notice of his intention to the University.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Time within which Persons are to be received as General Sophists.

It is enacted, that those scholars in the faculty of arts, who have publicly responded to the questions of the masters of the schools, shall, on the completion of two years in the University, and not earlier, be received as general Sophists, passing over the form for creating them.

2. Lastly, this statute shall come into force and effect in Hilary Term, A.D. 1851. But in the responsions held before the masters of the schools nominated in Trinity Term, A.D. 1850, the respondents who shall have matriculated after the completion of Michaelmas Term, A.D. 1849, shall observe all the provisions of this statute; but the rest,

who shall have matriculated before the expiration of Michaelmas Term, 1849, shall be at liberty to give in their names to the proctor and to respond either according to the form of this statute or according to the form of the statute in force previous to Hilary Term, A.D. 1851. Nor shall the same privilege be denied in the following responsions to those (if any such shall propose to respond) who shall have matriculated before the expiration of Michaelmas Term, A.D. 1849.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of this statute, and, after mature consideration, agreed on the terms on the 12th day of February; it was promulgated in the House of Congregation, according to the requirements of the statute in that respect, on the 15th day of March, three days before the holding of Convocation; and finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the 20th day of March, A.D. 1849.

3. If however any one who has matriculated before the expiration of Easter Term, A.D. 1850, should wish to present himself for his responsions to the masters of the schools, previous to the sixth Term from his matriculation (which was not permitted by the statute passed A.D. 1840), according to the form of the said statute, at the responsions' examination to be holden in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, A.D. 1850, we enact that he shall be allowed to do so, provided he shall have entered upon the third Term from his matriculation, and such candidate shall not be required to have sat in the schools; and should he be deemed worthy of a testamur, such testamur shall have the same value as if he had responded according to the form of this Statute.

The heads of colleges and halls deliberated on the proposal of this statute, and, after mature consideration, agreed on the terms on the 8th day of April; it was promulgated in the House of Congregation on the 10th day of the same month, three days before the holding of Convocation; and finally published and confirmed in Convocation on the 14th day of April, 1850.

TITLE IX.

SECTION 2.

Of Examining Candidates for Degrees.

[It is the pleasure of the University to confirm these statutes, viz. :—]

CHAPTER 1.

1. Of holding the Examinations.

It is enacted, in order that the Congregation of Regents may be the better informed of the learning and proficiency in polite literature of the candidates for the first degree, whether in arts, or in civil law, or in medicine, that every undergraduate shall submit to two examinations before he is admitted to supplicate for a grace (for that degree).

2. For various reasons,—especially that Greek and Latin literature may be more accurately cultivated amongst us,—that by calling the younger students earlier and more frequently to a trial of industry, occasions of idleness and sloth may be avoided ; that by the distribution of the plan of the studies into several examinations, industrious youths may attain to greater proficiency in the several departments of polite literature ; that a place may be found for some studies to which, at present, due regard appears scarcely to be paid in the Academic course ; and finally, that more abundant fruit may be derived from the lectures of the (University) Professors, the University has been pleased to repeal the Statutes decreed on this subject in A.D. 1830 and A.D. 1840, and to ordain this Statute in their place.

If any one, therefore, desires to be advanced to the first degree, he shall present himself for examination in the mode and form hereafter prescribed, before he shall be admitted to supplicate (for that degree).

CHAPTER 2.

Of the Appointment of Moderators for the First Examination, and of administering the Oath.

WITH respect to the first examination, there shall be seven moderators, the office of each and all of whom shall be to examine the candidates in Greek and Latin literature. With a view to the more complete investigation of the comparative proficiency of the several candidates, both in Greek and Latin literature, and also in mathematics, these moderators shall be distributed into two schools (that is to say)—four moderators shall sit in a School of Greek and Latin Literature, and in like manner three in a School of Mathematics. These moderators shall be selected from those who have obtained a degree in arts, or the degree of bachelor in civil law, or in medicine.

2. The moderators shall be nominated, with their own consent, by the Vice-Chancellor and the two proctors; in such manner that the first nomination shall be with the Vice-Chancellor, the second with the senior proctor, and the third with the junior proctor; and this order of nominations shall always be observed.

3. And in order that all particulars in this matter may be transacted with the utmost caution and exactness, the nomination shall first be notified to the House of Congregation; then at the next Congregation the names of the moderators shall be submitted severally to the votes of the Regents; and ultimately, after an interval of three days, their names shall be proposed in full Convocation, in a similar manner, for final approval or rejection by the House. But the appointment of the moderators shall be so made, that there shall never be at the same time two moderators from the same College or Hall in the same school.

4. Of these moderators, two shall annually go out of office in the School of Greek and Latin Literature; and in the School of Mathematics either one or two alternately,

according to circumstances, that is to say, those who have been first nominated to their office; so that each of the seven moderators shall go out at the expiration of a period of two years of office, and so many others shall be substituted in their place as will make up the number of seven, to be nominated by the same persons in the manner and order above directed, and to be approved of in the form above mentioned by the Venerable House of Convocation equally with that of Congregation.

5. Care is to be taken that no one who has discharged the office of moderator for the entire period of two years, discharge the same office again in the same school until after the expiration of a year.

6. After the first appointment of these moderators, until the arrangement shall be such that each may retire in turn in the above order, the juniors must retire unless the moderators shall otherwise agree among themselves.

7. Each of the moderators, in the absence of the proctor, shall be invested with proctorial authority, within the precincts of the schools, on the several days of examination; and further, during their continuance in office, if they shall have incepted in arts, or medicine, or in civil law, they are to be regents *ad placitum*. But each of them, before entering upon office, shall, in the house of Congregation, take an oath, administered by the senior proctor, in the terms following:—

“Doctor, or Master, or Sir (*domine*), you shall swear to discharge the duties and office of moderator, sedulously and faithfully, unbiassed by enmity or friendship, hope or fear, to the best of your ability, in the form and manner required by the statutes.”—Answer, “I swear so to do.”

CHAPTER 3.

Of holding the First Examination, and of the Admission of Candidates.

THESE examinations shall be held in Michaelmas and Easter

Terms. In Michaelmas Term the examinations shall commence on the eighth day of the month of November, and in Easter Term on the Thursday next following the third Sunday after Easter. But if the commencement of any examination happen to fall on a feast-day, it shall be put off until the next day. With respect to the holding of these examinations, Easter and Trinity Terms are to be considered as one Term.

2. Those persons who purpose to undergo the examination, shall give in their names, either personally or by their tutors, to the junior proctor, for insertion in a book kept by him, and duly arranged with respect to the above Terms; at which time also each candidate must deliver to the proctor a list, signed with his name, of the subjects and books in which he presents himself for examination; no one, however, shall wait upon the proctor for this purpose later than the sixth day before the commencement of the examination.

3. No one shall formally enter on his examination either before the beginning of the eighth or after the expiration of the twelfth Term from the time of his matriculation, except those persons to whom the University grants the privilege of being advanced to a degree on or after the completion of the third year of academical study. All of these persons may undergo an examination after the commencement of the sixth and before the termination of the tenth Term.

4. If any one shall, by ill health or other serious cause, be prevented from undergoing the first examination within the Terms above prescribed, he shall nevertheless be allowed, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, to present himself for examination in any subsequent Term; and although he fail fully to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in this respect, we do not wish to preclude him altogether from obtaining a degree; he shall, however, be suspended from taking a degree for one or more Terms,

according to the number of Terms, after the eleventh Term from the time of his matriculation, in which he shall have omitted to present himself for his first examination. The deans or censors of each College and Hall shall therefore bear in mind, that they are not at liberty to propose in the Venerable House of Congregation the grace of any one who shall have failed in this respect until after the lapse of such number of Terms as above enacted, in addition to the number of years usually required by the statutes from the time of his matriculation to the first degree to which he aspires.

5. No one, however, shall be admitted to enter on the first examination, who has not in the regular form responded in public to the questions of the masters of the schools. Each candidate, when he gives in his name to the junior proctor for entry on the list of candidates, shall either personally or by his tutor produce a testamur under the hand of two of the masters of the schools, of his having publicly responded; nor shall the proctor be allowed to enter the name of any person in the list of candidates without the production of such testamur.

6. When the junior proctor has finally ascertained, in the manner above prescribed, the names of all those who wish to present themselves as candidates in any Term, he shall enter them forthwith in a list, in alphabetical order; and he shall then see that this list, verified by his signature, is printed with the title [Names of persons to be examined in the first examination in term, A.D.], and that copies thereof are delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, to the several Heads of Colleges and Halls, to the senior proctor, to each of the moderators, and are placed both in the public dining-hall and in the private combination-room of the masters of every College or Hall, and are affixed to the doors of the Bodleian Library, the School of Metaphysics, and the Robing-room of the Venerable House of Convocation; all

which arrangements are to be made in such manner that if possible three entire days may intervene between the publication of this list and the commencement of the examination.

7. This proctor's list, upon being published in the manner and form above prescribed, shall be deemed and accepted as well by the moderators themselves as by the candidates, to all intents and purposes, a complete licence, declaration, and notice.

8. Furthermore, the junior proctor shall take care that lists of the subjects and books, in which each candidate presents himself for examination, shall at the same time be delivered to the senior moderator in the School of Greek and Latin Literature.

CHAPTER 4.

Of the Subjects, Place, Form, and Manner of the first Examination.

THE subjects of the examination shall be the Holy Gospels in Greek, polite literature, and mathematics.

2. The Holy Gospels in Greek shall be used in all instances, and some passage from them shall be proposed to the candidate for explanation, and the questions arising out of such explanation, relating as well to grammar and correctness of style as to the subject of these holy books, shall be answered.

3. By polite literature, in reference to this examination, we mean the Greek and Latin literature, as handed down to posterity by authors of standard reputation; we wish the preference to be given to the poets and orators; Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, and Cicero should especially be attended to. We associate logic with this department of literature; and we desire that a laudable proficiency in logic shall have some influence towards obtaining honours.

4. Two standard authors at the least therefore shall be selected, one of them in Latin, the other in Greek, one of them

being a poet, and the other an orator. Nor shall any candidate be permitted, unless he offer himself for examination in four authors at the least, to bring to this examination the same books, or even books written by the same authors, as those which he shall have brought up before the masters of the schools ; and that the moderators may see that this statute has been complied with in this respect, they shall compare the list delivered by each candidate into the hands of the proctor, and laid before the senior moderator, with that of the same candidate entered in the register of the masters of the schools, kept in the School of Metaphysics.

5. The candidates must fully satisfy the moderators in explaining the principles of each language according to the strict rules of grammar. The moderators are also charged to ascertain what facility each candidate possesses of expressing his thoughts in the Latin language, which they will be able to discover by placing before the candidate a book written in the vernacular tongue, and requiring him to render any given passage into Latin, or by any other course which the moderators may deem most convenient and satisfactory.

6. For the rest, with respect to Greek and Latin literature and mathematics, the moderators shall be at liberty to examine any candidate either in all these works or in any part of them (according as they deem best), providing that two authors, Greek and Latin, be always made use of. But it is our desire that logic be always required from candidates for the highest honours in Greek and Latin literature. With regard to the other candidates, they shall have the option of making use of either logic or algebra. Three books however at least of Euclid's geometry, shall always be added to the algebra.

7. The examinations shall be held in the School of Metaphysics and the School of Music ; nevertheless the Vice-Chancellor and the proctors may appoint any other place

or places, if need be, provided they give notice thereof to the University three days previously.

8. After the senior moderator in Greek and Latin literature shall have received from the junior proctor the lists of subjects and books in which each candidate proposes to be examined, he shall summon the rest of the moderators forthwith, in order that the lists may be taken into consideration, and all the candidates may be the more readily arranged in a double column. In the first column shall be entered the names of those who do not appear as candidates for honours; and in the second, those who are candidates for honours. This double column is to be in writing, and authenticated by the hands of all the moderators, and kept in the schools, and the candidates are to have the power of inspecting it whenever they require.

9. In Michaelmas and Easter Terms, on the days above prescribed, the seven moderators shall repair to the public schools at ten o'clock in the morning, and there, from day to day, shall bestow constant attention upon the examination, three of them in the School of Metaphysics and three in the School of Music, as they may agree among themselves. The remaining moderator shall superintend the candidates whilst they are engaged in writing. Then the six moderators, three of whom we desire to be present in each school at every day's examination, shall forthwith call up the candidates who have been previously entered in the first column to undergo the examination. And the moderator shall be allowed to examine the candidates not only *vivâ voce* or singly, but in such order, number, and manner as they deem best for fulfilling the duties of their office with the greatest economy of labour; and they may even at all times propose to several at the same time, the same passages to be rendered, as the case may be, into English or Latin, and the same questions relating to criticism and to the principles of grammar, to be explained in writing.

10. But if in the course of his examination any candidate shall approve himself so well as to be deemed worthy of honour, he shall be admitted, if he himself consents, to a more extensive and honourable examination, together with the other candidates who are entered in the other column, or with those, whose names (as will hereafter be prescribed) are to be sent to the moderators in the School of Mathematics.

11. When the examination of those who are entered in the first column is concluded, the examination of the rest shall be proceeded with. We desire that the four moderators in Greek and Latin literature be present and bestow their earnest exertions at the examination of these candidates, unless any one of them shall obtain leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, on the ground of ill-health or any other very urgent cause.

12. Those persons who choose to offer themselves for examination in the School of Mathematics, shall be called upon to undergo their examination first; and afterwards the rest, but in such number and order as the moderators may appoint to enable them with the greater ease and certainty to ascertain the talents and learning of each.

13. The moderators shall be empowered to examine several of the candidates for honours at the same time, either by requiring of them the solution of the same questions, whether relating to the Holy Gospels, or to profane authors, or to grammar and criticism, or to knowledge in Greek and Latin literature generally, or the translation of the same passages from the writers of antiquity or those of our own country, into Greek, Latin, or English, as the case may be; in such a manner however that the most advantageous mode of examining *vivâ voce* may always be adopted in the examination of each.

14. Not only shall candidates for honours be required to give a translation from writers according to the rules of

grammar, but certain passages also shall always be proposed to them from authors distinguished for elegance of style, both Greek and Latin, to be translated into the vernacular tongue; and if any candidate be found to translate with fidelity and elegance, we desire that this may have considerable influence in his favour in the distribution of honours. The candidates shall also be allowed to exhibit to the moderators a specimen of a cultivated and happy talent in writing Greek and Latin verses, and due attention shall always be paid to philology and criticism.

15. And in order that this part of the examination may be conducted with the utmost caution and exactness, all the questions and subjects which are proposed to be treated of by the candidates in writing, shall be submitted to the decision and approbation of each and all of the moderators, if this can conveniently be done. Furthermore, if, in consequence of the want of room, or any other cause, it shall appear expedient, the candidates may be separated and removed to another school for the purpose of writing, or if it cannot be managed otherwise, the examination in other subjects may be interrupted for awhile. One at least of the seven moderators shall be always present to superintend the candidates while engaged in writing.

16. In every examination, each candidate shall be summoned by the clerk of the schools the day before his examination; but if any one upon being summoned to undergo his examination shall fail to attend, he shall, unless he show some reasonable cause to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, be deprived of all place in the examination of that time; and he shall not be admitted as a candidate at any other examination, without giving in his name again to the junior proctor; and the next candidate is to be summoned, subject however to a like condition, and so with the rest; but if the Vice-Chancellor shall approve of any such cause of absence, another place in the list shall be

assigned to such candidate, at the discretion of the moderators.

17. On each day, as soon as the moderators shall have determined to examine no other candidate on that day, the senior moderator shall announce publicly the day appointed for resuming the examination. And at the conclusion of each day's examination, all other persons shall leave the school except the moderators, who shall confer among themselves, as to the merits of the candidates, and shall give a testamur, in the following form, to each one they judge deserving of it:—

“ A. B. [with the day of the month and year] having been examined as the statutes require, has satisfied us, the moderators.

“ This we testify, C. D.
E. F.
G. H. Moderators.”

Or,

“ This we testify, I. K.
C. D.
L. M.
E. F. Moderators in the school of
Greek and Latin literature.”

18. But in case it shall happen that any one be found to be undeserving of a testimonial of this kind, he may nevertheless give in his name again as a candidate at the next examination.

19. And in the meantime, immediately after the conclusion of the examination in Greek and Latin literature of those who are candidates for honours in mathematics, the names of all those who purpose to enter the school of mathematics, and have satisfied the moderators in Greek and Latin literature, shall be entered on a new list. And this list, headed as follows—“ Names of the persons to be examined in Mathematics,” the senior moderator in Greek and Latin

literature shall authenticate with his signature, and shall take care that it is delivered on the same day to the moderators in the school of mathematics.

20. The moderators in the school of mathematics shall, upon receiving this list, appoint a day, within a fortnight, for holding a public examination in those sciences. And they shall apprise the University of it by a notice-paper, which is to be delivered to the heads of colleges and halls, and also to be affixed to the door of the refectory or buttery of every college and hall, in this form:—

“The first examination in mathematics will be held on the day of .

“A. B.

C. D.

E. F. Moderators in the School of Mathematics.”

21. On the day appointed, the moderators shall attend at the place assigned for the mathematical examination, and shall there, in the prescribed manner, examine the candidates who shall have been summoned on the preceding day; and at the conclusion of each day's examination, they shall privately confer among themselves on their merits.

22. The subject of this examination shall be those branches of mathematics only which are denominated pure.

23. We desire that the three mathematical moderators shall bestow an earnest attention on the examination of each candidate: and we likewise ordain, that on these subjects, also, the examination shall be conducted not only in writing, but as far as can conveniently be done *vivâ voce*. But if, after the conclusion of the “*vivâ voce*” examination, anything shall remain to be done by any candidate in writing, one of the moderators shall always be in attendance in the schools, the turns of absence being arranged among themselves according to seniority, unless they come to some other arrangement.

24. The examination shall be continued from day to day

in each school (until all the candidates shall have been disposed of), unless the moderators for any reasonable cause shall otherwise direct; in which case they shall apprise the University of the day appointed for resuming the examination by a notice-paper, to be sent before noon of the preceding day at the latest to the heads of colleges and halls, and also affixed by the clerk of the schools to the door of the dining-room or buttery of each college and hall, and to the gate of the school of metaphysics. The form of the notice shall be as follows:—

“ The first examination is to be holden on the day of

“ A. B.

C. D.

E. F. Moderators.”

25. The examination shall always commence at ten o'clock in the morning of each day; but on feast-days the examination shall not be commenced until after the conclusion of the University sermon.

26. After the examination in either school is finished, the moderators in that school shall, on the same day if possible, or at latest on the following day, distribute the names of all the candidates into classes, and reduce them into a list in the form hereafter prescribed.

27. The lists of the classes shall be two in number, one of which shall be assigned to Greek and Latin literature, and the other to mathematics.

28. And those who in either branch shall appear to have attained such proficiency as to be deemed worthy of the most signal mark of commendation, shall be placed in the first class of the list allotted to that branch; the next to these in the second class, according to the judgment of the moderators on the merits of each individual. The names shall be inserted in each class in alphabetical order. The names also of all the rest who have satisfied the moderators are to be appended to this list, and arranged alphabetically.

The form of the list shall be as follows :—

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES

IN TERM, A.D.

WHO HAVE APPROVED THEMSELVES TO THE MODERATORS IN
THE FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

ARRANGED IN EACH CLASS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

FIRST CLASS.

Names of those who have most distinguished themselves.

In Greek and Latin Literature.

A. B. of — Hall

C. D. of — College, &c.

In Mathematics.

A. B. of — College

C. D. of — College, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

Names of those who have highly distinguished themselves.

E. F. of — College, &c.

G. H. of — Hall, &c.

A. B.	}	Moderators in the
C. D.		School of
E. F.		Greek and Latin
G. H.		Literature.

I. K.	}	Moderators in the
L. M.		School of
N. O.		Mathematics.

Names of all the rest who have satisfied the Moderators.

A. B. of — College

C. D. of — College

E. F. of — Hall, &c.

29. It is enacted, that no moderator, either in giving testamurs, or in the arrangement of this list, shall pass his vote or judgment on any candidate, upon whose examination he has not bestowed earnest attention.

30. But if the votes of the moderators shall be equally divided on the arrangement of this list, the decision shall be given according to the opinion of the senior moderator, provided he be not a member of the same college or hall as the candidate in question; in which case the authority of the senior moderator shall devolve on the next in seniority. The seniority shall be determined in this manner, that is, the

seniority of doctors according to the ordinances of Tit. XI., § 2; that of bachelors in the several faculties, as well as of masters, according to the priority of their presentation either to the degree of master of arts or to that of bachelor in civil law or medicine.

31. Lastly, the senior moderator in the School of Mathematics shall see that the above list is signed with the names of all the moderators, printed, and delivered to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, to each proctor, and also at the public dining-hall of every college and hall, as well as at the private combination-room of the masters.

32. But in order that no delay may disappoint the just expectations of the candidates, we desire that, before the publication of this complete double list, the names of those who have proved themselves to the moderators in Greek and Latin literature, as worthy of commendation, be published. At the conclusion, therefore, of the examination in Greek and Latin literature in each of the Terms, the senior moderator in that school shall see that a list containing the names of those who, as deserving of honours, have been entered in classes after the form above prescribed, authenticated by the signature of the moderators, be affixed to the door of the School of Metaphysics, and to the door of the robing-room of the House of Convocation.

33. We furthermore desire that this statute, in so far as it relates to the nomination of the moderators, shall have force and effect in Hilary Term, A.D. 1852; but so far as it relates to holding the examinations, in Easter Term of the same year.

34. But if it shall happen that any one who matriculated before Hilary Term, A.D. 1850, shall not have undergone a public examination before Easter Term, A.D. 1853, he shall nevertheless be permitted, if he shall be able so to do consistently with the statutes now in force, to present himself for

examination to the moderators nominated in the manner above described; but the moderators shall be empowered to hold the examination according to the form of the statute ordained A.D. 1830; and when the candidate shall have satisfied the moderators, they shall grant him a testamur in this form:—

“A. B., who was matriculated in the University before Hilary Term, A.D. 1850, having been examined [stating the day of the month and year] according to the form of the statute enacted A.D. 1830, has satisfied us, the moderators.

“This we testify, A. B.

C. D.

E. F. Moderators.”

35. This testamur shall be as effectual to the candidate for the first degree as if he had satisfied the public examiners before the enactment of this statute. Such candidate, however, shall have no place in the distribution of honours. But with respect to what he is called upon to bring up to the junior proctor before his name is entered on the list of those who are to be examined, all the provisions of the statute enacted in A.D. 1830, shall remain in force. The proctor, after a strict scrutiny, shall take care to send the names of the candidates of this kind, arranged in a special list, to the senior moderator.

36. We enact also, that if any one, having matriculated in Hilary Term or in Easter Term, A.D. 1849, shall desire to present himself for examination under the form of this statute, and shall have obtained permission from the Head of his House, and from the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, he shall be permitted to offer himself as a candidate at the first examination held under this statute, in Easter Term, 1852, even if he shall have exceeded the twelfth term from his matriculation, provided he shall have formally responded in public to the questions of the masters of the schools; and shall observe all the other requirements of this statute.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Second Public Examination.

FOR the Second Examination of those who seek the first degree, there shall be four schools ; the first of which shall be called the School of Polite Literature, the second the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the third the School of Natural Science, and the fourth the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History.

2. We enact, that no one shall supplicate for the first degree without having undergone an examination in the School of Polite Literature, and afterwards in one of the other schools, in the same or in some following term, and shall have satisfied the public examiners in both schools. We also ordain, that no one shall ever propose the grace of any person whose duty it was to have undergone an examination, without having previously recited publicly in the House of Congregation the testimonial from the public examiners in polite literature respecting his candidate, and afterwards the testimonial of the public examiners in some other school.

CHAPTER 6.

Of the Appointment of Examiners and of administering to them the Oath.

THE number of the public examiners shall be thirteen ; four of whom shall examine in the School of Polite Literature, three in the School of Mathematical and Physical Science, three in like manner in the School of Natural Science, and three finally in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History. All these shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, in such a way that the Vice-Chancellor shall have the first nomination in each school ; the senior Proctor shall have the second (nomination) ; and the junior Proctor, the third (nomination) ; and

this order of nominations shall be perpetually preserved. But the appointment of the examiners shall be made in such a way that there shall never be at the same time, in the same school, two examiners from the same College or Hall.

2. All the examiners shall be nominated with their own consent, and shall be of the number of those who have already incepted in Arts, or who have at least obtained the degree of Bachelor in Civil Law or in Medicine. The names of all these (candidates) shall be made known to the venerable House of Convocation, as well as to that of Congregation in the manner and form prescribed in that part of this statute which relates to the appointment of the Moderators, and they shall be proposed in order either to be approved of or rejected.

3. Of these examiners, two shall go out of office every year in the first school; but in the other schools, either one or two, according to circumstances, alternately, of those who were first nominated to their office; in such manner that each examiner shall go out at the expiration of a period of two years of office. And as many others shall be substituted in their place as will make up the complete number, and they are to be nominated by the same persons in the manner and order above directed, and to be approved of in the form above mentioned by the venerable House of Convocation equally with that of Congregation; but no one who has discharged the office of examiner for two years, shall discharge the same office again in the same school until after the expiration of two years.

4. Further, until the time shall have arrived that each examiner may retire in turn, in the above order, the juniors will have to retire, unless the examiners shall otherwise agree among themselves.

5. Each of the examiners, in the absence of the proctor, shall be invested with proctorial authority, within the pre-

cincts of the schools on the several days of examination; and besides, during their continuance in office, if they shall have taken a degree in Arts, or Medicine, or in Civil Law, they are to be regents *ad placitum*. But each of them, before entering upon his office, shall, in the House of Congregation, take an oath, administered by the senior proctor, in the terms following:—

“Doctor, or Master, or Sir, you shall swear to discharge the duties and office of public examiner, sedulously and faithfully, unbiassed by enmity or friendship, hope or fear, to the best of your ability, in the form and manner required by the Statutes.”—Answer, “I swear.”

CHAPTER 7.

Of holding the Examinations, and of the Admission of the Candidates.

THE examinations shall be held in Michaelmas and Easter terms. In Michaelmas term the examinations in polite literature shall begin on the twenty-fourth day of October, and in Easter term on the Thursday following the second Sunday after Easter: but if the time appointed for beginning any examination happens to fall on a feast-day, the commencement of the same shall be postponed till the next day. As far as the holding of these examinations is concerned, Easter and Trinity terms shall be considered as one term.

2. Those persons who purpose to undergo examination in either of the above terms, shall, either personally or by their tutors, give in their names to the senior proctor, to be inserted in a book kept by him and properly divided with respect to those terms; at which time also each candidate shall deliver into the proctor's hands, lists, signed with his name, of the subjects and books in which he presents himself for examination: no one, however, shall wait on the proctor for this purpose later than the fifth day before the commencement of the examination.

3. No one who presents himself for examination shall be formally admitted to be examined before the commencement of the fourth year from the time of his matriculation, except those persons to whom the University grants the privilege of being advanced to a degree at the end of three entire years of academical studies; and they may be admitted to the second examination after the commencement of the third year from the time of their matriculation.

4. No person shall be admitted to this examination without the approbation of the moderators: no one who has not attended one entire course of lectures at least of each of two professors or public lecturers; and the professors or lecturers shall only grant certificates to those persons whom they believe to have been present and to have listened with attention. But although it shall be incumbent on the students to attend all the lectures in each course, we do not desire the certificate to be refused to any one who, being prevented by ill health or other serious cause, to be sanctioned by the professor or lecturer, shall have once, or even twice, omitted to attend the lectures, if the course shall have comprised more than eight lectures. And in order that it may clearly appear that every one has been present, all who attend the lectures shall severally insert their names, in their own handwriting, in lists to be kept by the professor or lecturer. The following shall be the form of the certificate:—

“ A. B. of _____ college or hall has attended my
lectures for _____ Term of the year, according to the
statutes.

“ This I certify,

“ C. D., Professor, or Lecturer.”

5. But all who purpose to attend the lectures, and who are desirous of a certificate of such attendance, shall, one day at least before the commencement of the course of

lectures, inscribe their names in registers to be kept by each of the professors or lecturers, and the professors and lecturers shall insert the names of all those to whom they shall have granted a certificate, in books kept for this purpose, and duly arranged for the several Terms. We commit all these books to the custody of the registrar of the University, in order that they may be readily referred to, should it at any time be required.

6. These certificates of the professors, or lecturers, and also a certificate signed by the three moderators, shall be produced by every candidate, together with the certificate of his matriculation, either personally or by his tutor, to the senior proctor, at the time that he gives in his name among the candidates; and the proctor shall not be allowed to enter any one among the candidates for examination unless the above certificates are produced.

7. But when the senior proctor shall have ascertained, in the manner above prescribed, the whole number of persons who purpose to present themselves for examination in any term, he shall immediately enter their names in a list, in alphabetical order; and he shall see that this list, verified by his signature, is printed with this title, "Names of the persons who are to be examined in the second examination in term, A.D. ", and that copies thereof be delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, the several heads of colleges and halls, the junior proctor, the respective examiners, and be placed both in the public refectory of every college or hall and in the combination-room of the masters, and be affixed to the gates of the Bodleian Library, the School of Metaphysics, and the Robing-room of the Venerable House of Convocation; and all the above arrangements are to be so timed that three whole days may intervene between the publication of the list and the commencement of the examination.

8. And this proctor's list, when published in the manner

and form prescribed, shall be deemed and taken as a general licence, declaration, and notice, both by the candidates and by the examiners themselves.

9. Further, the proctor shall enter in another list the names of all those candidates who have exceeded the eighteenth Term from their matriculation; and he shall take care that this list, in writing signed with his name, together with lists of the subjects and books in which each candidate offers himself for examination, shall be sent, as soon as possible, to the senior examiner in classical literature.

CHAPTER 8.

Of the Subjects, Place, Form, and Manner of the Second Examination.

IN the school of polite literature an examination shall be instituted both in the rudiments of religion and in polite literature.

2. Above all things the rudiments of religion claim the first place. The examiners should keep in mind, and deem it a sacred construction of their oath, that deficiency in this point cannot be compensated by any other merits whatever in the candidates; so that no person failing to satisfy the examiners on this most important subject shall obtain any testamur at all.

3. The Holy Gospels in the Greek, and the Acts of the Holy Apostles, shall always be used, and some passage from them shall be proposed to the candidate for translation; and answers shall be required to questions arising out of that translation, and also to questions pertaining to the history and to the arguments of the books both of the Old and New Testament.

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4. The Articles of Doctrine which were published in the Synod of London in the year 1562 shall also be used; in which, according to the statutes of the University, the tutors are bound to instruct all committed to their care. The questions concerning the dogmas themselves shall be

short and clear ; and then passages in Holy Scripture should be referred to whereon the belief in the dogma under inquiry principally rests.

5. Moreover, the Evidences, as they are called, or Proofs upon which the truth both of Natural and Revealed Religion is founded, shall have a place in the examination. Those candidates also who seek any place in the three higher classes, shall be allowed to offer themselves for examination in one or even in several of the Epistles of the Holy Apostles, and in some portion of Ecclesiastical History.

6. We desire that the examination of the candidates, singly or several together, having been commenced in writing, if in accordance with the pleasure of the examiners, shall be continued in such a manner that each candidate shall also always be examined *vivâ voce* in those subjects especially which relate to the rudiments of religion.

7. By polite literature, in what relates to this school, we mean not only the Greek and Latin languages, but also the histories of Greece and Rome (that is to say those which are considered ancient), and those subjects which relate to history, namely chronology, geography, and antiquities, as well as rhetoric and poetry ; and in addition moral and political sciences, as far as they are to be deduced from the writers of antiquity, but allowing them occasionally, as may seem expedient, to be illustrated from the writings of the moderns. We also desire that logic, which we annex to these branches of literature, shall be always a subject of examination for candidates seeking a first or second class. And if any one shall have shown himself a proficient in logic, this may have some weight in the distribution of honours.

8. Two standard Greek and Latin writers at least (one in each language), shall be used, one of whom shall be selected from those who have written on philosophy, and the other shall be an historian. And it shall not be lawful for any candidate, unless he offer himself to be examined in

four authors at least, to use in this examination the same books which he used before the masters of the schools, or even any books written by the same authors. And in order that the examiners may ascertain whether or not this part of the statute has been complied with, they shall compare the list delivered by each candidate to the proctor, and by him sent to the Latin examiner, with that which has been entered concerning the same candidate upon the registers of the masters of the schools kept in the School of Metaphysics.

9. But in order to render it the more clear that the young men, despising the aids which are afforded to idleness, have drawn from the original sources themselves, they shall translate some passages from the writers brought up, either in writing or *vivâ voce*, into the vernacular tongue, and shall be questioned on the subject-matter of the books which each one has brought up.

10. The examiners shall thoroughly try the candidates for honours, either several together or singly, by questions to be answered, by dissertations to be composed in Latin, Greek, and English, by passages from authors to be translated, and in short by any means by which they think they shall best ascertain the talents and learning of each individual.

11. The School of Metaphysics and the School of Music shall be appropriated to the holding of the examinations. Nevertheless, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors may appoint any other place or places if need be, provided they give three days notice of the same to the University.

12. When the senior examiner in polite literature has received the lists from the proctor, he shall immediately summon the three other examiners, in order that the lists may be revised, so that the candidates may be the more readily arranged in a double column. In the first column shall be entered the names of those who do not intend to try for a place in the first three classes in the department of polite literature, and in the second column the names

of those who are desirous to try for some place in one of those classes. This double column is to be in writing, signed by all the examiners, and is to be kept in the schools, and it shall be open to the inspection of the candidates whenever they require it.

13. The four examiners shall, in Michaelmas and Easter terms, repair to the public schools on the days above prescribed, at ten o'clock in the morning, and there, two of them in the School of Metaphysics and two in the School of Music, as they shall arrange amongst themselves, shall from day to day examine the candidates previously entered in the first column, and called up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, in such number and order as they shall deem best for fulfilling the duties of their office with the greatest economy of labour.

14. When the examination of those who are included in the first column is ended, the examination of the rest shall be proceeded with. We desire that the four examiners in polite literature shall be in attendance at the examination of these latter candidates, and bestow their earnest exertions, unless any one of them shall obtain leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors on the ground of ill-health or other very urgent cause.

15. Those shall be first called upon to undergo examination who are afterwards to be examined in Natural Science; next, those who are to be examined in Mathematics and Physics; and then those who are to be examined in Jurisprudence and Modern History. Those shall be examined last who are not about to be examined in any other department in the same Term.

16. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination in polite literature of those persons who wish to enter the School of Natural Science, the names of all those who are to be examined in that department, and who shall have satisfied the public examiners in polite literature,

shall be inserted in a new list; and the senior examiner in polite literature, after signing the list himself, shall take care to have it delivered to the examiners in that school, together with lists of the subjects and books in which the candidates in the School of Natural Science are to be examined. This list shall have the following title:—"Names of the Persons who are to be Examined in Natural Science."

17. The senior examiner in polite literature shall, moreover, be charged to insert in another list, which is to be delivered to the same examiners, the names of those candidates who shall have exceeded the eighteenth Term from their matriculation.

18. With respect to those who, after having been deemed worthy of a certificate of proficiency in the School of Polite Literature, wish to enter the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, or the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History, all regulations shall be observed in the same manner, and with the same care, but with such changes as the nature of the case shall require.

19. The examiners in Natural Science, upon this list being transmitted to them, shall appoint a day for the public examination in that science, which is to be held within eight days; and they shall apprise the University of this day by a notice-paper, which is to be delivered to the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and also to be affixed to the door of the dining-hall or buttery of every college and hall, worded as follows:—

"An Examination in Natural Science will be held on the
day of

A. B.	} Examiners in Natural Science.
C. D.	
E. F.	

20. On the appointed day the examiners shall attend at the place fixed for the examination, and shall there examine, as the case may require, the candidates in this department

who shall have been summoned the day before in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

21. In this school no candidate shall be deemed worthy of a certificate of proficiency unless he be conversant with the principles of mechanical philosophy, chemistry, and physiology, or at least two of these three branches of natural science, and, moreover, shall have manifested an amount of knowledge satisfactory to the examiners in some branch of physics dependent on mechanical philosophy.

22. But all candidates for honours in this school must be instructed in all the above-mentioned branches of natural science; and they shall also select at least one branch of physics, the subject-matter of which is embraced in any of the above-mentioned branches of natural science, in which they shall show the examiners that they are instructed and skilled.

23. In the same manner the mathematical examiners, upon the lists being transmitted to them by the examiners in polite literature, shall appoint a day for the examination in the mathematical and physical sciences, which is to be held within fifteen days; shall apprise the University of the appointed day; and when it shall have arrived, they shall enter upon their duty in the school assigned to them, after having summoned the candidates.

24. But the subject-matter of examination in this school shall include not only what are termed mixed mathematics, but likewise pure mathematics.

25. No candidate in this school shall receive a certificate of proficiency unless he shall have brought up at least that portion of plane geometry which is treated of by Euclid in the first and following books up to the sixth book inclusive; or if he prefers it, the first part of algebra. But as there are some portions of plane geometry which may be conveniently explained by the aid of algebra, the candidates shall have the option of adopting either mode of demonstrating those portions.

26. The examiners in the department of Jurisprudence and Modern History shall, upon the prescribed lists being delivered to them, follow a similar plan. They shall appoint a day for the examination in those studies, to be held within the space of twenty days, and duly apprise the University thereof; and they shall commence the examinations on the day and at the place appointed.

27. The subject-matter of examination in the department of Jurisprudence and Modern History shall be as follows:—The history of recent times from the birth of Christ to the year 1789; jurisprudence, and especially the laws of England. We desire that a knowledge of civil law—or, as it is termed, the Law of war and peace—be always required from those seeking the first, second, or third class. The candidates may also be examined in that most celebrated work of our philosopher Adam Smith, ‘On the Wealth of Nations.’

28. The examiners shall grant a certificate to no one in this school unless he shall have shown himself to be conversant with English history from the year of grace 1066 down to the year 1509, and with that portion of the Commentaries of William Blackstone in which that most learned man has treated of real property, and the most approved edition of his works shall always be used; or unless he shall have been conversant with English history, from the year of grace 1509 to the year 1702; and with our laws, in relation to persons and personal property, as treated of by Blackstone. The candidates shall, however, be allowed to substitute the Imperial Institutes for either of the above portions of the English law.

29. But if, during his examination, any one of those who did not appear to seek any place in the three superior classes shall approve himself so well as to be deemed worthy of some honour, he shall either be immediately entered by the examiners in each school in the fourth class, or if

the examiners wish and he himself consents, he shall be admitted with the rest to undergo a more extensive and honourable examination. The questions, however, which he has previously answered shall be taken into account, and finally, at the close of his examination, if he be not found to merit greater distinction, he shall, at all events, obtain a place in the fourth class.

30. In each of these three schools, as also in the first, the examiners shall call up the candidates in such number and order, and exercise them in such manner, as they may decide upon, in order to enable them with greater ease and certainty to ascertain the talents and acquirements of each.

31. In every examination each candidate shall be summoned the day before his examination by the clerk of the schools. But if any one, upon being called up to undergo an examination in any school, fail to attend, he shall, unless he show some reasonable cause, to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, be deprived of all place in the examination of that term, as far as relates to that school; nor shall he be admitted as candidate in that school in any following term without giving in his name again to the senior proctor, and the next candidate shall be called up, subject, however, to a like condition, and so with the rest. But if the Vice-Chancellor approve any such cause of absence, another place in the list shall be assigned to that candidate at the discretion of the examiners.

32. Every day, as soon as the examiners shall see fit to call up no other candidate on that day, the senior examiner shall publicly announce the day appointed for resuming the examination. And at the close of each day's examination all other parties shall leave the school except the examiners themselves, who are to confer among themselves as to the merits of the candidates, and to present a testamur in the following form to each one whom they judge deserving of it :—

“ A. B. [stating the day of the month and year], having been examined as the statutes require, has satisfied us the examiners.

“ This we testify,

“ C. D., } Public Examiners in
“ E. F., } Polite Literature.”

Or : “ This we testify,

“ I. K., }
“ L. M., } Public Examiners in
“ N. O., } Polite Literature.”
“ P. Q., }

Or : “ This we testify,

“ R. S., }
“ T. V., } Public Examiners in
“ W. Y., } Mathematical and
Physical Sciences ; or
in Natural Science ;
or in Jurisprudence
and Modern History.”

33. But in case it happen that any one be found to be undeserving of a testamur of this kind, he may nevertheless give in his name as a candidate at the examination of any subsequent Term.

34. We desire that all the examiners in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, in the School of Natural Science, and in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History, bestow diligent attention on the examination of the candidates. And we decree that the examination in these schools be conducted not only in writing, but also *vivâ voce* ; and that one of the examiners at least shall be in constant attendance to overlook the candidates while engaged in writing.

35. If any one of the moderators or of the public examiners, on the ground of ill health or other very urgent cause, obtain leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and the proctors, another person shall be substituted in his place

on that occasion, who shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, subject to the approbation of the Venerable House of Convocation. But such leave shall never be prolonged beyond one examination.

36. Both the moderators and examiners shall be at liberty in the course of examination to use either the Latin or English language, and to inspect and form their judgment on whatever the candidates shall give in writing, as well at the place of examination as elsewhere.

37. The examination in each school shall be continued from day to day (until all the candidates shall have been attended to), unless for any reasonable cause it otherwise seem fit to the examiners ; in which case the examiners are desired to apprise the University of the day which they shall appoint for resuming the examination, by a notice-paper, delivered to the heads of colleges and halls, and also affixed by the clerk of the schools to the door of the School of Metaphysics, at the latest before noon on the preceding day. The form of the notice shall be as follows :—

“ The public examination will be holden in the school on the day

“ A. B., }
“ C. D., } Examiners.”
“ E. F., }

38. The hour of ten o'clock in the morning shall always be observed for commencing each day's examination ; but on feast-days the examination shall not commence until after the conclusion of the University sermon.

39. The masters of the schools, moderators, and public examiners shall always bear in mind that we would not have them act either with severity or harshness. We desire gentle measures to be adopted in all cases, provided that they wear not the appearance of encouraging idleness in the young men. And, accordingly, no person shall be considered unworthy of a certificate of proficiency who shall, in

the prescribed manner, have satisfied those to whom the University has committed this office, in the subjects of examination. But the examiners shall bear in mind that they are on no account whatever to grant or to refuse to any person a certificate, unless in so far as he has or has not, in the actual course of the examination, given proofs of his proficiency.

40. No moderator or examiner shall be allowed to examine any candidate from the college or hall of which he is himself a member.

41. When the examination in each school is ended, the examiners in that school shall, as soon as possible, arrange the names of all the candidates in classes, and reduce them into a list, in the form hereinafter prescribed.

42. The series of classes shall be four in number, the first of which shall relate to Polite Literature, the second to Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the third to Natural Science, and the fourth to Jurisprudence and Modern History.

43. And those persons who shall have appeared to have attained such proficiency in any of these branches of study as to be deemed worthy of the greatest distinction, are to be entered in the first class; and the next to these, in the second, third, or fourth class, according to the decision of the examiners on the merits of each. The names in each class are to be arranged alphabetically.

44. To this list shall be added the names (arranged alphabetically) of all the rest who shall have satisfied the examiners in each school.

45. It is our desire that no examiner shall pass his vote or judgment on any candidate, either in granting certificates of proficiency or in arranging the list, who has not devoted diligent attention to his examination.

46. But if the examiners shall be equally divided in opinion on the arrangement of the list, the opinion to which

the senior examiner in each school agrees is to prevail, provided he is not of the same college or hall as the candidate in question, in which case the authority of the senior examiner is to be transferred to the next in seniority. And this seniority is to be determined in this way; that is to say, the seniority of Doctors according to the ordinances of Title XI. § 2; and that of Bachelors, in every faculty, as well as of Masters, according to the priority of their presentation either to the degree of Master of Arts, or to the Bachelorship in Civil Law or in Medicine.

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47. No candidate shall receive any honour who has exceeded the eighteenth Term from his matriculation.

48. We desire, moreover, that some mark of distinction shall be attached to the name of every candidate (whether entered in any class, or in the order of those who have satisfied the examiners), showing what place each shall have attained in the first examination: for instance, if any one shall have been one of those who have recommended themselves in the highest degree to the Moderators in the School of Greek and Latin literature, a capital A shall be placed against his name; and in like manner the letter B shall denote those who have highly recommended themselves to the Moderators. In like manner the Greek letters α , β , shall indicate the place assigned by the moderators of the School of Mathematics to the candidate whose name shall be distinguished by either one of these letters. The examiners shall explain to the reader what these letters indicate, by a note appended to the list.

49. The form of the list shall be as follows:—

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES

WHO IN THE SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION HAVE BEEN ADJUDGED WORTHY OF HONOURS,

IN TERM, A. D. ,

ARRANGED IN EACH CLASS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

	In Classical Literature.	In Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	In Natural Science.	In Jurisprudence and Modern History.
Class I.	{ A. B. of — College, A β * C. D. of — College	{ A. B. of — College, β A C. D. of — Hall, α B	{ A. B. of — College, β C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College, A B C. D. of — Hall
Class II.	{ A. B. of — College, B α C. D. of — College	{ B. D. of — College E. F. of — Hall	{ E. F. of — College, A β G. H. of — College	{ E. F. of — College, B A G. H. of — College
Class III.	{ A. B. of — College B. C. of — College, A α	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, A α	{ A. B. of — Hall C. D. of — College
Class IV.	{ A. B. of — College B. C. of — College D. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — Hall, β A B. C. of — College, α B E. F. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall E. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — Hall C. D. of — College E. F. of — College
A. B. } C. D. } E. F. } G. H. }	Examiners in Polite Literature.	A. B. } C. D. } E. F. } Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	A. B. } C. D. } E. F. } Examiners in Natural Science.	A. B. } C. D. } E. F. } Examiners in Jurisprudence and Modern History.
A. B. of — College, A C. D. of — College E. F. of — College, B G. H. of — Hall I. K. of — Hall L. M. of — College N. O. of — Hall P. Q. of — College R. S. of — Hall T. V. of — College, &c. &c.	Names of all the rest who have satisfied the Examiners in each School.			
		A. B. of — College, β A B. C. of — Hall, α β E. F. of — College L. M. of — College M. N. of — Hall &c. &c.	A. B. of — College, β E. F. of — Hall G. H. of — College, α L. M. of — College O. P. of — Hall &c. &c.	A. B. of — College, A C. D. of — Hall, β E. F. of — College G. H. of — Hall &c. &c.

* By the letter A are denoted all those who in the first examination recommended themselves in the highest degree to the Moderators of the School of Greek and Latin literature; by the letter B, those who recommended themselves highly to those Moderators. In like manner the Greek letters α and β denote the place assigned by the Moderators of the School of Mathematics to the candidate whose name is distinguished by either of these letters.

50. The senior examiner in polite literature shall take care that this list, signed with the names of all the examiners, and printed, be transmitted to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the several Heads of colleges and halls, to both the Proctors, and be also placed in the public dining-hall of every college, as well as in the combination-room of the Masters.

51. In order that no delay may disappoint the just expectations of the candidates, we desire that, before this complete fourfold list shall appear, the names of all those who shall have approved themselves to the examiners in any of the schools, shall be published. Therefore, at the close of the examination in any of the schools, the senior examiner in that school shall see that a list containing the names of those persons who have been entered in classes, according to the form above prescribed, as deserving of any honour, is signed by the examiners, and affixed to the door of the School of Metaphysics, and the door of the Robing-room of the House of Convocation.

CHAPTER 9.

Of the Office and Charge of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors touching the Examinations, and of the Remuneration of the Moderators and Examiners.

IN order that this statute concerning the examination of candidates may in future be observed religiously and inviolably, it is our will that the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors shall severally be present once at least in each school, both at the first and second examination, in order to ascertain whether the whole business is conducted duly and according to the statutes.

2. But in case any moderator or examiner dies or resigns his office, or (which Heaven forbid!) behaves in such a manner while in the discharge of this most important function as to be removed from office by the sentence of the Vice-Chan-

cellor or of both Proctors, as a person who neither does justice to the dignity of the University nor to the obligation of his oath, another person shall immediately be substituted in his place, in the manner and form above prescribed, who shall fulfil the duties of the other for the portion of the two years which is then unexpired.

3. And in order that the moderators and examiners may receive some pecuniary recompense, in addition to the gratitude which the University feels and will ever preserve towards them in the highest degree, it is decreed that every candidate shall pay one-and-twenty shillings, at the time when he is entered among the persons to be examined, both in the first and second examination; and that these monies shall be delivered by the Proctors to the Vice-Chancellor, who, after drawing other monies besides to the requisite amount from the University chest, is always to see that to every moderator in the School of Mathematics is paid a yearly fee of sixty pounds; to every moderator in the School of Greek and Latin literature a fee of eighty pounds; to every examiner in polite literature a fee of one hundred pounds; and to the other examiners a fee of fifty pounds each.

4. This statute, which relates to the holding of the second examination, shall come into force and operation in Easter Term A.D. 1853. In the mean while, all and singular the provisions of the statutes of A.D. 1830 and A.D. 1840 shall remain in force.

5. In Hilary Term A.D. 1852 the moderators, and in Hilary Term A.D. 1853 the public examiners, shall be nominated, in the form and manner above described; and those persons to whom we have committed these nominations shall be empowered to nominate any person declared eligible by the statutes of A.D. 1830 and A.D. 1840. But in all subsequent times the nomination both of the moderators and the examiners shall be made in Hilary Term, in the Congre-

gation which shall be holden next after Ash-Wednesday, and shall be notified to the House in the first Congregation in Trinity Term; and then the other particulars also, which have reference to their appointment, shall be gone through, as above ordained. But the moderators and examiners so nominated shall enter on their duties in the term next following their appointment.

6. We further decree that books shall be kept by the moderators, and also by the public examiners, in the School of Metaphysics, in which shall be entered on every examination-day, the names of all those persons who have obtained a testamur of proficiency; and in the book kept by the moderators shall also be entered, at the conclusion of the examinations, lists containing the names of the candidates who have been judged deserving of honour; so that in case a question on these points should ever arise, reference may at any time be made to these books.

7. But since it will occasionally happen to be more convenient to change the days and hours appropriated to University matters, the Venerable House of Congregation, on the proposition of the Vice-Chancellor, shall have the power to change the days or hours assigned by this statute for holding the examinations. But the Vice-Chancellor shall give the University three clear days' notice, if he at any time think right to bring this subject before the Venerable House of Congregation.

8. If any undergraduate, examined under the authority of any prior statute, shall have satisfied the public examiners, the certificate which he was then judged to have merited, shall be of the same value to him as if he had been examined according to the requirements contained in this statute.

The Heads of Colleges and Halls deliberated together upon the proposal of this statute, and, after mature consideration, agreed on the terms on these days, viz. :—

12th February, 1849. 15th April, 1850.

20th November, 1849. 8th May, 1850.

It was brought forward in the House of Congregation on these days, viz. :—

15th March, 1849. 19th April, 1850.

4th December, 1849. 10th May, 1850.

It was published in Convocation on these days :—

20th March, 1849.

7th December, 1849.

23rd April, 1850.

And finally confirmed—

14th May, 1850.

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

*A Selection of Illustrative University Transactions, from
October, 1840, to the Summer of 1846.*

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the Seal of the University, as owners of the great and small tithes of the parish of South Petherwyn, to an agreement for the commutation of the same, which has been approved by the Delegates of Estates; and also as patrons of the vicarage to a form of consent to the said agreement.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Oct. 19, 1840.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, the nomination of Mr. Eden, Fellow of Oriel College, to the office of Public Examiner in *Literis Humanioribus*, and that of Mr. Donkin, Fellow of University College, to the office of Public Examiner in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, which have been approved in Congregation, will be submitted to the approbation of the house.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

St. John's College, Oct. 26, 1840.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant, out of the University chest, to the Episcopal Library in Jamaica,

the sum of 150*l.*, to be expended in books printed at the University Press, the selection of the books to be left to the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 9, 1840.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest, to Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor, the sum of 50*l.*, for the purpose of forming a small collection of such books, plates, and material of medicine, as may efficiently elucidate its modern practice.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 23, 1840.

PHILIP WYNTER, D.D., Vice-Chancellor or Commissary of the University of Oxford, to all to whom the knowledge of these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS Robert Wilkins, butcher, trading in the market of the University and City of Oxford, is by our authority discommoned "for suing in one of the Courts of Westminster a member of our University, in a cause determinable in the Court of our said University, contrary to the charter, statutes, and privileges of our said University:"

These are therefore to notify in this public manner to all matriculated persons of the said University to abstain from all commerce with the said Robert Wilkins, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

February 10, 1841.

Question

For those who intend to vote in Convocation on Friday, the 21st of February, at two o'clock.

MEMBERS of Convocation are earnestly requested to consider whether, if the University has a large sum of money derived from the proceeds of the Clarendon at its disposal, that sum had better be laid out in beautifying an empty picture gallery, or in the endowment of our existing professorships, so many of which are at present rendered useless by want of funds, whilst their revival is imperatively demanded for the highest interests of the University, the nation, and the church?

Oxford, Feb. 20, 1840.

Baxter, Printer, Oxford.

THE Delegates appointed to carry into effect the plans approved by Convocation for the erection of the Taylor Building and the University Galleries, having arranged a contract with Messrs. Baker, of Lambeth, as builders, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the House, February 21, 1840:—

In a convocation to be holden on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University seal to the above-mentioned contract.

A draft of the contract, together with a paper showing the probable division of the expense between the two buildings, as it has been estimated by Mr. Cockerell, will be laid on the table in the room adjoining the Delegates' Room for the inspection of members of Convocation daily until the time fixed for the meeting of Convocation.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

IN a Convocation, to be holden on Thursday next, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant from the University chest the sum of 300*l.* towards the endowment of the additional Church about to be erected in the parish of St. Ebbe; the said sum to be paid when the Church shall be ready for consecration.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday, the 12th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University seal to a humble Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons for Church Extension in England and Wales.

Copies of the petition will lie on the table in the Delegates' Room for the inspection of members of Convocation from ten to five on Thursday, and until the time of Convocation on Friday.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

AT a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room, March, 15, 1841.

Considering that it is enjoined in the Statutes of this University (Tit. iii., sect. 2; Tit. ix., sect. ii., § 3; sect. v. § 3), that every student shall be instructed and examined in the Thirty-nine Articles, and shall subscribe to them; considering also that a Tract has recently appeared, dated from Oxford, and entitled "Remarks on certain passages in the Thirty-nine Articles," being No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times, a series of anonymous publications purporting to be written by members of the University, but which are in no way sanctioned by the University itself;

Resolved, That modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said Tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of the Thirty-nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors, which they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the above-mentioned Statutes.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

* * In addition to this resolution of the Heads of Houses, with reference to Tract No. 90, the Bishop of Oxford, about the same time, advised the Rev. John Newman, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College, that the Tracts for the Times should be discontinued. Mr. Newman in reply, addressed a letter to the Bishop on the 29th March, in which he thus submitted himself to the wishes of his diocesan :—

“ MY DEAR LORD,

“ It may seem strange that, on receipt of a message from your Lordship, I should proceed at once, instead of silently obeying it, to put on paper some remarks of my own on the subject of it; yet, as you kindly permit me to take such a course, with the expectation that I may thereby succeed in explaining to yourself and others my own feelings and intentions in the occurrence which has given rise to your Lordship's interference, I trust to your Lordship's indulgence to pardon me any discursiveness in my style of writing, or appearance of familiarity, or prominent introduction of myself, which may be incidental to the attempt.

“ Your Lordship's message is as follows: That your Lordship considers that the Tract No. 90, in the Series called the Tracts for the Times, is ‘objectionable, and may tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Church,’ and that it is your Lordship's ‘advice that the Tracts for the Times should be discontinued.’

“Your Lordship has, I trust, long known quite enough of my feelings towards any such expression of your Lordship’s wishes, to be sure I should at once obey it, though it were ever so painful to me, or contrary to the course I should have taken if left to myself. And I do most readily and cheerfully obey you in this instance; and at the same time express my great sorrow that any writing of mine should be judged objectionable by your Lordship, and of a disturbing tendency, and my hope that in what I write in future I shall be more successful in approving myself to your Lordship.

“I have reminded your Lordship of my willingness on a former occasion to submit myself to any wishes of your Lordship, had you thought it advisable at that time to signify them. In your Lordship’s Charge in 1838, an allusion was made to the Tracts for the Times. Some opponents of the Tracts said that your Lordship treated them with undue indulgence. I will not imply that your Lordship can act otherwise than indulgently to any one, but certainly I did feel at the time, that in the midst of the kindness you showed towards me personally, you were exercising an anxious vigilance over my publication, which reminded me of my responsibility to your Lordship. I wrote to the Archdeacon on the subject, submitting the Tracts entirely to your Lordship’s disposal. What I thought about your Charge will appear from the words I then used to him. I said, ‘A Bishop’s lightest word *ex Cathedrâ* is heavy. His judgment on a book cannot be light. It is a rare occurrence.’ And I offered to withdraw any of the Tracts over which I had control, if I were informed which were those to which your Lordship had objections. I afterwards wrote to your Lordship to this effect: that ‘I trusted I might say sincerely, that I should feel a more lively pleasure in knowing that I was submitting myself to your Lordship’s expressed judgment in a matter of that kind, than I could

have even in the widest circulation of the volumes in question.' Your Lordship did not think it necessary to proceed to such a measure, but I felt, and always have felt, that, if ever you determined on it, I was bound to obey.

"Accordingly, on the late occasion, directly I heard that you had expressed an unfavourable opinion of Tract 90, I again placed myself at your disposal, and now readily submit to the course on which your Lordship has finally decided in consequence of it. I am quite sure that in so doing I am not only fulfilling a duty I owe to your Lordship, but consulting for the well-being of the Church, and benefiting myself.

"And now, in proceeding to make some explanations in addition, which your Lordship desires of me, I hope I shall not say a word which will seem like introducing discussion before your Lordship. It would ill become me to be stating private views of my own, and defending them, on an occasion like this. If I allude to what has been maintained in the Tracts, it will not be at all by way of maintaining it in these pages, but in illustration of the impressions and the drift with which they have been written. I need scarcely say they are thought by many to betray a leaning towards Roman Catholic error, and a deficient appreciation of our own truth; and your Lordship wishes me to show that these apprehensions have no foundation in fact. This I propose to do, and that by extracts from what I have before now written on the subject, which, while they can be open to no suspicion of having been provided to serve an occasion, will, by being now cited, be made a second time my own."

Towards the close of this letter to the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Newman thus alluded to the previously expressed opinion, as well as to the authority and occasional privilege of the Heads of Houses:—

"Before concluding, there is one more subject on which I wish briefly to address your Lordship, though it is one

which I have neither direct claim nor encouragement to introduce to your Lordship's notice. Yet our Colleges here being situated in your Lordship's diocese, it is natural for me to allude to the lately expressed opinion of the Heads of Houses upon the Tract which has given rise to this Letter. I shall only do so, however, for the purpose of assuring your Lordship of the great sorrow it gives me to have incurred their disapprobation, and of the anxiety I have felt for some time past from the apprehension that I was incurring it. I reverence their position in the country too highly to be indifferent to their good opinion. I never can be indifferent to the opinion of those who hold in their hands the education of the classes on which our national well-being, spiritual and temporal, depends; who preside over the foundations of 'famous men' of old, whose 'name liveth for evermore;' and from whom are from time to time selected the members of the sacred order to which your Lordship belongs. Considering my own peculiar position in the University, so much have these considerations pressed upon me for a long while, that, as various persons know, I seriously contemplated, some time since, the resignation of my Living, and was only kept from it by the advice of a friend to whom I felt I ought to submit myself. I say this, moreover, in explanation of a Letter I lately addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, lest it should seem dictated either by a mere perception of what was becoming in my situation, or from some sudden softening of feeling under an unexpected event. It expressed my habitual deference to persons in station.

"And now, my Lord, suffer me to thank your Lordship for your most abundant and extraordinary kindness towards me, in the midst of the exercise of your authority. I have nothing to be sorry for, except having made your Lordship anxious, and others whom I am bound to revere. I have nothing to be sorry for, but everything to rejoice in and be thankful for. I have never taken pleasure in seeming to be

able to move a party, and whatever influence I have had has been found, not sought after. I have acted because others did not act, and have sacrificed a quiet which I prized. May God be with me in time to come, as He has been hitherto! and He will be, if I can but keep my hand clean and my heart pure. I think I can bear, or at least will try to bear, any personal humiliation, so that I am preserved from betraying sacred interests, which the Lord of grace and power has given into my charge.

“I am, My dear Lord,

“Your Lordship’s faithful and affectionate Servant,

“JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.” *

Oriel College,

March 29th, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday, the 26th instant, at two o’clock, it will be proposed to discharge the estate of Langdon Hills from the obligation of the sum of 1846*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, advanced as a loan by decree of Convocation in 1833.

And it will further be proposed to pay the several Readers in Moral Philosophy their full annuity of 100*l.* for the eight years (viz. from Mich. 1832 to Mich. 1840), during which period the payment has been suspended.

The following statement is given in explanation of the measures here proposed:—

The Langdon Hills property is held in trust to pay out of the proceeds thereof certain annuities (the first and chief of which is 100*l.* to the Reader in Moral Philosophy), and the surplus, if any, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University. From the date, however, of the Deed of Trust in 1621 till 1798, the entire proceeds of the property

* “Letter to the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard Lord Bishop of Oxford, on occasion of No. 90, in the series called the ‘Tracts for the Times,’ by J. H. Newman, B.D., Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin’s, Oxford.’ Oxford: J. H. Parker; and Rivingtons, London. 1841.

“ A. B. [stating the day of the month and year], having been examined as the statutes require, has satisfied us the examiners.

“ This we testify,

“ C. D.,	} Public Examiners in
“ E. F.,	

Or : “ This we testify,

“ I. K.,	} Public Examiners in	
“ L. M.,		Polite Literature.”
“ N. O.,		
“ P. Q.,		

Or : “ This we testify,

“ R. S.,	} Public Examiners in	
“ T. V.,		Mathematical and
“ W. Y.,		
	Physical Sciences ; or	
	in Natural Science ;	
	or in Jurisprudence	
	and Modern History.”	

33. But in case it happen that any one be found to be undeserving of a testamur of this kind, he may nevertheless give in his name as a candidate at the examination of any subsequent Term.

34. We desire that all the examiners in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, in the School of Natural Science, and in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History, bestow diligent attention on the examination of the candidates. And we decree that the examination in these schools be conducted not only in writing, but also *vivâ voce* ; and that one of the examiners at least shall be in constant attendance to overlook the candidates while engaged in writing.

35. If any one of the moderators or of the public examiners, on the ground of ill health or other very urgent cause, obtain leave of absence from the Vice-Chancellor and the proctors, another person shall be substituted in his place

on that occasion, who shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, subject to the approbation of the Venerable House of Convocation. But such leave shall never be prolonged beyond one examination.

36. Both the moderators and examiners shall be at liberty in the course of examination to use either the Latin or English language, and to inspect and form their judgment on whatever the candidates shall give in writing, as well at the place of examination as elsewhere.

37. The examination in each school shall be continued from day to day (until all the candidates shall have been attended to), unless for any reasonable cause it otherwise seem fit to the examiners ; in which case the examiners are desired to apprise the University of the day which they shall appoint for resuming the examination, by a notice-paper, delivered to the heads of colleges and halls, and also affixed by the clerk of the schools to the door of the School of Metaphysics, at the latest before noon on the preceding day. The form of the notice shall be as follows :—

“ The public examination will be holden in the school on the day

“ A. B., }
“ C. D., } Examiners.”
“ E. F., }

38. The hour of ten o'clock in the morning shall always be observed for commencing each day's examination ; but on feast-days the examination shall not commence until after the conclusion of the University sermon.

39. The masters of the schools, moderators, and public examiners shall always bear in mind that we would not have them act either with severity or harshness. We desire gentle measures to be adopted in all cases, provided that they wear not the appearance of encouraging idleness in the young men. And, accordingly, no person shall be considered unworthy of a certificate of proficiency who shall, in

the prescribed manner, have satisfied those to whom the University has committed this office, in the subjects of examination. But the examiners shall bear in mind that they are on no account whatever to grant or to refuse to any person a certificate, unless in so far as he has or has not, in the actual course of the examination, given proofs of his proficiency.

40. No moderator or examiner shall be allowed to examine any candidate from the college or hall of which he is himself a member.

41. When the examination in each school is ended, the examiners in that school shall, as soon as possible, arrange the names of all the candidates in classes, and reduce them into a list, in the form hereinafter prescribed.

42. The series of classes shall be four in number, the first of which shall relate to Polite Literature, the second to Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the third to Natural Science, and the fourth to Jurisprudence and Modern History.

43. And those persons who shall have appeared to have attained such proficiency in any of these branches of study as to be deemed worthy of the greatest distinction, are to be entered in the first class; and the next to these, in the second, third, or fourth class, according to the decision of the examiners on the merits of each. The names in each class are to be arranged alphabetically.

44. To this list shall be added the names (arranged alphabetically) of all the rest who shall have satisfied the examiners in each school.

45. It is our desire that no examiner shall pass his vote or judgment on any candidate, either in granting certificates of proficiency or in arranging the list, who has not devoted diligent attention to his examination.

46. But if the examiners shall be equally divided in opinion on the arrangement of the list, the opinion to which

the senior examiner in each school agrees is to prevail, provided he is not of the same college or hall as the candidate in question, in which case the authority of the senior examiner is to be transferred to the next in seniority. And this seniority is to be determined in this way; that is to say, the seniority of Doctors according to the ordinances of Title XI. § 2; and that of Bachelors, in every faculty, as well as of Masters, according to the priority of their presentation either to the degree of Master of Arts, or to the Bachelorship in Civil Law or in Medicine.

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p. 148.

47. No candidate shall receive any honour who has exceeded the eighteenth Term from his matriculation.

48. We desire, moreover, that some mark of distinction shall be attached to the name of every candidate (whether entered in any class, or in the order of those who have satisfied the examiners), showing what place each shall have attained in the first examination: for instance, if any one shall have been one of those who have recommended themselves in the highest degree to the Moderators in the School of Greek and Latin literature, a capital A shall be placed against his name; and in like manner the letter B shall denote those who have highly recommended themselves to the Moderators. In like manner the Greek letters α , β , shall indicate the place assigned by the moderators of the School of Mathematics to the candidate whose name shall be distinguished by either one of these letters. The examiners shall explain to the reader what these letters indicate, by a note appended to the list.

49. The form of the list shall be as follows:—

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES

WHO IN THE SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION HAVE BEEN ADJUDGED WORTHY OF HONOURS,

IN TERM, A. D. ,

ARRANGED IN EACH CLASS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

		IN TERM, A. D. ,			
		ARRANGED IN EACH CLASS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.			
		In Classical Literature.	In Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	In Natural Science.	In Jurisprudence and Modern History.
Class I.	{ A. B. of — College, A β * C. D. of — College	{ A. B. of — College, β A C. D. of — Hall, α B	{ A. B. of — College, β C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College, β C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College, A B C. D. of — Hall
Class II.	{ A. B. of — College, B α C. D. of — College	{ B. D. of — College E. F. of — Hall	{ E. F. of — College, A β G. H. of — College	{ E. F. of — College, A β G. H. of — College	{ E. F. of — College, B A G. H. of — College
Class III.	{ A. B. of — College B. C. of — College, A α	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — College, A α	{ A. B. of — Hall C. D. of — College
Class IV.	{ A. B. of — College B. C. of — College D. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — Hall, β A B. C. of — College, α B E. F. of — Hall	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall E. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — College C. D. of — Hall E. F. of — College	{ A. B. of — Hall C. D. of — College E. F. of — College
A. B. } C. D. } E. F. } G. H. }	Examiners in Polite Literature.	A. B. } C. D. } E. F. }	Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Sciences.	A. B. } C. D. } E. F. }	Examiners in Jurisprudence and Modern History.

Names of all the rest who have satisfied the Examiners in each School.

A. B. of — College, A	A. B. of — College, β A	A. B. of — College, β	A. B. of — College, A
C. D. of — College	B. C. of — Hall, α β	E. F. of — Hall	C. D. of — Hall, β
E. F. of — College, B	E. F. of — College	G. H. of — College, α	E. F. of — College
G. H. of — Hall	L. M. of — College	L. M. of — College	G. H. of — Hall
I. K. of — Hall	M. N. of — Hall	O. P. of — Hall	&c. &c.
L. M. of — College	&c. &c.	&c. &c.	
N. O. of — Hall			
P. Q. of — College			
R. S. of — Hall			
T. V. of — College, &c. &c.			

* By the letter A are denoted all those who in the first examination recommended themselves in the highest degree to the Moderators of the School of Greek and Latin literature; by the letter B, those who recommended themselves highly to those Moderators. In like manner the Greek letters α and β denote the place assigned by the Moderators of the School of Mathematics to the candidate whose name is distinguished by either of these letters.

50. The senior examiner in polite literature shall take care that this list, signed with the names of all the examiners, and printed, be transmitted to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the several Heads of colleges and halls, to both the Proctors, and be also placed in the public dining-hall of every college, as well as in the combination-room of the Masters.

51. In order that no delay may disappoint the just expectations of the candidates, we desire that, before this complete fourfold list shall appear, the names of all those who shall have approved themselves to the examiners in any of the schools, shall be published. Therefore, at the close of the examination in any of the schools, the senior examiner in that school shall see that a list containing the names of those persons who have been entered in classes, according to the form above prescribed, as deserving of any honour, is signed by the examiners, and affixed to the door of the School of Metaphysics, and the door of the Robing-room of the House of Convocation.

CHAPTER 9.

Of the Office and Charge of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors touching the Examinations, and of the Remuneration of the Moderators and Examiners.

IN order that this statute concerning the examination of candidates may in future be observed religiously and inviolably, it is our will that the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors shall severally be present once at least in each school, both at the first and second examination, in order to ascertain whether the whole business is conducted duly and according to the statutes.

2. But in case any moderator or examiner dies or resigns his office, or (which Heaven forbid!) behaves in such a manner while in the discharge of this most important function as to be removed from office by the sentence of the Vice-Chan-

cellor or of both Proctors, as a person who neither does justice to the dignity of the University nor to the obligation of his oath, another person shall immediately be substituted in his place, in the manner and form above prescribed, who shall fulfil the duties of the other for the portion of the two years which is then unexpired.

3. And in order that the moderators and examiners may receive some pecuniary recompense, in addition to the gratitude which the University feels and will ever preserve towards them in the highest degree, it is decreed that every candidate shall pay one-and-twenty shillings, at the time when he is entered among the persons to be examined, both in the first and second examination; and that these monies shall be delivered by the Proctors to the Vice-Chancellor, who, after drawing other monies besides to the requisite amount from the University chest, is always to see that to every moderator in the School of Mathematics is paid a yearly fee of sixty pounds; to every moderator in the School of Greek and Latin literature a fee of eighty pounds; to every examiner in polite literature a fee of one hundred pounds; and to the other examiners a fee of fifty pounds each.

4. This statute, which relates to the holding of the second examination, shall come into force and operation in Easter Term A.D. 1853. In the mean while, all and singular the provisions of the statutes of A.D. 1830 and A.D. 1840 shall remain in force.

5. In Hilary Term A.D. 1852 the moderators, and in Hilary Term A.D. 1853 the public examiners, shall be nominated, in the form and manner above described; and those persons to whom we have committed these nominations shall be empowered to nominate any person declared eligible by the statutes of A.D. 1830 and A.D. 1840. But in all subsequent times the nomination both of the moderators and the examiners shall be made in Hilary Term, in the Congre-

gation which shall be holden next after Ash-Wednesday, and shall be notified to the House in the first Congregation in Trinity Term; and then the other particulars also, which have reference to their appointment, shall be gone through, as above ordained. But the moderators and examiners so nominated shall enter on their duties in the term next following their appointment.

6. We further decree that books shall be kept by the moderators, and also by the public examiners, in the School of Metaphysics, in which shall be entered on every examination-day, the names of all those persons who have obtained a *testamur* of proficiency; and in the book kept by the moderators shall also be entered, at the conclusion of the examinations, lists containing the names of the candidates who have been judged deserving of honour; so that in case a question on these points should ever arise, reference may at any time be made to these books.

7. But since it will occasionally happen to be more convenient to change the days and hours appropriated to University matters, the Venerable House of Congregation, on the proposition of the Vice-Chancellor, shall have the power to change the days or hours assigned by this statute for holding the examinations. But the Vice-Chancellor shall give the University three clear days' notice, if he at any time think right to bring this subject before the Venerable House of Congregation.

8. If any undergraduate, examined under the authority of any prior statute, shall have satisfied the public examiners, the certificate which he was then judged to have merited, shall be of the same value to him as if he had been examined according to the requirements contained in this statute.

The Heads of Colleges and Halls deliberated together upon the proposal of this statute, and, after mature consideration, agreed on the terms on these days, viz. :—

12th February, 1849. 15th April, 1850.

20th November, 1849. 8th May, 1850.

It was brought forward in the House of Congregation on these days, viz. :—

15th March, 1849. 19th April, 1850.

4th December, 1849. 10th May, 1850.

It was published in Convocation on these days :—

20th March, 1849.

7th December, 1849.

23rd April, 1850.

And finally confirmed—

14th May, 1850.

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

*A Selection of Illustrative University Transactions, from
October, 1840, to the Summer of 1846.*

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the Seal of the University, as owners of the great and small tithes of the parish of South Petherwyn, to an agreement for the commutation of the same, which has been approved by the Delegates of Estates; and also as patrons of the vicarage to a form of consent to the said agreement.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Oct. 19, 1840.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, the nomination of Mr. Eden, Fellow of Oriel College, to the office of Public Examiner *in Literis Humanioribus*, and that of Mr. Donkin, Fellow of University College, to the office of Public Examiner *in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, which have been approved in Congregation, will be submitted to the approbation of the house.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

St. John's College, Oct. 26, 1840.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant, out of the University chest, to the Episcopal Library in Jamaica,

the sum of 150*l.*, to be expended in books printed at the University Press, the selection of the books to be left to the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 9, 1840.

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P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 23, 1840.

PHILIP WYNTER, D.D., Vice-Chancellor or Commissary of the University of Oxford, to all to whom the knowledge of these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS Robert Wilkins, butcher, trading in the market of the University and City of Oxford, is by our authority discommoned "for suing in one of the Courts of Westminster a member of our University, in a cause determinable in the Court of our said University, contrary to the charter, statutes, and privileges of our said University:"

These are therefore to notify in this public manner to all matriculated persons of the said University to abstain from all commerce with the said Robert Wilkins, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

February 10, 1841.

Question

For those who intend to vote in Convocation on Friday, the 21st of February, at two o'clock.

MEMBERS of Convocation are earnestly requested to consider whether, if the University has a large sum of money derived from the proceeds of the Clarendon at its disposal, that sum had better be laid out in beautifying an empty picture gallery, or in the endowment of our existing professorships, so many of which are at present rendered useless by want of funds, whilst their revival is imperatively demanded for the highest interests of the University, the nation, and the church?

Oxford, Feb. 20, 1840.

Baxter, Printer, Oxford.

THE Delegates appointed to carry into effect the plans approved by Convocation for the erection of the Taylor Building and the University Galleries, having arranged a contract with Messrs. Baker, of Lambeth, as builders, in conformity with the resolution adopted by the House, February 21, 1840:—

In a convocation to be holden on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University seal to the above-mentioned contract.

A draft of the contract, together with a paper showing the probable division of the expense between the two buildings, as it has been estimated by Mr. Cockerell, will be laid on the table in the room adjoining the Delegates' Room for the inspection of members of Convocation daily until the time fixed for the meeting of Convocation.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

IN a Convocation, to be holden on 'Thursday next, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant from the University chest the sum of 300*l.* towards the endowment of the additional Church about to be erected in the parish of St. Ebbe; the said sum to be paid when the Church shall be ready for consecration.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday, the 12th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University seal to a humble Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons for Church Extension in England and Wales.

Copies of the petition will lie on the table in the Delegates' Room for the inspection of members of Convocation from ten to five on Thursday, and until the time of Convocation on Friday.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 8, 1841.

AT a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room, March, 15, 1841.

Considering that it is enjoined in the Statutes of this University (Tit. iii., sect. 2; Tit. ix., sect. ii., § 3; sect. v. § 3), that every student shall be instructed and examined in the Thirty-nine Articles, and shall subscribe to them; considering also that a Tract has recently appeared, dated from Oxford, and entitled "Remarks on certain passages in the Thirty-nine Articles," being No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times, a series of anonymous publications purporting to be written by members of the University, but which are in no way sanctioned by the University itself;

Resolved, That modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said Tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of the Thirty-nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors, which they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the above-mentioned Statutes.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

* * * In addition to this resolution of the Heads of Houses, with reference to Tract No. 90, the Bishop of Oxford, about the same time, advised the Rev. John Newman, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College, that the Tracts for the Times should be discontinued. Mr. Newman in reply, addressed a letter to the Bishop on the 29th March, in which he thus submitted himself to the wishes of his diocesan :—

“ MY DEAR LORD,

“ It may seem strange that, on receipt of a message from your Lordship, I should proceed at once, instead of silently obeying it, to put on paper some remarks of my own on the subject of it; yet, as you kindly permit me to take such a course, with the expectation that I may thereby succeed in explaining to yourself and others my own feelings and intentions in the occurrence which has given rise to your Lordship's interference, I trust to your Lordship's indulgence to pardon me any discursiveness in my style of writing, or appearance of familiarity, or prominent introduction of myself, which may be incidental to the attempt.

“ Your Lordship's message is as follows: That your Lordship considers that the Tract No. 90, in the Series called the Tracts for the Times, is ‘objectionable, and may tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the Church,’ and that it is your Lordship's ‘advice that the Tracts for the Times should be discontinued.’

“Your Lordship has, I trust, long known quite enough of my feelings towards any such expression of your Lordship’s wishes, to be sure I should at once obey it, though it were ever so painful to me, or contrary to the course I should have taken if left to myself. And I do most readily and cheerfully obey you in this instance; and at the same time express my great sorrow that any writing of mine should be judged objectionable by your Lordship, and of a disturbing tendency, and my hope that in what I write in future I shall be more successful in approving myself to your Lordship.

“I have reminded your Lordship of my willingness on a former occasion to submit myself to any wishes of your Lordship, had you thought it advisable at that time to signify them. In your Lordship’s Charge in 1838, an allusion was made to the Tracts for the Times. Some opponents of the Tracts said that your Lordship treated them with undue indulgence. I will not imply that your Lordship can act otherwise than indulgently to any one, but certainly I did feel at the time, that in the midst of the kindness you showed towards me personally, you were exercising an anxious vigilance over my publication, which reminded me of my responsibility to your Lordship. I wrote to the Archdeacon on the subject, submitting the Tracts entirely to your Lordship’s disposal. What I thought about your Charge will appear from the words I then used to him. I said, ‘A Bishop’s lightest word *ex Cathedrâ* is heavy. His judgment on a book cannot be light. It is a rare occurrence.’ And I offered to withdraw any of the Tracts over which I had control, if I were informed which were those to which your Lordship had objections. I afterwards wrote to your Lordship to this effect: that ‘I trusted I might say sincerely, that I should feel a more lively pleasure in knowing that I was submitting myself to your Lordship’s expressed judgment in a matter of that kind, than I could

have even in the widest circulation of the volumes in question.' Your Lordship did not think it necessary to proceed to such a measure, but I felt, and always have felt, that, if ever you determined on it, I was bound to obey.

"Accordingly, on the late occasion, directly I heard that you had expressed an unfavourable opinion of Tract 90, I again placed myself at your disposal, and now readily submit to the course on which your Lordship has finally decided in consequence of it. I am quite sure that in so doing I am not only fulfilling a duty I owe to your Lordship, but consulting for the well-being of the Church, and benefiting myself.

"And now, in proceeding to make some explanations in addition, which your Lordship desires of me, I hope I shall not say a word which will seem like introducing discussion before your Lordship. It would ill become me to be stating private views of my own, and defending them, on an occasion like this. If I allude to what has been maintained in the Tracts, it will not be at all by way of maintaining it in these pages, but in illustration of the impressions and the drift with which they have been written. I need scarcely say they are thought by many to betray a leaning towards Roman Catholic error, and a deficient appreciation of our own truth; and your Lordship wishes me to show that these apprehensions have no foundation in fact. This I propose to do, and that by extracts from what I have before now written on the subject, which, while they can be open to no suspicion of having been provided to serve an occasion, will, by being now cited, be made a second time my own."

Towards the close of this letter to the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Newman thus alluded to the previously expressed opinion, as well as to the authority and occasional privilege of the Heads of Houses:—

"Before concluding, there is one more subject on which I wish briefly to address your Lordship, though it is one

which I have neither direct claim nor encouragement to introduce to your Lordship's notice. Yet our Colleges here being situated in your Lordship's diocese, it is natural for me to allude to the lately expressed opinion of the Heads of Houses upon the Tract which has given rise to this Letter. I shall only do so, however, for the purpose of assuring your Lordship of the great sorrow it gives me to have incurred their disapprobation, and of the anxiety I have felt for some time past from the apprehension that I was incurring it. I reverence their position in the country too highly to be indifferent to their good opinion. I never can be indifferent to the opinion of those who hold in their hands the education of the classes on which our national well-being, spiritual and temporal, depends; who preside over the foundations of 'famous men' of old, whose 'name liveth for evermore;' and from whom are from time to time selected the members of the sacred order to which your Lordship belongs. Considering my own peculiar position in the University, so much have these considerations pressed upon me for a long while, that, as various persons know, I seriously contemplated, some time since, the resignation of my Living, and was only kept from it by the advice of a friend to whom I felt I ought to submit myself. I say this, moreover, in explanation of a Letter I lately addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, lest it should seem dictated either by a mere perception of what was becoming in my situation, or from some sudden softening of feeling under an unexpected event. It expressed my habitual deference to persons in station.

"And now, my Lord, suffer me to thank your Lordship for your most abundant and extraordinary kindness towards me, in the midst of the exercise of your authority. I have nothing to be sorry for, except having made your Lordship anxious, and others whom I am bound to revere. I have nothing to be sorry for, but everything to rejoice in and be thankful for. I have never taken pleasure in seeming to be

able to move a party, and whatever influence I have had has been found, not sought after. I have acted because others did not act, and have sacrificed a quiet which I prized. May God be with me in time to come, as He has been hitherto! and He will be, if I can but keep my hand clean and my heart pure. I think I can bear, or at least will try to bear, any personal humiliation, so that I am preserved from betraying sacred interests, which the Lord of grace and power has given into my charge.

"I am, My dear Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful and affectionate Servant,

"JOHN HENRY NEWMAN." *

Oriel College,

March 29th, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday, the 26th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to discharge the estate of Langdon Hills from the obligation of the sum of 1846*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, advanced as a loan by decree of Convocation in 1833.

And it will further be proposed to pay the several Readers in Moral Philosophy their full annuity of 100*l.* for the eight years (*viz.* from Mich. 1832 to Mich. 1840), during which period the payment has been suspended.

The following statement is given in explanation of the measures here proposed:—

The Langdon Hills property is held in trust to pay out of the proceeds thereof certain annuities (the first and chief of which is 100*l.* to the Reader in Moral Philosophy), and the surplus, if any, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University. From the date, however, of the Deed of Trust in 1621 till 1798, the entire proceeds of the property

* "Letter to the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard Lord Bishop of Oxford, on occasion of No. 90, in the series called the 'Tracts for the Times,' by J. H. Newman, B.D., Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin's, Oxford.' Oxford: J. H. Parker; and Rivingtons, London. 1841.

were at no period sufficient to pay for any one year the annuities in full ; they often failed altogether ; and payment was accordingly made or withheld. But from 1798 to 1818, the annual proceeds exceeded the amount of the annuities, and the surplus was carried, in conformity with the express directions of the Deed, to the account of the University. In 1818 a new lease was granted for fourteen years to the old tenant, towards the expiration of which it was discovered that the buildings, &c., had been suffered to fall into a grievous state of dilapidation, the tenant had become insolvent, the lands deteriorated, and, in fact, no new tenant on any terms could be obtained. Under these circumstances Convocation authorized the advance of a sum not exceeding 2000*l.* (of which 1846*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was actually advanced) for the repair of the building and cultivation of the farm, with a view to bring the same into tenantable condition, under a provision that the sum so advanced should be repaid out of the future proceeds of the estate. At the same time, there being no income whatever, the payments of the annuities were all suspended. The premises, however, have been now put into a good state of repair, and let to a very responsible tenant at a rent sufficient to pay in future all the annuities and to leave a balance at least enough to meet ordinary expenses. A careful investigation has also been made of all receipts and disbursements for a period *as far back* as 1818, the commencement of the last lease. This date has been taken under a *presumed equitable liability of the University* to have provided out of the revenues of that period (which were, in fact, from large sales of timber as well as rent, unusually great), against such a state of dilapidation as existed in 1832. And by carrying the responsibility of the University so far back, the result is a balance of 612*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* of receipts above all payments, including the sum advanced by Convocation as a loan. And further, as the Reader in Moral Philosophy would be en-

titled in the first place to any yearly profits that might accrue from the estate, this balance of 612*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, on the principle just suggested, might be distributed proportionably over the eight years during which, though successive Readers were appointed, the estate was generally known to be unproductive, and no payment accordingly made. Instead of this proportionate amount, it is now proposed that the full annuity of 100*l.* should be paid to each.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 22, 1841.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT indented and made, concluded and agreed upon, the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, of the one part, and Joseph Parker of Oxford aforesaid, Edward Gardner of Paternoster Row, London, John Collingwood of Oxford aforesaid, and Thomas Combe of Oxford aforesaid, Printers, of the other part.

Whereas in and by certain articles of agreement, bearing date on or about the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, made between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford of the one part, and Samuel Collingwood, Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, and John Collingwood of the other part, it was covenanted and agreed between the said parties thereto,—That for the term of fourteen years, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, that part of the New University Printing Office then appropriated to the purpose of printing Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, New Testaments, Psalters,

and authorized versions of the Psalms, should be jointly occupied by the contracting parties for their common convenience, and the advantage of carrying on business; and that they should be jointly concerned during the said term of fourteen years in printing and selling Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, New Testaments, Psalters, and authorized versions of the Psalms, as should from time to time be agreed on between the Delegates of the Press and the said Samuel Collingwood, Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, and John Collingwood; and that the clear profits of the said joint concern should be divided in the proportions therein mentioned. And whereas by the said agreement the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars were entitled to one moiety of the said partnership, stock, and effects, and the remaining moiety was divided into twenty-four parts, whereof the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars were entitled to two parts, the said Samuel Collingwood was entitled to five parts, and Joseph Parker was entitled to eight parts and half a part, and the said Edward Gardner was entitled to five parts, and John Collingwood to three parts. And whereas it was agreed that in case any one or more of them, the said Samuel Collingwood, Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, and John Collingwood, should die during the said term of fourteen years, or the partnership should be determined as to any of them, either for any of the causes thereinbefore mentioned, or by the award of arbitrators, to be appointed as thereafter mentioned, or otherwise, then and in any such case an account should be made up by the remaining partners, after the usual manner, to the quarter-day then next ensuing, and the said Delegates of the Press, on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, should have the option of purchasing the whole or any part of the share in the said partnership, stock, and effects of the partner so dying, or as to whom the said partnership should be determined, on condition that within twelve calendar

months from the quarter-day next after any of the said events, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars should pay unto such partner, or his executors or administrators, or his committees, assignees, or other persons legally entitled to receive the same, such sum of money as should be ascertained from the account made up as aforesaid to be the value of such share, or part of share, which the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars should choose to purchase, with interest at five pounds per cent. per annum to the time of payment from the quarter-day to which such account should be made up, or if the said Delegates of the Press on the behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars should decline the said option as to the whole or as to part of such share, then the said Delegates of the Press should be at liberty to give to the remaining partners, or to any one or more of them, or to any other person or persons not reasonably objected to by the said partners, the option of purchasing the whole or any part or parts of such share as the said Delegates of the Press should think fit, on the same condition on which the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars had the first option of purchasing the same. And whereas the said Samuel Collingwood departed this life on or about the 1st day of January last, and the said Delegates of the Press, on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, have declared their option to purchase three of the five parts and a half of the share which belonged to the said Samuel Collingwood, and have given the option of purchasing the remaining two parts and a half of such share to the said Thomas Combe, who hath agreed to purchase the same on the terms of the said agreement: and whereas it is proposed that the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, shall enter into a new copartnership at the time, and upon the terms, and under the regulations and conditions hereinafter expressed.

Now, therefore, these present articles witness, that the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, for themselves and their successors, and the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, for themselves and every of them, their and every of their heirs, executors, and administrators, by these presents, do mutually covenant, promise, and agree to and with each other in manner and form following (that is to say) :

I. That the copartnership under the said in part recited articles of agreement, bearing date the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall cease and determine from the 25th day of March last.

II. That for the term of fourteen years, commencing on the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, that part of the University Printing Office, now appropriated to the purpose of printing Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, New Testaments, Psalters, and authorized versions of the Psalm, shall be jointly occupied by the contracting parties for their common convenience, and the advantage of carrying on business.

III. That the said parties shall be jointly concerned during the said term of fourteen years, in printing and selling Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, New Testaments, Psalters, and authorized versions of the Psalms, as shall from time to time be agreed upon between the Delegates of the Press and the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe.

IV. That the imprint in the said books shall in future run thus :—"Oxford : printed at the University Press, by J. Collingwood and Co., Printers to the University : " or in such other form as the Delegates of the Press shall at any time direct.

V. That the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, shall under this agreement, with the concurrence and approbation of the Delegates

of the Press for the time being, transact the whole business to the best of their abilities for the mutual benefit of the said University and themselves; the University on their part making no charge for rent of so much of the University Printing Office as shall be jointly occupied for this purpose, nor for their privilege of printing.

VI. That the expenses of printing and selling Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, New Testaments, Psalters, and authorized versions of the Psalms, as well as of printing materials, workmen's wages, and parochial rates, together with law, and all other expenses which may be incurred in carrying on the business, shall be paid for and borne by the parties hereto, in proportion to their respective shares in the said joint business (that is to say): one moiety by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the other moiety by said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, in proportion to the respective shares hereinafter specified.

VII. That proper books of account shall be provided and kept by the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, and all receipts and payments, and all other matters and things relating to the said business, truly entered therein; and that each party shall have access thereto; and that a statement thereof, up to the 31st day of December inclusively in each year, and a valuation of the said partnership, stock, and effects, shall be made, and the accounts settled, annually, on or before the 1st day of March then next from time to time, in the following manner, viz.:—

1st. A general statement of receipts and disbursements.

2nd. A list of notes and acceptances in hand.

3rd. A list of book-debts; from the amount of which shall be deducted five pounds per cent., excepting from those of bankrupts, and other bad debts, which shall be separately

stated, and a deduction made according to the circumstances of each.

4th. A particular account of the stock of printed books in the warehouses ; each article to be valued at the lowest price printed in the catalogue then last previously issued by the University, with such further deduction, if any, as shall have been agreed upon during such year ; and an actual inspection of the number of copies remaining in the warehouses to be made at the end of every third year.

5th. An account of the printing materials ; the value to be taken by appraisement on or before the 31st of December of every third year ; and in the intermediate time a deduction to be made annually of three pounds per cent. from the amount of the preceding year.

6th. An account of paper remaining in the warehouses ; the value of such paper to be stated according to the prices actually paid for the same.

7th. An account and valuation of all other effects belonging to the said partnership.

VIII. That the clear profits of the said business shall be divided, as shall from time to time be agreed on by the parties hereunto, between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars on the one part, and the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe on the other part, in manner following, viz., at the time of making any dividend, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall have and be entitled to one moiety ; and the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe shall have and be entitled to the other moiety, in the following proportions, viz., the said last moiety to be divided into twenty-four parts, whereof the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall have five parts, the said Joseph Parker shall have eight parts and half a part, the said Edward Gardner five parts, the said John Collingwood three parts,

and the said Thomas Combe two parts and half a part. And it is further agreed that the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall be at liberty at any time to dispose of the said five parts in like manner as is hereinafter provided in respect to the share of any partner dying during the said term of fourteen years.

IX. That unless some special agreement should hereafter be made to the contrary, the contracting parties shall join on or before the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in a final account, and make a partition and allotment of all their partnership, stock, and effects; provided always that the Delegates of the Press, for and on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall have the option of purchasing the stock and effects of all or any of the said partners, paying for the same, according to a fair valuation, to be taken in the same manner, and with the same deductions, as the valuation contained in the last annual account which shall have been settled, by six half yearly instalments, with interest for the same, at five pounds per cent. per annum, the first of the said instalments to be paid within six months after the expiration of the said term of fourteen years.

X. That the partnership stock or effects shall not at any time be attached, seized, or extended, or charged or incumbered with any private or particular debt, duty, or engagement of the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, or any of them; but each of them, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, pay and perform the same out of his and their own proper monies and estate, not included in the said partnership, and shall and will at all times save, defend, keep harmless and indemnified the other of them and his heirs, executors, and administrators; and the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the said joint stock, and effects, and gains, and profits thereof,

from and against the same, and all costs, charges, damages and expenses to be incurred on account thereof.

XI. That in case any of them, the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, shall by insanity or other means (except temporary illness) become incapable of attending to and conducting the said business, or shall neglect to attend to and conduct the same, to the best of his abilities, for the space of two months after being thereunto requested or admonished by the others or other of them, or by the said Delegates of the Press; or shall do, or cause or suffer to be done, any act, matter, or thing, by which the stock or effects belonging to the said partnership, or any part thereof, shall or may be seized, attached, or taken in execution, or be assigned or transferred by operation of law, or otherwise, or wilfully do any thing to the injury, prejudice, or discredit of the said business or partnership, then, and in any of the said cases, the said co-partnership shall be instantly determined as to the partner so becoming incapable or neglecting to attend to and conduct the said business, or doing, or causing, or suffering to be done, any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid. And further, that if the said John Collingwood or Thomas Combe shall exercise or carry on, or be in anywise engaged or concerned as a principal, either solely or in partnership, in any profession, trade, or business, other than the business of the said partnership, then the said co-partnership, as to the said John Collingwood and Thomas Combe, shall be instantly determined.

XII. That in case any one or more of them, the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, shall die during the said term of fourteen years, or the partnership shall be determined as to any of them, either for any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, or otherwise, then and in any such case an account shall be made up by the remaining partners, after the usual manner,

to the quarter-day then next ensuing, and the said Delegates of the Press, on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall have the option of purchasing the whole or any part of the share in the said partnership, stock, and effects of the partner so dying, or as to whom the said partnership shall be determined, on condition that within twelve calendar months from the quarter-day next after any of the said events the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall pay unto such partner, or his executors or administrators, or his committees, assignees, or other persons legally entitled to receive the same, such sum of money as shall be ascertained from the account made up as aforesaid to be the value of such share, or part of share, which the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall choose to purchase, with interest at five pounds per cent. per annum, to the time of payment from the quarter-day to which such account shall be made up, or if the said Delegates of the Press, on the behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall decline the said option, as to the whole or as to part of such share, then the said Delegates of the Press shall be at liberty to give to the remaining partners, or to any one or more of them, or to any other person or persons not reasonably objected to by the said partners, the option of purchasing the whole or any part or parts of such share as the said Delegates of the Press shall think fit, on the same condition on which the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars have the first option of purchasing the same; and in case such share, or any part thereof, shall not be disposed of in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, then the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the remaining partners, shall take to such share, or part of share, in the proportions of their respective shares in the said joint business, and shall, within twelve calendar months, as hereinbefore mentioned, pay to the partner, to whom such share shall belong, or to his executors, administrators, committees, assignees, or other persons en-

titled as aforesaid, the same sum of money as shall be ascertained to be the value of such share, or part of share, and interest, as is hereinbefore provided, in case of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars becoming purchasers; and any such retiring partner, or the executors, or administrators, committees, or assignees of any such retiring or deceased partner, or any other person entitled as aforesaid, shall have no right or power to scrutinize or look into the books of the said business, but shall accept the sum of money so ascertained by the remaining partners as aforesaid, to be the value of the share of such deceased or retiring partner in full satisfaction for his share and interest in the said business, and therefrom acquit and discharge the remaining parties to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XIII. That in case any difference or dispute shall arise touching the disposal from time to time of the monies and effects belonging to the said partnership, or touching or concerning the mode of managing and conducting the said joint business, all such differences and disputes shall be submitted to the said Delegates of the Press, whose decision and direction shall be final and conclusive.

XIV. That if any time during the said co-partnership, or at or after the expiration thereof, any dispute or difference shall arise touching or concerning the business of the said co-partnership, or any covenant, agreement, clause, matter, or thing herein contained (and not hereby agreed to be submitted to the decision of the said Delegates), or on the construction of the same, or on the construction of any award to be made in pursuance of the present provision, then and immediately after any such dispute or difference shall happen, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, or their successors, and the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, their executors or administrators, shall, upon notice in writing given by the Delegates of the Press for the time being, or

the major part of them, for and on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, or by the said other partners, or by any one of them, nominate and appoint two indifferent persons, one to be named by the said Delegates of the Press, on behalf of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the other by the said other partners, their executors or administrators; and in case either of the said parties shall neglect or refuse, within thirty days after such request as aforesaid, to nominate and appoint an indifferent person to be one of the said arbitrators, then the person chosen arbitrator by the other party shall and may, on request made to him by such other party, nominate and appoint a person to act as arbitrator for the party so neglecting or refusing; and the persons nominated and appointed arbitrators shall proceed to appoint an indifferent person to be their umpire; and in case such two arbitrators cannot agree upon an umpire within twenty-one days after notice of their appointment, then the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General for the time being, on application in writing made to him for that purpose by the Delegates of the Press for the time being, or if they refuse to make such application, then on the application of any of the other partners, their executors, or administrators, shall appoint an umpire; and the award, order, or determination which shall be made by the said arbitrators, or in case of their disagreement by their umpire, touching or concerning the premises referred to them or him, shall be final and conclusive to and upon the parties or persons between whom such reference shall be made as aforesaid, and their respective successors, heirs, executors, and administrators, so as such award be made in writing under the hands of the said arbitrators within sixty days next after their appointment, or by their umpire within thirty days after the expiration of the said sixty days; and for enforcing the due performance of every such award it is hereby agreed, that such reference

and submission shall be made a rule of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the other part of the said University Printing Office, or to the types and other printing materials or utensils in such part of the said printing office used by the learned press of the said University; but that the same and every of them shall remain and be the sole and separate property of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, their successors and assigns.

Provided also, that if the said Delegates of the Press shall think fit to stereotype any book or books in the part of the said printing office used by the learned press of the said University, and to have plates cast for that purpose, then the said Delegates shall at any time during the continuance of the said partnership (so as not to interrupt or impede the necessary business thereof) be at liberty to cause any plates to be cast by the said co-partners at the foundry of the said printing office, the said Delegates paying only the actual cost of the materials and workmanship of such stereotype plates, without any charge for the use of the said foundry, or apparatus, or for the services of the said Joseph Parker, Edward Gardner, John Collingwood, and Thomas Combe, or of the clerks or superintendents in the employment of the said co-partners.

In witness, &c.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 1st of April, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to the foregoing Articles of Agreement.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 29, 1841.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant from the University chest the sum of one thousand pounds towards the Fund for the Endowment of Colonial Bishoprics.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

St. John's College, May 3, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday next, the 28th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest the sum of fifty pounds towards the erection of a new church in the hamlet of Lew, in the parish of Bampton, in which hamlet the University possesses property.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, May 24, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 17th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to advance by way of loan to the Physic Garden a sum not exceeding 824*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 224*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* thereof to be applied in the immediate discharge of a debt already due to the Professor for necessary expenses of the Garden; the remainder to be advanced by five annual instalments of 120*l.* each. The repayment of this loan to commence in the year next following the fifth instalment, and to be completed in a course of annual payments of not less than 100*l.* each.

For an explanation of the relation and a history of the past transactions between the University and the Physic Garden, and for a statement of the grounds upon which the above measure is proposed to Convocation, embracing the calculations made both of the exigencies of the Garden and its future ability to repay the loan, Members of Convocation

are referred to Documents which will lie for their inspection upon the table in Room No. 2 in the Clarendon until the hour of Convocation.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 7, 1841.

A CHAPLAINCY on the East India Establishment having been placed at the disposal of his Grace the Chancellor, and left by his Grace in the nomination of the Heads of Houses, candidates who intend to offer themselves for this appointment are requested to send to the Vice-Chancellor their names, together with certificates of their standing, testimonials of character, and letters of priest's orders without delay.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 16, 1841.

A CONVOCATION will be holden on Tuesday next, the 25th instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Burgesses to represent the University in the ensuing Parliament.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

St. John's College, June 24, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to certain legal instruments, authorizing the exchange of lands at Medmenham, held in trust by the University for the Colleges of Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke, for other lands, the property of C. R. Scott Murray, Esq.

This exchange has been approved by the above-named Colleges respectively, and assented to by the Delegates of Estates.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

St. John's College, August 2, 1841.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a form of dutiful and grateful acknowledgment to Her Majesty for Her Majesty's gracious present to the University of Coins found at Cuerdale in Lancashire, transmitted by his Grace the Chancellor, with directions that they should be deposited in the Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum.

The form of Acknowledgment will lie on the table in No. 2, at the Clarendon, for the inspection of members of Convocation until Thursday morning.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, July 5, 1841.

ON Thursday, the 18th instant, at twelve o'clock, a Convocation will be holden for the purpose of electing a Clerk to be presented to the Rectory of Draycott-le-Moors, in Staffordshire, the patronage of which, for this turn, under the provisions of 3 James I., chap. 5, and other subsequent Acts of Parliament, is vested in this University.

P. WYNTER,
Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 8, 1841.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant, out of the University chest, to the Library of Codrington College, Barbadoes, the sum of 150*l.*, to be expended in books printed at the University Press. The selection of the books to be left to the Bishop of Barbadoes.

In the same Convocation it will be proposed to grant, out of the University chest, to the Bishop of New Zealand, towards the formation of a Library in that Colony, the sum of 150*l.*, to be expended in Theological Books printed at the University Press. The selection of books to be left to the Bishop.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 15, 1841.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Saturday, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a form of Receipt from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford to the Executors of the late R. Mason, D.D., of Queen's College, for the sum of 40,000*l.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities, bequeathed by him to the Bodleian Library.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Nov. 25, 1841.

A CONVOCATION will be holden on Monday, the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock, for the election of a Lecturer in the Parish Church of St. Giles, Oxford, in the room of the Rev. T. C. Curties, B.D., resigned.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Dec. 7, 1841.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a letter of attorney, authorizing the sale of 1400*l.* Three per cent. Consols, being a portion of the reserved fund vested in the name of the University, in trust for the purpose of defraying the charges of repairing the Ampthill Charity buildings. This sale has been recommended by the Trustees of the property.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Jan. 24, 1842.

A CONVOCATION will be holden on Thursday, the 10th of March, at twelve o'clock, for the election of a Professor of Political Economy, in the place of H. Merivale, Esq., M.A., of Balliol College.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Feb. 22, 1842.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 10th instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant to Mr. Stevens, Vicar of South Petherwin and Trewen, out of the rent paid to the University for the rectorial tithes of those parishes, an annual allowance of 50*l.* during his incumbency, towards the maintenance of an Assistant Curate, there being two churches, and Mr. Stevens being now advanced in years.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 1, 1842.

COMPLAINT having been made of wilful trespass and damage committed on the lands of farmers and others in this neighbourhood, by Junior Members of the University, in the practice of a certain sport, called Draghunting;* they are hereby cautioned to abstain from that and other amusements of a like description, forbidden by the Statutes of the University, and subjecting them to severe penalties.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Feb. 22, 1842.

At a Meeting of the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room, March 5, 1842:

Whereas it has been announced by public advertisement that a steeple chase is about to take place in the neighbourhood of Oxford; all persons are hereby admonished that the Penalties enacted by the Statute hereunto subjoined will be enforced against those who, after this public notice, shall be found to have taken any part in the same.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Extract from the Statute, Tit. xv. Sect. 15.

"It is also enacted, That no Scholar of the University shall be either principal or party in a horse-race, either by the act of riding himself or by engaging in any subscription for the purpose, or in any other manner; nor shall he attend any horse-race, or in any way meddle therein, under the penalty of rustication from the University during one term, for the first offence; during a whole year, for the second; and in the case of a third offence, for ever.†"

* A similar notice was again given on March 4, 1844.

† See *supra*, in this volume, p. 24.

WHEREAS Her Majesty has graciously intimated Her royal will and intention to found two new Theological Professorships in this University, and by an Act of Parliament passed in the Session holden in the 3rd and 4th years of Her Majesty's reign, it is provided that the said Professorships shall eventually be endowed with two Canonries of Christ Church : And whereas it is earnestly desired that letters patent should be obtained as soon as possible constituting the said Professorships, and enabling the University to make regulations for the due government thereof ; and that with a view thereto stipends should be provided in the meanwhile for the two Professors after their nomination by the Crown :

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 17th instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant to each of the said Professors the sum of three hundred pounds per annum as a stipend in the meanwhile, to be paid to each of them, by half-yearly payments, from the time when he shall be appointed to his office to the time when he shall succeed to the Canonry assigned to his Professorship by the above-mentioned Act of Parliament, the sum to be provided out of the moneys transferred in the year 1836 to the general purposes of the University from the funds of the University Press.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Vice Chancellor, Delegates' Room, March 11, 1842.

LADY Chantrey having signified her wish to present to the University the originals of the late Sir Francis Chantrey's monumental and other large figures, on condition that a permanent place be assigned to them in the western Sculpture Gallery of the new University Galleries now in the course of erection, as laid down in Mr. Cockerell's plan ; also the entire series of the late Sir Francis Chantrey's Busts, together with his copies from antique Statues and Busts,

the greater part of which were taken at Rome, from moulds made for the Emperor Napoleon : .

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 28th instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to accept Lady Chantrey's munificent offer, it being understood that if it should ever be necessary to remove the larger casts from the place selected for their reception, a room of equal dimensions, connected with the above-named sculpture Gallery, shall be provided for them, in which the whole collection, under the name of the Chantrey Collection, shall be always kept together.

Lady Chantrey has also signified her intention to defray the cost of removing the Collection to Oxford.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, April 25, 1842.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday, the 6th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to grant, out of the funds of the Bodleian Library, an Augmentation to the stipend of the Librarian of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

At the same time, it will be proposed to authorize the Bedels to pay yearly to the Janitor of the Library a salary of twenty pounds, out of the fees received by them for the Librarian and Janitor, from Bachelors of Law and of Arts ; it being understood that in future every member of the University, either alone or with friends, provided he appear in his proper academical dress, shall be admitted to the picture Gallery without payment, the Janitor being allowed to continue to receive fees from strangers who shall not be accompanied by any member of the University.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, May 2, 1842.

THE following Form of Statute will be promulgated in Congregation on Saturday, the 4th of June next, at ten o'clock, and submitted to Convocation on Tuesday, June 7th, at two o'clock.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, May 24, 1842.

WHEREAS by the Statute, Title xvi., Chapters 8 [Qy. 9] and 11, which was published and confirmed in the House of Convocation on the fifth day of the month of May, A.D. 1836, it was enacted, That the Regius Professor of Divinity should be deprived of certain functions that are mentioned in the same Statute, until the University declares its will to be otherwise—Now, it is the will of the University to abrogate that Statute.

* * * This proposition was lost.*

IN the Convocation to be holden on Saturday, the 9th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a letter of attorney, authorizing the sale of 4550*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, being the sum, together with the accumulations, vested in the trustees of Dr. Randolph's will for the purposes specified therein.

The object of this sale is to repay the sum advanced by the University towards the purchase of the site of the University Galleries. It has been recommended to the Hebdomadal Board by the Delegates for the Randolph and

* See *supra*, in this volume, p. 215, and vol. i. pp. 173, 174. The disqualifying Statute above referred to was carried in 1836 against the Rev. Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity, by a majority of 474 to 94 in the Oxford University Convocation. Six years afterwards, in 1842, the proposition here given to abrogate the disqualifying Statute was supported by a minority of 219, and the majority opposed to the abrogation of the Statute was only 334.

Taylor Buildings, and it has the sanction of Dr. Randolph's Trustees.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, July 6, 1842.

SEVERAL individuals having established themselves in Oxford as teachers of foreign languages without having obtained permission for this purpose from the Vice Chancellor, Members of the University are reminded that the encouragement of such persons is an interference with the privileges, and contrary to the usage of the University.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Oct. 24, 1842.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a letter of thanks to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of Ludgate Hill, London, for their present to the University of a cast in bronze of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Oct. 24, 1842.

A CONVOCATION will be holden on Thursday, the 24th instant, at two o'clock, for the election of a Public Orator in the room of the Principal of New Inn Hall, who has resigned that office.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Nov. 11, 1842.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant, out of the University chest, to the Library about to be established in the Cathedral at Calcutta, by the Lord Bishop of that diocese, and to which his Lordship has expressed his intention of bequeathing his "own private Library, consisting of some thousand volumes," the sum of Two hundred pounds, to be expended in books printed at the University Press.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Dec. 12, 1842.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, the names of the Rev. the Principal of Brazenose College, and of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, keeper of the Bodleian Library, will be proposed for the approbation of the House, as Commissioners of the Market, in the room of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, and the Rev. Mr. Wightwick, who have resigned.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Feb. 14, 1843.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 2nd of March, at three o'clock, it will be proposed to grant to Dr. Bliss, out of the proceeds of the School-money, the annual sum of 80*l.*, in consideration of his long services as Registrar of the University, with a view to his obtaining occasional assistance in such duties of his office as are not of a confidential nature, and in order that he may be more at liberty to assist the Vice Chancellor when required.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Feb. 20, 1843.

Proceedings respecting Dr. Pusey in 1843.

[From contemporary documents.]

ON the fifth Sunday after Easter in 1843, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew, being called upon to preach before the University in the cathedral of Christ Church, took for his subject the Doctrine of the Eucharist. An impression was made on some of his audience that the doctrine of Transubstantiation, and of the Mass, were advanced and defended in a tone altogether dissonant from that of the standards of the Church of England; and the result was, that an official demand was made on the Vice Chancellor to appoint a Board* to examine the Sermon. In compliance with this call a Board was constituted of the following members of convocation:—The Rev. Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology; the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Master of Balliol College; the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Report handed in by these Divines was of such a nature as to induce the Vice Chancellor to suspend the Regius Professor of Hebrew from preaching within the precincts of the University for two years. Against this sentence of the Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Hebrew (Dr. Pusey) issued the following Protest.

PROTEST.

Mr. Vice Chancellor,

YOU will be assured that the following Protest, which I feel it my duty to the Church to deliver, is written with entire respect for your office, and without any imputation upon yourself individually.

* See *supra*, vol. i. p. 174.

I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my Sermon could be construed into discordance with the Formularies of our Church; I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the Statutes, which allows the accused a hearing. I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our Formularies, should, according to the alternative in the Statutes, be proposed to me; I have declared repeatedly my entire assent *ex animo* to all the doctrinal statements of our Church on this subject; and have, as far as I had opportunity, declared my sincere and entire consent to them individually. I have ground to think, that as no propositions out of my Sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our Church, so neither can they; but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the Formularies of our Church. Under these circumstances, since the Statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of contrariety or discordance from the Formularies of our Church, I feel it my duty to protest against the late sentence against me, as unstatutable as well as unjust.

I remain,

Mr. Vice Chancellor,

Your humble servant,

E. B. PUSEY.

Christ Church, June 2, 1843.

Four days after this Protest Dr. Pusey addressed the following explanatory letter to the Vice Chancellor of the University:—

Mr. Vice Chancellor,

WHEN I drew up my Protest, I felt myself bound not to allude to the fact, that after it was announced to me that my

Sermon had been condemned, I received confidential communications from yourself. I had been informed when I received them, that the fact of my having received them, as well as their contents, was strictly confidential; and this injunction to entire silence had not been removed. I felt it, therefore, even my duty to ascertain that there was in my Protest nothing which could trench upon that confidence.

I expressed to yourself privately at the time my sense of the kindness of *your* intentions personally in making to me the first of those communications; and of this I was thinking, when in my Protest I spoke of not casting "any imputation upon yourself individually."

To the nature of those communications I can make no allusion, since you saw right to impose silence upon me. It is sufficient to say, that after they were concluded I received a message from yourself—"Dr. Pusey has my full authority for saying that he has had no hearing." It ever was, and is, my full conviction, that had I had the hearing (which, for the sake of the University and the Church) I earnestly asked for, I must have been acquitted.

These communications, then, in no way affect my Protest. I add this explanation, because, while I retain my strong conviction that my sentence was both "unstatutable and unjust," it is right, since I am now at liberty so to do, to acknowledge the kindness of your own intentions to me individually.

I remain, Mr. Vice Chancellor,

Your humble servant,

E. B. PUSEY.

Christ Church, June 6, 1843.

* * * [It is a remarkable circumstance that, in 1836, the Rev. Dr. Pusey was himself a leader in an active system of agitation by meetings, circulars, pamphlets, &c., intended, without giving the party assailed the opportunity of being

heard in his defence, to hurry forward a vote of censure on the present eminent Regius Professor of Theology at Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Hampden. For some time the firmness of the Heads of Houses had restrained the agitators, and the earliest propositions of Dr. Pusey and his colleagues were negatived; but the pressure of the opposing party increased in violence, and the Heads gave way under the storm. Corpus Christi College afforded a place of meeting for the anti-Hampden confederates; and, by perseverance and the most exaggerated estimates of their own strength, they succeeded "in intimidating the waverers in the Board of Heads of Houses into a surrender of their better judgment." The University of Oxford, in 1836, thus became involved as a body "in the imputation of having consented to pass judgment on a writer whose works had been read by few, understood by fewer, and condemned on *ex parte* representations by the majority of those who were arrayed against him." *

The name of Dr. Pusey is the third on the list of signatures to a declaration of certain resident members of the Oxford University convocation, dated on the 10th March, 1836, and which thus stated the opinion of the subscribers with respect to allowing Dr. Hampden the liberty of a hearing in reply to the charges brought against him:—"We cannot allow any explanations of insulated passages or particular words to be valid in excuse against the positive language, the systematic reasonings, and the depreciating tone with which, in Dr. Hampden's works, the Articles of our Church are described as mere human speculations, the relics of a false and exploded philosophy, full at once of error and mischief."

On the 17th March, a week after this declaration, the Regius Professor of Divinity delivered his inaugural lecture in Oxford, and thus expressed himself respecting the For-

* Letters of Oxoniensis, p. 35, in the 'Oxford Persecution' of 1836.

mularies of the Church of England, including her Creeds and Articles, her Homilies and Catechism, her Liturgy and Canons.

“All these,” said Dr. Hampden, “are subservient, in different manners and degrees, to the edifying of the body of Christ, to the strengthening of Christians in their most holy faith, to the devout understanding and practical reception of the Divine revelation itself. Far be it from me,” he continued, “to lessen the reverent estimation of these monuments of early piety and ancient zeal for the truth of God. I am satisfied in my own mind that they have been of essential use for maintaining the Christian religion in its integrity, in holding together the faithful in fast communion, in keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Under this conviction, however freely I may have discussed the abstract phraseology in which they are expressed, I have said whatever I may have on any occasion said concerning the Creeds and Articles of the Church. At the same time I place them at a vast distance from the sole authentic records of the Divine will—the Scriptures themselves. They are not, I conceive, for one moment to be brought into comparison with the claims of the revelation itself on our reverence and love. Their value is relative to the Scriptures and derived from the Scriptures. Have they guarded and inculcated the truth as it is written? This is the question with regard to them. I fully believe that they have done so, by the watchful superintendence of Christ over his church; and I therefore esteem them very highly for their works’ sake, though they have wrought that work by the hands of fallible men, and amidst all the imperfections of human language.”*

In conformity with a previous resolution of the Board of Heads of Houses, a meeting of convocation was held at

* See p. 19 in the Inaugural Lecture read before the University of Oxford, in the Divinity School, on Thursday, March 17th, 1836, by R. D. Hampden, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity.

Oxford on March 22nd, to consider a proposition to deprive Dr. Hampden of the privilege of voting in the appointment of select preachers for the University, the other four electors of those preachers being the Vice Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Margaret Professor of Divinity. Fortunately at this meeting the Proctors of the year, the Rev. F. G. Bayley, Fellow of Pembroke College, and the Rev. H. Reynolds, Fellow of Jesus College, interposed their veto to stop such a proposition. The meeting in the theatre is described as unusually stormy; an able Latin speech was delivered by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D., of Corpus Christi College; and another address was commencing with the words "Mr. Vice Chancellor—I trust that we shall have no modern liberalism or whiggery here,"—when the English orator was stopped by the Vice Chancellor's admonition that no language but Latin must be used in that assembly.

On the 5th May, in the same year, the proposed statute for depriving Professor Hampden of his vote for the appointment of the select preachers was again brought before convocation, and was carried on the alleged ground that "the present Professor* (of Theology) had, in certain published writings of his [not specified], dealt with matters of theology in such a way that the University had no confidence in him on that head." It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding that the Heads of the University have taken steps to declare their confidence in Dr. Hampden's teaching, which is also sanctioned by the great majority of the members of the Episcopal Bench, who require testimonials of candidates for ordination having attended the Professor's lectures, the same party which urged on his censure have uniformly resisted any formal act of reparation. Dr. Hampden's lectures on theology, of which he delivers three courses annually, are at present attended by nearly 100 students at each course.]

* See *supra*, in this volume, p. 215.

IN a Convocation to be holden in the Theatre, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, it will be proposed to confer the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. on

The Hon. Edward Everett, Minister from the United States to the Court of Great Britain ;

Professor Daniel, of King's College, London.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 26, 1843.

INASMUCH as the Scholars mentioned below, that is to say,
 P. P.,* of St. John's College, a Student in Civil Law ;
 F. E. M., of Brase-nose College, a Bachelor of Arts ;
 J. M., of Brase-nose College, a Commoner ;

Were, on the 28th day of June current, guilty of great contumacy in the Sheldonian Theatre, and did most grievously violate the peace of the University ; members of the University are given to understand that the penalty of banishment from the University for a period of five years was inflicted upon the said P. P. ;

Also, that the penalty of banishment from the University for three years was inflicted upon the above-mentioned persons, F. E. M. and J. M. ;

* It has been deemed desirable here to give initials, in order only to refer as slightly as possible to these young gentlemen. There had been a tumult on the day of Mr. Everett's graduation, and it is probable that the cause of the disturbance was mainly to be attributed to a somewhat juvenile desire of retaliation upon the University authorities, who had only a short time before suspended Dr. Pusey from the privilege of preaching before the University. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law, conferred upon the Ambassador from the United States, was merely a "customary academical compliment, uniformly conferred, irrespective of religion or politics, upon illustrious foreigners who graced the festivities of the University with their presence." Among the natives of this country, Dr. Dalton and Dr. Faraday had previously received similar degrees at Oxford, without any reference to their religious opinions, and solely as a testimonial of respect for their extraordinary merit. Dr. Everett is remarkable for his oratorical power : in earlier life he was a professor in Harvard University, Massachusetts, and on his recent return to the United States he has been elected to the presidency of that celebrated University.

And also, that the penalty of banishment from the University for one year was inflicted on the aforesaid J. C.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

June 29, 1843.

AT a Meeting of the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room, June 17, 1844.

The last Commemoration having been interrupted, to the great discredit of the University, by the turbulent conduct of many of its Junior Members:—

Resolved,

That although it may be expected that a repetition of such disturbances would be prevented by the good feeling of the Junior Members of the University; yet, considering the growing spirit of license which has for several years been displayed on these occasions, and that some of the well-disposed are easily led away by the example of a few thoughtless persons, it is necessary that they should be expressly reminded of their duty.

They are especially admonished to abstain from noise of every kind previously to the entrance of the procession into the Theatre, and from every thing which may interrupt the actual business of the Commemoration.

They are also reminded that they are present only by permission, having no vote or place in the Convocation; and although there is no desire to exclude them, yet it must be obvious that their future admission will be incompatible with the continuance of conduct unbecoming their rank and education, and derogatory to the character and credit of the University.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 9th instant, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest the sum of 500*l.* towards the "National Fund in aid of the Establishment and Support of Schools in the Manufacturing and Mining Districts."

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 6, 1843.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University Chest the sum of 25*l.* towards the erection of a School-house at Kirkdale.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 20, 1843.

Craven Scholarship.

Two Scholarships on the Foundation of John Lord Craven being now vacant,

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 28th instant, an election will take place.

The Electors are the Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek, and the Public Orator.

Persons of the name or kindred of Lord Craven, being poor and scholars of the University, are entitled to a preference; and such persons are required to transmit to the Vice Chancellor before ten o'clock, on Friday, the 24th instant, satisfactory documents in proof of their said kindred, an account of their standing in the University, and testimonials from the College or Hall to which they belong.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Nov. 17, 1843.

Craven Scholarship.

THERE being no Candidate of the name or kindred of Lord Craven for one of the two Scholarships on his Foundation recently declared vacant, the same is open to all the undergraduate Members of the University who are not actual Scholars or Fellows of any College.

Candidates are required to send in their testimonials to the Vice Chancellor on Friday next, the 1st of December, before four o'clock in the afternoon, and to attend at the Committee Room in the Clarendon, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 5th of December.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

St. John's College, Nov. 28, 1843.

COMPLAINT having been made of wilful trespass and damage committed on the lands of farmers and others in this neighbourhood by Junior Members of the University, in the practice of *Drag-hunting*; they are hereby cautioned to abstain from that and other amusements of a like description forbidden by the statutes of the University, and subjecting them to severe penalties.

P. WYNTER,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 4, 1844.

At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses and Proctors, held this day in the Delegates' Room;

It was Resolved,

That whereas the practice of dining and supping at inns

and confectioners' houses has much increased, to the detriment of the good order and discipline of the University ;

The attention of the Junior Members of the University is called to the following Statute :—

Title xv., Sect. 5,* against haunting Wine-shops or Wine-taverns, Cook-shops, and Inns ; and also concerning the Townsmen who furnish Scholars without leave with entertainments for money.

“ It is enacted, That Scholars of all conditions shall keep away from inns, eating-houses, wine-shops, and all houses whatever within the city or precinct of the University wherein wine or any other drink, or the Nicotian herb or tobacco is commonly sold, saving for a necessary or urgent cause, which must have the sanction of the Vice Chancellor or Proctors ; and if any one violates this rule he shall be punished, at the discretion of the Vice Chancellor or Proctors.

“ Furthermore, the Townsmen (whether privileged or not) who, in contravention of the form of this statute, receive Scholars for the above purpose into houses or places of the kind, are, for the first time, to pay the University ten shillings, and for the second time, twenty shillings ; if they offend a third time, they are to be excluded from dealing with scholars and privileged persons for two months ; and if a fourth time, for a whole year ; or, if they are privileged persons, they are to be deprived of the privilege.

“ Every townsman is to be fined and punished in the same way who shall furnish any scholar with entertainments for money, or who shall bring or send in to any college or hall, or any other house whatever, any meals ready for the table for the use of a scholar, unless the scholar shall have previously got leave from the head of the college or hall whom he is bound by the laws of the University to obey.”

And innkeepers and others are hereby warned that all

* See *supra*, vol. i. p. 158, and vol. ii. p. 2.

persons violating the above statute are liable to a fine for the first offence, and to be discommoned for the second.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 4, 1844.

Philip Wynter, D.D., Vice Chancellor or Commissary of the University of Oxford; to all to whom the knowledge of these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas Charles Tedder and Anthony Allsop, of the city of Oxford, stable-keepers, are by our authority discommoned "for sueing in one of the Courts of Westminster a member of the University aforesaid, in a cause determinable in the Court of our said University, contrary to the charters, statutes, and privileges of our said University:"

These are, therefore, to notify in this public manner to all matriculated persons of the said University to abstain from all commerce with the said Charles Tedder and Anthony Allsop, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

March 29, 1844.

Philip Wynter, D.D., Vice Chancellor or Commissary of the University of Oxford; to all to whom the knowledge of these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas Isaac Batten, senior, of the city of Oxford, stable-keeper, is, by our authority, discommoned "for sueing in one of the Courts of Westminster a member of the University aforesaid, in a cause determinable in the Court of our said University, contrary to the charters, statutes, and privileges of our said University:"

These are, therefore, to notify in this public manner to all matriculated persons of the said University to abstain from

all commerce with the said Isaac Batten, senior, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

P. WYNTER,

Vice-Chancellor.

May 13, 1844.

THERE will be Exercises in the Divinity School for the Degree of B.D., on Thursday, the 18th, and Friday, the 19th instant, on the following subjects :—

1. The Church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements at consecration in the Lord's Supper.

2. It is a mode of expression calculated to give erroneous views of Divine Revelation to speak of "Scripture and Catholic Tradition" as joint authorities in the matter of Christian Doctrine.

Respondent—Rev. Richard Gell Macmullen, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

The Exercises will commence at two o'clock on each day.

* * * [Mr. Macmullen was unable to take the degree of bachelor of divinity at this time, owing to his objection to the subjects proposed for disputation. In the following year, 1845, his name thus appears again as a candidate for the same degree].

There will be disputations in the Divinity School for the degree of B.D. on the 27th, 28th, and 29th May, at three o'clock P.M. :

QUESTIONS.

1. Does the doctrine of Regeneration by Baptism depend upon the authority of Holy Scripture ?
2. Have the three orders of Ministers, viz., Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, remained in the Church from the age of the Apostles ?

Respondent, Richard G. Macmullen, A.M., of Corpus Christi College. Opponents on the first subject, John Wilson, B.D., of Corpus Christi College; and on the second subject, Henry S. Slight, A.M., of Corpus Christi College.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is the doctrine of the Romanists respecting Purgatory contradictory of Holy Scripture?
2. Is it stated in any revelation of God that the just shall always live by faith?

Respondent, John Wilson, A.M., of Corpus Christi College. Opponents, on the first subject, Richard G. Macmullen, A.M., of Corpus Christi College; and on the second subject, Henry S. Slight, A.M., of Corpus Christi College.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is any other end proposed in Holy Scripture, in the directions given respecting eternal salvation, than that men should be induced in this life to follow the path of salvation?
2. Does Holy Scripture teach in a figurative manner?

Respondent, Henry S. Slight, A.M., of Corpus Christi College. Opponents, on the first subject, John Wilson, A.M., of Corpus Christi College; and on the second, Richard G. Macmullen, A.M., of Corpus Christi College.

Oxford, May 19, 1845.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Friday the 14th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to confer on the Rev. E. Pogson, B.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, the degree of D.C.L. by decree of Convocation; the statutes of his College requiring him to proceed to that degree forthwith, and his absence in Van Diemen's Land, whither he went for the benefit of his health, and where he is now em-

ployed in the care of a Church, being likely to occasion considerable delay in his return to England.

It is proposed that, according to precedent, Mr. Pogson should deposit the sum of 50*l.* as a pecuniary caution, to be forfeited to the University unless he shall perform his Exercises for the said Degree within six months after his return to England.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 3, 1844.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Friday next, the 21st instant, at twelve o'clock, it will be proposed to grant from the University chest a sum not exceeding 500*l.* for the purpose of repairing and arranging the Chantrey Models, of placing the Raffaele and M. Angelo Drawings, and doing other works connected with the outfit of the University Galleries.

P. WYNTER,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 17, 1844.

Proceedings respecting the Nomination of the Vice Chancellor of the University, in the autumn of 1844.

The nomination of the Vice Chancellor for the year ensuing will take place in the Convocation House, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday next.

The following is a Copy of a Letter which has been circulated among the Members of Wadham College:

Wadham College, September 25, 1844.

Dear Sir,—It is avowed that an opposition will be offered against the nomination of our Warden to the office of Vice Chancellor.

A proceeding of this kind is quite unknown in Oxford.

We have of late years heard reports of such intentions ; but the peace of the University has not hitherto been disturbed by open opposition.

In the present case no one questions the Warden's fitness for the office, whether we regard the integrity of his life, the kindness of his heart, his caution and prudence, his habits of business, or the efficient discharge of his duty in the various stations which he has hitherto occupied both in his College and in the University. In fact, he is admitted, even by his opponents, to be admirably qualified for the Vice Chancellorship. But it would appear, that because he was one of the six Doctors who were required to deliver to the present Vice Chancellor their opinions on Dr. Pusey's sermon, and because he is known to disapprove of many things which have been said or done by the writers of the "Tracts for the Times" and their admirers, a combination has been formed to prevent his appointment.

We trust that you, and all Members of Convocation belonging to this College, will resist this unprecedented effort of party spirit both by your influence and your voice. His character, abilities, and attainments, are well known to you ; and we cannot doubt that you will gladly avail yourself of this opportunity of testifying your affectionate regard for him, as well as your sense of his great merits, by attending in Convocation to support the Chancellor's nomination.

In the hope that we shall shortly receive an assurance of your active assistance, and that you will transmit to us the name of any persons who may express to you their intention of giving us their votes on this occasion,

We remain, dear Sir,

Your most faithful Servants,

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Subwarden and Tutor.

ROBERT WALKER, Tutor.

EDWARD COCKEY, Fellow and Tutor.

THOMAS BRANCKER, Fellow and Divinity Lecturer.

The following Circular has been sent to Members of Convocation :—

Wadham College, September 26, 1844.

Sir,—It is generally understood that the Warden of Wadham College will be nominated by the Chancellor of the University to succeed the President of St. John's College in the office of Vice Chancellor ; and it is now well known that a number of Members of Convocation have determined to oppose the nomination.

The grounds alleged to justify this unprecedented measure, appear to be, that Dr. Symons was one of the six Doctors of Divinity who were required to deliver to the present Vice Chancellor their opinions upon Dr. Pusey's sermon, and that he is known to disapprove of many things which have been said or done by writers and admirers of the " Tracts for the Times."

Believing that the success of this attempt would entail most serious evils upon the University, and that the attempt itself is a wanton and unwarrantable disturbance of its peace, the Committee formed in Oxford to support the nomination of Dr. Symons respectfully, but earnestly, request that you will attend in Convocation to give your vote in his favour.

It has been the invariable custom that the notice of the day on which such nominations will be made, shall not be given before the previous afternoon ; and the Vice Chancellor has declined to change the custom this year by any *official* declaration. But he has concealed from no one his *opinion* that Tuesday the 8th of October will be the day ; and there is no doubt that such will be the case. The customary hour is twelve o'clock.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient faithful Servant,

JOHN GRIFFITHS,

Subwarden of Wadham College, and Secretary
to the Committee.

The Committee formed in Oxford to support the nomination of Dr. Symons, comprises the following names :—

Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, and Camden Professor of Ancient History, Chairman.

John Antony Cramer, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, and Regius Professor of Modern History.

The Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College.

Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Fellow of University College, and Professor of Political Economy.

Thomas Wintle, B.D., St. John's College.

John Wilson, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College.

Richard Michell, B.D., Tutor of Lincoln College, and Prælector of Logic.

The Rev. Henry Wellesley, M.A., Christ Church.

The Rev. Robert Walker, M.A., Tutor of Wadham College, and Reader in Experimental Philosophy.

The Rev. George H. S. Johnson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

The Rev. Edward Cockey, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College.

The Rev. Henry B. Williams, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College.

The Rev. Thomas Brancker, M.A., Fellow and Divinity Lecturer of Wadham College.

The Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Subwarden and Tutor of Wadham College, Secretary.

Other letters were published at the time on this subject, and among them was the following, addressed to the editor of the 'Oxford Herald,' dated September 28th, 1844 :—

A correspondent of the 'Standard,' on Saturday last, drew attention to the active exertions now making for the purpose of opposing the election of the Warden of Wadham College to the Vice Chancellorship. That election, I may observe, usually takes place on the first day of term (the

10th of October). The following is, I believe, the mode of procedure:—The Chancellor nominates some one Head of a College, who must be in Holy Orders; and it has been established, by etiquette of immemorial usage, that the Chancellor's nominee shall be the Senior of the four Pro-Vice Chancellors, who are always appointed by the Vice-Chancellor on his accession to office. Thus it virtually rests with each Vice Chancellor to appoint his own successor. The nomination of the Chancellor is, as a matter of form, submitted to the body of Regents in convocation; but I find no instance hitherto of opposition being offered. Notwithstanding all the fulminations that have, during the present long vacation, been directed against Dr. Symons, by 'The Times,' the 'English Churchman,' and the 'Morning Post,' there has not been a single objection made on the ground of his qualification for the office; this is admitted in the fullest extent. The opposition, then, has been, and still is, purely the offspring of partisanship. Dr. Symons is loudly called upon, as he values the peace of the University, to resign all pretensions to the Vice Chancellorship; those who make such a call having, I suppose, overlooked that clause in the statute "*De electione Vice Cancellarii*" which expressly orders *that he shall be bound by virtue of his oath to the University not to decline the Chancellor's nomination.** Dr. Symons is, then, at once set free from any imputation of personal ambition in sustaining his election against all opposition.

To me it is difficult to imagine how the party opposed to him (conscientiously so, I am willing to allow) can shut their eyes to the incalculable evil that must inevitably grow out of a contest such as they intend to wage. Not to mention the great and marked slight that will be put upon "our honoured Lord and Chancellor" by opposing his nomination, the academical body will once again be brought into disastrous collision with the present Vice Chancellor and with the

* See *supra*, vol. i. p. 180, tit. xvii. sec. 3, chap. i. Of the Vice Chancellor.

Board of Heads of Houses, who are its legitimate directors and representatives. Thus will all the rancours and heart-burnings, inseparable from party spirit, be indefinitely multiplied ; and this in a seat of learning and education, where tranquillity is confessedly of such great, such essential importance. As a counterpoise to this large amount of mischief, the opposing party cannot even allege the possibility of advantage to their own cause ; for no other Head who might be substituted in the room of Dr. Symons is likely to prove a whit more favourable to their views than the Warden himself. *Some* one of the Heads must inevitably be Vice Chancellor ; and the sentiments of that body towards the party in question may, I think, by this time be conjectured with tolerable accuracy.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

M. A.

THE following letter of Dr. Hook's has been circulated, and the appended answer sent to it by several Members of Convocation :—

TO A FRIEND AT OXFORD.

My dear Sir,—After much thought and deliberation, I have determined not to vote at the approaching Convocation : and as you wish me to assign my reasons, I have much pleasure in doing so ; and I know that the reasons which have influenced me have influenced many others.

Looking to the conduct of Dr. Symons, as one of the six Doctors who condemned Dr. Pusey without assigning a reason or giving him a hearing, we were prepared to vote against him ; because, whether right or wrong, we doubted his fitness for an office where equal-handed justice is the most essential virtue.

But it was soon discovered that in this want of confidence the majority of the members of the University did

not coincide ; the opposition, therefore, to Dr. Symons assumed the form of a protest. Few of those who would have voted against Dr. Symons on the grounds before alluded to would have had any objection to record their protest against the appointment, except from an unwillingness to disturb the peace of the University : but many do feel an unwillingness to disturb the peace of the University where no end but the record of their opinion upon the character of a public officer is to be answered. Thus the number of persons who will protest is, I apprehend, reduced very nearly to those who advocate the extreme opinions of Mr. Ward, and who form what is called the Romanizing party in the Church. So that now the fact really is, that those who protest against the appointment of Dr. Symons will be regarded as protesting *in favour* of the Romanizers.

Now, after the publication of Mr. Ward's book, which defends Popery on ultra Protestant principles, and is therefore subversive both of principle and truth ; and after various publications which have appeared of late with the evident intention of introducing Mariolatry, in other words, Idolatry, into our Church, and of defending the very worst abominations of Popery, there are very many persons who, having devoted all the energies of a lifetime to the service of their beloved and holy mother, the Church of England, contending equally against Popery on the one hand, and ultra Protestantism on the other hand ; would shrink with abhorrence from any appearance of sanctioning these heresies. As we cannot take part against Dr. Symons without seeming to side with the Romanizers, we must stand aloof from the contest. In adopting this course, we are quite prepared for censure from both of the contending parties ; but there seems to be no alternative left to us, except that of expressing our earnest wish that the contest may be given up.

In saying that we have no confidence in Dr. Symons, we judge of him only from his public conduct ; and merely

mean, that we fear lest on many questions his party feelings might prejudice his judgment. We do not, of course, impute to him intentional injustice. And no doubt the present controversy will induce him to weigh well the merits of each question which may be brought before him ere he proceeds to act.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

W. F. HOOK.

Vicarage, Leeds, Oct. 4.

Oxford, October 5.

REV. SIR,—We, the undersigned, to whom your printed letter has been shown, beg to address you, not as a committee, nor as a body which has ever before acted in concert on the subject of Dr. Symons's nomination, but as individuals who purpose to oppose it, and that on various grounds.

It has caused us great surprise and regret that you should have designated those who intend to "protest" as persons "who advocate the extreme opinions of Mr. Ward, and who form what is called the Romanizing party in the Church." Against this unfounded statement we do most strongly and earnestly protest. So far from the movement having originated in any way in Romanizing tendencies, we feel sure that those whom you yourself would most condemn for such tendencies have not interested themselves in the matter.

As you have connected the opposition with Mr. Ward's name, we feel bound in justice to state that many of us know certainly that he was adverse to it, and was induced, like many others, to support it solely on *constitutional* grounds. We have inquired, and confidently believe, that he has taken no part whatever in the measure.

Deeply deploring that you should, upon grounds wholly mistaken, have attempted by a printed circular to check the opposition at a period when it is impossible to vindicate the

grounds on which we act, we venture to hope that you will retract an allegation which appears to us to be a great injustice to those who concur in that opposition.

We remain, &c.

[*Here follow the Signatures.*]

From the 'Oxford Herald,' of October 12th, 1844.

NOMINATION OF VICE CHANCELLOR.

FROM the very generally prevalent expectation that an organized opposition would be offered to the nomination of Dr. Symons to the Vice Chancellorship for the ensuing year, the most strenuous exertions had been making, during the past fortnight, to get together those Members of Convocation who were friendly to his election. Tuesday, the 8th, having been fixed for the day of nomination, Oxford was crowded with the Senior Members of the University, who poured in by coach and train in greater numbers than we remember to have seen on any former occasion. The Vice Chancellor sat at an early hour in the Convocation House, for the purpose of admitting those members to the regencies who had not yet undergone that formality. Long before the hour of election (twelve o'clock) had arrived, it became evident that the Convocation House could not contain a third of the assembled body; orders were therefore issued that the Convocation would be held in the theatre, the doors of which were no sooner opened than its spacious area was filled, even to pressure, by the regent masters. About one o'clock the Vice Chancellor entered, attended by the two Proctors, the Vice Chancellor elect, and the other Heads of Houses.

The Vice Chancellor then proceeded to open the Convocation by stating, in Latin, the business for which it had assembled, viz., to receive the Chancellor's nomination of a

successor to the Vice Chancellor. The letter of the Chancellor was then read by the Senior Proctor, recommending Dr. Symons, the Warden of Wadham College, to the office. The nomination was then put in the usual form; and in reply, the greater part of the regents expressed their assent by loud exclamations of "*placet*." Some expressions of disapprobation, "*non placet*," however, being audible, the Vice Chancellor next proceeded to take the sense of the House, by requesting those who approved of the nomination to go to the right, all non-voters being ordered to retire—"Exeunt omnes qui suffragandi jure non gaudent." The division having been effected, it plainly appeared, as we heard it remarked on all sides, that the supporters of Dr. Symons were in a majority of at least four to one. Loud cries for a scrutiny were now raised in the area, and the demand was immediately acceded to by the Vice Chancellor, with a reservation in behalf of the Chancellor's prerogative of appointing his deputy; an opinion having been given by those best versed in academical law, that Convocation had really no power of putting a veto on the Chancellor's nomination. However this may be, the words used by the Vice Chancellor in granting the scrutiny, "*Salva auctoritate et potestate Domini Cancellarii*," will prevent any precedent from being established. The scrutiny then took place, the Proctors first receiving the votes of the noblemen and doctors, and afterwards those of the regent masters, who ascended the steps of the semicircle, and, having given their votes to the two Proctors, passed out at the back of the Vice Chancellor's chair. The rush towards the steps of the semicircle was, for the moment, terrific; and several of the elder and less athletic members were, as we can testify from personal observation, sadly incommoded and distressed by the overpowering pressure. Gowns and hoods, too, appeared to suffer extensive damage in the crush. The area having at length emptied itself, and the last regent having polled, the

numbers were computed ; the Senior Proctor declaring, “majori parti placet.” The numbers were,

For the appointment of Dr. Symons	. 882
Against it	. 183
Majority	. 699

giving the unprecedented number of 1065 Members of Convocation present and voting on this occasion.

The Members of Convocation having been re-admitted,

Dr. Wynter addressed the House in the customary Latin oration, which was listened to with breathless attention, and enthusiastically applauded. The composition, it is needless to say, was a model of Roman purity and elegance ; and with equally admirable good taste and forbearance, all irritating allusion to party topics was avoided. The Vice Chancellor expressed his satisfaction at being at length permitted to resign an office, the labours of which he had sustained during four years, in humble reliance upon strength not his own. The laws of the University, his confidence in the good opinion of those he was addressing, and, above all, his humble trust in the Divine help, wrought upon him in the first instance not to decline the duty. And though he had, in the discharge of it, been subjected to suspicion, ridicule, and reproach, nevertheless having been, by the favour of the Chancellor and the assent of Convocation, so many times intrusted with the high office, it was a gratifying duty on his part to thank his friends, freely to pardon his enemies, if any he really had, and to wish them all manner of good consistent with the true faith, and of the happily reformed faith of the Church of England. He next alluded to the death of Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke College, and commended the talents of his successor, the Dean of Jersey. The Queen’s safe delivery, and the birth of another Prince, was the next topic of congratulation. Then the visit of the

King of Saxony, and that of the Prince of Prussia in company with the great Duke, the noble Chancellor of the University. He described it as an interesting and agreeable sight to observe those two illustrious men, evidently united by the closest ties of friendship, and enjoying each the highest honour which the University could bestow upon them respectively, revisiting the scenes to which the Prince had been introduced in early youth, and vieing with each other in showing respect to their adopted Alma Mater. The speech next alluded to the completion of the University Gallery and Taylor Building; he congratulated the University upon being permitted, by means of these establishments, to unite the study of the fine arts and the modern languages to the severer pursuits of the place. The next topic was the admirable behaviour of the young men at the recent Grand Commemoration. He lamented the tumults of former years, and congratulated the House upon the change which had vindicated the ancient reputation of Oxford for gentlemanly manners and observance of academical discipline. He next said his desire was, that his speech should be short and temperate; but his duty would be very imperfectly discharged unless he attempted to say a few words respecting his successor—a man, who to acknowledged talent and varied attainments, added great knowledge of business and kindness of disposition. He trusted there would always be a sufficient number of such men to stand by the University in its difficulties and dangers. In conclusion, he humbly thanked God for having constantly supplied him with strength and assistance to enable him to bear up against the varied difficulties, dangers, and anxieties of his office; and he earnestly invoked the Divine favour and blessing on the University, that she might continue faithfully and diligently to discharge her various duties towards individuals and the country at large, in the language used in admitting candidates to the higher degrees, “*ad honorem Domini nostri*

Jesu Christi, et ad profectum Sacrosanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ et studii. The oration concluded amidst the loudest plaudits. Dr. Wynter then delivered up the insignia and vacated the seat of office.

The Warden of Wadham College was next installed with the usual formalities; and on taking his seat was greeted with vehement applause, in which, however, some expressions of disapprobation were audibly mingled. He, too, delivered an address in Latin, the style and spirit of which we may characterize in the same manner as we have already done that of Dr. Wynter. In returning thanks to the Members of Convocation whose votes had placed him in that honourable position, he expressed his deep sense of the difficulties of his new situation, particularly in such times as the present; but declared he should have felt that he was shrinking from his duty if he were deterred by those difficulties from undertaking the office to which he had been nominated. There was a time, he said, when we looked out upon the storms and strife of the world around us, as from a well sheltered secure harbour, and could rejoice that, though the waves were dashing upon it from without, all was peace and quiet within; but now the dissensions and divisions within seemed quite to rival those without our walls: and this, notwithstanding what ought to be the firmest bonds of union. The pursuits in which we are engaged ought to foster the spirit of harmony which our statutes so strictly enjoin; and to be branded as "*perturbatores pacis*," ought to be felt to be, as the statute would imply, one of the deepest of stigmas. Let me not be misunderstood, he continued; far be it from me to admonish others of an obligation which I do not acknowledge myself; rather I would avow my conviction that in proportion to the violence of the discord around him ought to be the magistrate's care to act faithfully and impartially. And what I thus confess to be my duty, I desire and will endeavour to fulfil. No one, I am

sure, can be more warmly attached to the University than I am; no one more truly anxious to maintain and advance its peace and prosperity, and its good fame. He concluded with an earnest prayer for a blessing on his endeavours; reminding his hearers that, in proportion to the sincerity of every man's endeavour to discharge his duty as a Member of the University, that blessing and the Divine assistance might be hoped for and expected. He then nominated as his Pro-Vice Chancellors for the ensuing year, Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's; Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln; and Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College.

All the resident Heads of Houses and Professors, with one or two exceptions, and also the Canons of Christ Church (except Dr. Pusey, who was not present) recorded their approbation of the Chancellor's nomination of Dr. Symons as Vice Chancellor.

The following distinguished non-resident Members of the University also recorded their assent to the Chancellor's nomination:—

Lords—Bathurst, Eldon, Dalhousie, Kenyon, Feversham, Ashley, Sandon.

Bishops—Llandaff, Chichester.

Deans—Norwich, Salisbury.

Archdeacons—Shirley, Berens, Hale, Samuel Wilberforce.

Members of Parliament—Sir T. Acland, Bart.; Right Hon. J. Nicholl, E. Cardwell, C. O. Morgan, C. Ross, &c.

Doctors—Saunders, Kynaston, Stocker, Twisleton, Mortimer, Colville, Russell, Hume, Spry, Symonds, Penfold, &c. &c.

Masters of Arts—Sir J. Bosanquet, Sir C. Vaughan, Sir T. Blomefield, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, Hon. E. Grimston, Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, Henry Hallam, Esq., R. Bethell, Esq., Q. C., &c. &c.

The estimation in which the new Vice Chancellor is held

by the Members of his own College is shown by the fact that eighty-eight Members testified their approbation of him, and only one against him; several having travelled from a great distance, and at much personal inconvenience.

The total number of votes at the late nomination of the Vice Chancellor, was 1065; in the contest between Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Peel (now Sir R. Peel) for the representation of the University, in the year of the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, upwards of 1300 polled—the largest number since 1806, when Sir Wm. Scott, of University College (afterwards Lord Stowell), and the Right Hon. Charles Abbott (afterwards Lord Colchester) were returned by 651 and 404 respectively, against Richard Heber, Esq., afterwards representative of the University, who polled 275 votes. The total number of Members of Convocation who voted on that occasion, taking the highest and lowest number, was 926. It may be observed, that on no previous occasion within memory have so many Members of Convocation recorded their votes on the same side. In 1806 the number for Sir W. Scott being 651; in 1821, for Mr. Heber 612. Sir R. Inglis, in 1830, polled only 755 votes: the majority on Tuesday was 882.

THE Names of the following Members of Convocation having by mistake, without any default on their part, and contrary to their wish, been removed from the books of their respective Colleges, and consequently from the Register of Convocation; viz.—

The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., Oriel College:

The Right Rev. Daniel G. Davis, Lord Bishop of Antigua, D.D., of Pembroke College:

Rev. Robert Scott, M.A.; Rev. Richard Hill, M.A., of Balliol College:

It will be proposed in a Convocation to be holden on

Thursday next, the 5th instant, at ten o'clock, That the names of the abovementioned persons be restored to the Register of Convocation, and that they be allowed to enjoy every right and privilege to which they would otherwise have been entitled, provided they replace their names on the books of some College or Hall, and discharge all academical dues incurred since their names were removed.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Dec. 2, 1844.

THE names of the following Members of Convocation having by mistake, without any default on their part, and contrary to their wish, been removed from the books of their respective Colleges, and consequently from the Register of Convocation; viz.—

The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, M.A., of Oriel College :

The Right Rev. Daniel G. Davis, Lord Bishop of Antigua, D.D., of Pembroke College :

William Dallas Bernard, M.D., of Wadham College :

Rev. Robert Scott, M.A.; Rev. Richard Hill, M.A., of Balliol College :

It will be proposed, in a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, the 6th of February, at ten o'clock, That the names of the abovementioned persons be restored to the Register of Convocation, and that they be allowed to enjoy every right and privilege to which they would otherwise have been entitled, provided they replace their names on the books of some College or Hall, and discharge all academical dues incurred since their names were removed.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Jan. 27, 1845.

Summary of notices issued by various University Professors, of the Lectures which they proposed to give in the University of Oxford during the year 1844.

Title of Professor.	Subjects of Proposed Lectures.	Time of Delivery.	
Ancient History	The Romans of the 2nd Century in Britain.	Michaelmas term	} 3 times a week.
Anglo-Saxon	Thorpe's Analecta	Hilary Michaelmas	
Arabic (Laudian)	Not stated	Hilary Michaelmas	} 3 times a week.
Astronomy	. . .	Hilary Easter Michaelmas	
Botany	. . .	Act	} 3 times a week.
Chemistry	. . .	Hilary	
Clinical Medicine	. . .	Michaelmas	} 4 times a week.
Common Law	[An inaugural Lecture]	Nov. 1, 1844	
Divinity (Regius)	The Epistle to the Romans	Hilary Easter Act Michaelmas	} 3 times a week.
Divinity (Margaret)	The 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.	Hilary Act Michaelmas	
Ecclesiastical History	Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica	Hilary	} 3 times a week.
	Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica		
	Socratis Historia Ecclesiastica	Easter	} 3 times a week.
	Collyer's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain		
	Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica	Michaelmas	} 3 times a week.
	Evagrii Historia Ecclesiastica		
Experimental Philosophy	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics	Hilary Easter & Act Michaelmas	} 3 times a week.
	Electricity		
	Mechanics		} 3 times a week.
Geology	Revolutions of the Earth	Easter & Act Michaelmas	
	Extinct Genera & Species		} 3 times a week.
Geometry	. . .	Hilary	
Hebrew	. . .	Hilary	} 3 times a week.
	The Psalms	Act Michaelmas	

Title of Professor.	Subjects of Proposed Lectures.	Time of Delivery.	
Logic	The Elements of Logic The Topics of Aristotle The Topics of Aristotle	Hilary Easter & Act.	{ 3 times a week. Not stated. 3 times a week.
Modern History	Philippe de Comines Italian History	Hilary Easter & Act.	Twice a week.
Natural Philosophy	Newton's Principia	Act.	
Pastoral Theology	Not stated	Hilary Easter & Act. Michaelmas	
Poetry	. . .	Hilary Michaelmas	
Political Economy	. . .	Hilary	
Rural Economy	Irrigation Pulverization of the Soil	Hilary	Nine Lectures.
Sanscrit	. . .	Easter & Act	Two Lectures.

THE sum of 100*l*. having been voted by Convocation as an annual stipend for the keeper of the University galleries, and no fund having hitherto been set apart as chargeable with that sum, and with the other unavoidable expenses of the building and institution—

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, February 6th, at two o'clock, it will be proposed that the sum of 10,000*l*. Exchequer Bills, the property of the University, and now available for this purpose, be invested in permanent stock, and the proceeds thereof be placed at the disposal of the Vice Chancellor, and the Curators of the University galleries for the time being, to defray the ordinary expenses of the said galleries, the accounts being submitted annually to the Delegates of Accounts.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Jan. 27, 1845.

APPLICATION having been made to the University by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College for the purchase of a small piece of ground, the original site of Beef Hall, held by them upon lease for the University for above two hundred years past, on which they propose to extend the buildings of their College; and the matter having been referred to the consideration of the Delegates of Estates; the Delegates, after obtaining a valuation of the property, have recommended that a conveyance of the same be made to the College in consideration of a permanent annual rent-charge of five pounds five shillings secured on the property. Accordingly—

In the Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 6th of February, at two o'clock, it will be proposed to affix the University Seal to a deed of conveyance prepared in conformity with the above recommendation.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Jan. 27, 1845.

N.B.—The reserved rent continued to be 10s. 10d., and the fine upon renewal seldom exceeded five pounds.

THE receipts of the Police Tax at its reduced rate having fallen short of the expenditure, and a considerable deficiency being thereby occasioned, Members of Convocation are informed that, in compliance with a regulation for that purpose, the tax will henceforth be collected at the rate of 1s. 6d. per quarter.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, Feb. 18, 1845.

WHEREAS it is notoriously reputed and believed throughout this University that a book entitled "The Ideal of a Christian Church considered in Comparison with existing Practice," has recently been published in Oxford by the Rev. William George Ward, M.A. ; in which book are contained the following passages, viz. :—

P. 45 (*note*). "I know no single movement in the Church except Arianism in the fourth century, which seems to me so wholly destitute of all claims on our sympathy and regard, as the English Reformation."

P. 473. "For my own part I think it would not be right to conceal, indeed I am anxious openly to express, my own most firm and undoubting conviction—that were we as a Church to pursue such a line of conduct as has been here sketched, in proportion as we did so we should be taught from above to discern and appreciate the plain marks of Divine wisdom and authority in the Roman Church, to repent in sorrow and bitterness of heart our great sin in deserting her communion, and to sue humbly at her feet for pardon and restoration."

P. 68. "That the phrase 'teaching of the Prayer-Book' conveys a definite and important meaning, I do not deny ; considering that it is mainly a selection from the Breviary, it is not surprising that the Prayer-Book should, on the whole, breathe an uniform, most edifying, deeply orthodox, spirit ; a spirit which corresponds to one particular body of doctrine, and not to its contradictory. Again, that the phrase 'teaching of the Articles' conveys a definite meaning, I cannot deny ; for (excepting the five first, which belong to the old theology) they also breathe an uniform intelligible spirit. But then these respective spirits are not different merely, but absolutely contradictory ; as well could a student in the heathen schools have imbibed at once the Stoic and the Epicurean philosophies, as could a humble

member of our Church at the present time learn his creed both from Prayer-Book and Articles. This I set out at length in two pamphlets with an appendix, which I published three years ago ; and it cannot therefore be necessary to go again over the same ground : though something must be added, occasionally in notes, and more methodically in a future chapter. The manner in which the dry wording of the Articles can be divorced from their natural spirit, and accepted by an orthodox believer ; how their *primâ facie* meaning is evaded, and the artifice of their inventors thrown back in recoil on themselves ; this, and the arguments which prove the honesty of this, have now been for some time before the public."

P. 100 (*note*). " In my pamphlets three years since, I distinctly charged the Reformers with fully tolerating the absence from the Articles of any *real* anti-Roman determination, so only they were allowed to preserve an *apparent* one : a charge which I here beg as distinctly to repeat."

P. 479. " Our twelfth Article is as plain as words can make it, on the ' evangelical ' side : (observe in particular the word ' necessarily ') : of course I think its natural meaning may be explained away, for I subscribe it myself in a non-natural sense."

P. 565. " We find, oh most joyful, most wonderful, most unexpected sight ! we find the whole cycle of Roman doctrine gradually possessing numbers of English Churchmen."

P. 567. " Three years have passed since I said plainly, that in subscribing the Articles, I renounce no one Roman doctrine."

And whereas the said William George Ward before the publication of the said book was admitted to the respective degrees of B.A. and M.A. of this University on the faith of the following Declaration ; which Declaration was made and subscribed by him before and in order to his being admitted to each of the said Degrees ; that is to say :—" I

allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and I acknowledge all and every the Articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God :”

And whereas the said passages of the said book appear to be inconsistent with the said Articles, and with the said Declaration, and with the good faith of him the said William George Ward in making and subscribing the same :

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock, the foregoing passages from the said book will be read, and the following proposition will be submitted to the House :—

That the passages now read from the book entitled “The Ideal of a Christian Church considered in Comparison with existing Practice” are utterly inconsistent with the Articles of Religion of the Church of England, and with the Declaration in respect of those Articles made and subscribed by William George Ward previously and in order to his being admitted to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. respectively, and with the good faith of him the said William George Ward in respect of such declaration and subscription.

Before the question “Placetne, &c.” is put, the Vice Chancellor will give Mr. Ward an opportunity of answering to the charge of having published such passages so inconsistent as aforesaid.

If this proposition is affirmed, the following proposition will be submitted to the House :—

That the said William George Ward has disentitled himself to the rights and privileges conveyed by the

said degrees, and is hereby degraded from the said degrees of B.A. and M.A. respectively.

Before the question "Placetne, &c." is put, the Vice Chancellor will give Mr. Ward an opportunity of stating any grounds he may have for showing that he should not be degraded.

The Form of Statute (Tit. XVII. Sect. III. § 2.) *De Auctoritate et Officio Vice Cancellarii*, which it was intended to submit to Convocation on the 13th of February, will not be proposed to the House.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Jan. 23, 1845.

IN a Convocation to be holden on the 13th instant, at one o'clock, the following Form of Decree will be submitted to the House:—

Whereas it is the declared purpose of this University to maintain and inculcate the true Faith of the Gospel; and to this end it is enjoined in the Statutes of the University, that every student shall be instructed and examined in the Thirty-Nine Articles, and shall subscribe to them on various occasions (Tit. II. Sect. 2, Tit. III. Sect. 2, Tit. IV. Sect. ii. § 3, § 4, Tit. IX. Sect. ii. § 3, Sect. v. § 3, Tit. XVII. Sect. iii. § 2); and whereas in the 90th number of the Tracts for the Times, entitled "Remarks on certain Passages in the Thirty-Nine Articles," modes of interpretation were suggested, and have since been advocated in other publications purporting to be written by members of the University, by which subscription to the said Articles might be reconciled with the adoption of Roman Catholic errors:

It is hereby declared and decreed—

That modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said Tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of

the Thirty-Nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors which they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the above-mentioned Statutes.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Feb. 4, 1845.

[This proposition was negatived by the proctors.]

THE following regulations for the maintenance of order in the Theatre during the Convocation on Thursday next have been agreed on:—

1. That the votes on each question be taken by the Proctors standing, one at the door under the eastern, and the other at the door under the western Rostrum; that members of Convocation occupying the area and lower gallery, be requested, after giving their votes, to pass out at either of those doors; the great southern door opposite the Divinity School being open for their re-admission to the Theatre, as well as for the entrance of members from the gallery proceeding to vote, and of any members of Convocation who may arrive after the Proctors have begun to take the votes.

2. That no strangers or members of the University under the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B. Med., be admitted within the outer entrances of the schools.

3. That the following outer entrances of the schools be open for the admission of members of Convocation, &c., viz.:—

The gate opposite New College Lane;

The gate opposite the Radcliffe Library; and

The door by the Museum.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Feb. 10, 1845.

* * [A very large assembly of the Masters of Arts and other superior graduates of the University filled the Theatre at Oxford on the 13th February, and the Registrar, Dr. Bliss, read to them the above-mentioned passages from Mr. Ward's book, on which the proposition of censure on Mr. Ward depended. The Vice Chancellor next read the proposition referred to in English, and asked Mr. Ward in Latin if he had anything to say as to the mode in which he wished to deliver his speech. Mr. Ward in reply stated that he had received permission to speak in English, which the Vice Chancellor confirmed, and Mr. Ward then addressed the Convocation for upwards of an hour, commencing in the following manner:—

“ Mr. Vice Chancellor,—I am bound at once to state, that I shall conclude what I have to say by delivering in to you a formal protest against the legality of this whole proposal. I deny that this venerable House (of Convocation) has any power, with the present object in view, to decide on the question, whether or not my opinions be consistent with the Thirty-Nine Articles; much more, I deny that it has any power to deprive me of my degrees. Still I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that should these proposals be unfortunately adopted, they may produce considerable effect—I do not say on my own personal credit, but what is incomparably more important—on the general well-being of our Church;—nay, you must excuse me if I add, on the credit and good name of this University.”

* * * * “ You have heard,” said Mr. Ward, “ the proposition submitted to you; it is a declaratory proposition, intended to serve as the foundation for an enactment. The declaration is, that I have violated the engagement on which my degrees were conferred; and the enactment, that I be deprived of those degrees. You see at once that no theological determination is so much as hinted at: my opinions are complained of, not as being false, or dangerous,

or undutiful, or rash, but as being inconsistent with my good faith. One issue with regard to them, and one only, is placed before you—their consistency with certain formularies which I subscribed when I received my degrees, and my good faith in respect of those subscriptions. If the Oxford Convocation had any claim to represent the Church of England, undoubtedly their disapprobation of my theology might have the utmost weight in determining (even then I don't see how it could determine what has been the meaning of subscription, but) what hereafter it is to be. But you who are to be my judges have no royal road open to discovering the true sense of the Church of England. You must proceed by the same humble path, along which a private individual like myself proceeds: you must judge of her sense by examining her formularies. All the wishes in the world cannot alter facts. Your belief that certain doctrines are ever so pernicious can have nothing to do with the question whether they are allowed by the symbolical documents of the English Church; and yet I cannot but fear that vast numbers of you mix up in your minds these absolutely distinct matters, and spare yourselves the trouble of examining this question that is before you, because of your intense conviction on a question that you have nothing to do with. And this difficulty of procuring a fair hearing is greatly increased by the necessary nature of my defence. I subscribe certain formularies in what I have called a non-natural sense. Granted. But is it the intention of the Church of England, that they be necessarily subscribed in a natural sense? If it be, then it is the intention of the Church of England that there shall be no subscribers to them at all.

* * I argue thus—the imponens of subscription cannot be an abstraction or an historical personage—it must be some existing living person or body. The said imponens, whoever he is, wishes some considerable number of persons to subscribe our formularies; but if he wished them all to be sub-

scribed in a natural sense, no considerable number of persons, nor any person at all, could sign them ; therefore he does not wish them all to be subscribed in a natural sense."

* * * * *

"It has been replied upon me, that I at least carry the licence beyond all bounds. I answer, that where the impoens has spoken on one particular case, that case must be judged of by the analogy of those on which he has practically spoken : and I believe that there is no single party in our Church, holding its place there by however long and undisputed prescription, who does not do greater violence to one or other part of our formularies which appear on their surface to condemn Roman doctrine."

Mr. Ward then referred to the arguments, that every one present in the Convocation subscribes a considerable number of the formularies of the Church of England in a non-natural sense, and that his own opinions did not necessitate so violent a distortion of the letter of those formularies as did the ordinary High Church opinions, or those of the Latitudinarians or Evangelicals.

"To take," said he, "the strongest case that can possibly be brought, it might have been thought quite impossible that any one should read our Baptismal Service, and doubt that, according to the obvious and *primâ facie* doctrine of that service, baptism conveys to infants a real inward gift. Before baptism—'Thou who didst sanctify water to the mystical washing away of sin, look upon this child, wash him, and sanctify him with the Holy Ghost.' After—'We yield Thee hearty thanks that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit.' And yet there have been multitudes of religious and upright men, as we all know, who have been quite unable to see it : some, perhaps, here present, full of indignation at my bad faith in subscribing formularies in a non-natural sense. I refer to these points in no spirit of party recrimination, but to

illustrate what I mean. In like manner, on the other side of the question, the same remarks apply to the sense of the article on General Councils. * * * The argument appears also in a strong point of view on referring to the wording of the 7th Article, which says—‘The Old Testament is not contrary to the New, for both in the Old and New Testaments everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ,’ &c. Now, it is held by some, that unless you view this portion of that Article in some particular light, it means that a future state was not revealed to the Jews. Many think one way on that subject, and many another; but the words of the article would seem on the surface to condemn the opinion that a future state was not revealed to the Jews. Two pamphlets have appeared, in which the subject is considered with reference to my own supposed motives in acting as I have done in this question. What is said of me in one of those pamphlets would be most painful to my feelings, were it not that I am not conscious of being actuated by the sordid motives imputed to me. The author looks on me as a man who trifles fearfully with truth and honesty; warns every one against my principles, and at the same time himself adopts an interpretation of the 7th Article, which is in the highest degree non-natural. He actually believes that that Article, in condemning the theory that the early patriarchs looked only to temporal rewards, does not at all assert that they knew and believed in the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments. Such, I say, is an instance of the way in which a man, unquestionably honest himself, can accuse me of trifling with truth, while he himself distorts one of our Articles in the most startling manner.”

In conclusion, Mr. Ward stated, that “With the highest respect for the Convocation as a body, he could not but doubt its fitness to fulfil the functions of a judicial tribunal. Such a tribunal required habits of judicial calmness, and a regular course of training. He need only refer as an in-

stance, to the recent Irish trials (of Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors). Three points of the greatest nicety had to be decided upon, and the difficulty was felt to be so great, that the Peers gave up their functions to a few highly trained and fit persons. What would have been the position of the case if instead of this, the judges had been formed from a body of even the most respectable members of the Protestant Association? There could be no doubt what would have been the result. It would have been impossible to keep out of their minds the general impression, not that they were deciding on some nice question of law, but on a wide and large general principle."

"If my book," said Mr. Ward, "be really read through and not judged by a few one-sided extracts, you will find nothing in it at all inconsistent, but rather the very reverse, with the appeal I am now making."

After an eloquent peroration, Mr. Ward handed in a Latin protest, and Dr. Grant of New College rose to propose this amendment on the proposition before the convocation, (p. 329): "That the passages now read from the book entitled 'The Ideal of a Christian Church considered,' are worthy of grave censure; but that Convocation declines to express any opinion upon the good faith of the author, or to exercise the functions of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pronouncing judgment on the nature and degree of his offence." This sensible amendment was stopped by the forms of the Oxford Convocation, the Vice Chancellor informing Dr. Grant that no proposition could be made which had not been previously agreed on by himself and the Hebdomadal Board. Two protests, by Mr. Denison, and Mr. Bode of Christ Church, were entered against the proceedings, and the Vice Chancellor then put the question, which was carried, the numbers in favour of it being 777, and against it 586.

The second proposition, relating to the degradation of

Mr. Ward, was then proposed by the Vice Chancellor; and Mr. Ward stated his feeling of its harshness, as individuals who had entered into communion with the Church of Rome had kept their degrees of B.A. and M.A. The proposition was however carried, there being 569 placets and 511 non placets. A third proposition, about Tract No. 90, was then brought forward,* and negatived at once by the veto of the Proctors.]

IN a Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 10th of April, at two o'clock, the following regulations will be submitted to the House.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, March 3, 1845.

Regulations for Sir Robert Taylor's Institution.

CURATORS.

THE Curators to be nine in number.

The Vice Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Regius Professor of Modern History, to be four of that number.

The remaining five to be approved by Convocation on the nomination of the Vice Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Regius Professor of Modern History, or the majority of them, the Vice Chancellor having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

To be Doctors in one of the faculties, or M.A. of at least five years' standing from their regency, or B.C.L. or B.M., of at least six years' standing from the taking of their degree.

* See *supra*, p. 330. An excellent report of the proceedings of this extraordinary day at Oxford is contained in the 'Times' of the 14th February, 1845, from which the foregoing account has been abridged.

To hold their office for five years only, but to be re-eligible.

DUTIES OF THE CURATORS.

To meet in the second week of February, May, and November, and whenever summoned by the Vice Chancellor, five of the whole number constituting a quorum.

To nominate the Professor and Teachers, but not without the concurrence of five Curators in each nomination ; and each nomination to be approved by Convocation.

To remove the Teachers, if need be ; but not without the concurrence of five Curators in each case.

To appoint the Assistant Librarian, and, if need be, to remove him ; but in either case not without the concurrence of five Curators.

To appoint the Porter, and, if need be, to remove him.

To appoint a Deputy for a limited period, whenever the Professor or any of the Teachers shall be prevented from discharging his duties in person, and to assign to the deputy such payment as they may think fit out of the stipend of such Professor or Teacher.

To discharge the ordinary and incidental expenses of the building and institution out of the Taylor Fund.

To exercise the general government of the institution, and to carry the regulations into effect.

PROFESSOR.

A Professor to be appointed with the title "Professor of European Languages."

To be appointed for life, but to be removable with the concurrence of at least five Curators for neglect of duty, or for immorality, or for teaching or holding tenets at variance with the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.

To be a member of the University at the time of his admission.

To receive an annual stipend of 400*l*.

If in Holy Orders, to have no parochial charge during the residence hereinafter required of him.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSOR.

To lecture on the Philology and Literature of the European Languages.

To deliver a course of not less than eight lectures in each Term—Easter and Act being accounted as one.

The lectures to be gratis, and open to all members of the University.

To receive and catalogue the books, and to discharge the ordinary duties of librarian.

To be resident in the University throughout each Term, with power to a majority of the Curators to grant an occasional leave of absence.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

An assistant librarian to be appointed by the Curators.

To be in constant attendance, and to be under the direction of the Professor.

To assist the Professor in delivering out and entering the books as delivered, in a register.

To go every evening through the building to see that all lights and fires have been extinguished.

To receive an annual stipend of 150*l*.

To be resident in the building, and to have the charge and superintendence of it, subject to the direction and control of the Curators.

TEACHERS.

Teachers to be appointed in French, German, and Italian, and in this order, as the funds may allow.

To be appointed for five years only, but to be re-eligible.

To receive an annual stipend of 200*l*.

DUTIES OF THE TEACHERS.

To be resident in the University throughout each Term, with power to a majority of the Curators to grant an occasional leave of absence.

Their time for four hours of each of six days in each week to be at the disposal of the Curators for the purpose of teaching or lecturing.

Their teaching and lecturing to be gratis, and open to all members of the University.

To be allowed to teach in private with the consent of the Curators, but not within the Taylor Building.

Teachers, if British subjects by birth, to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles.

LIBRARY.

The Library to be open to all members of the University within certain hours during daylight, according to the directions of the Curators.

A separate room to be reserved for the use of persons not under the degree of M.A., B.C.L., or B.M.

The Curators to judge of the propriety of allowing any and what books to be taken out of the building by the Teachers or by members of the University.

PORTER.

The porter to be in attendance at the door, to clean the rooms, to make and attend to the fires, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Curators.

To be subject to the authority of the assistant librarian for all purposes within the building.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts to be kept by the Curators, and submitted annually to the Delegates of accounts.

Extract from the Will of Sir Robert Taylor.

“ To the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford and their successors, for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in purchase of freehold land within, or if possible to be made within, the jurisdiction of the said University, for the erecting a proper edifice therein, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving the European languages in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled.”

The Regulations for Sir Robert Taylor's Institution will be proposed to Convocation on Thursday next, the 10th instant, in the following portions, viz. :—

1. Curators, and duties of the curators.
2. Professor, and duties of the professor.
3. Assistant librarian.
4. Teachers, and duties of the teachers.
5. Library, &c. &c. to the end.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, April 7, 1845.

* * * [This plan for the Taylor Institution was lost in Convocation, possibly on account of the unwillingness of the Tractarian party, who are numerous at Oxford, to sanction a scheme which might lead to the nomination of some foreign Protestant, or perhaps a rationalist, as a teacher of a modern language in the University. It was, however, intended by the promoters of the plan, that the teachers of languages should confine their attention to the comparatively mechanical business of teaching, and that the Professor, who was to be a member of the University, should undertake the

department of philology and of the general history of the European languages. The following valuable observations for the improvement of the plan submitted to Convocation, by setting apart a portion of the annual income of the Institution for the foundation of scholarships, were addressed about this time to members of the University] :—

Taylor Institution.

The attention of members of the University is earnestly solicited to an apparent omission of an important kind in the Regulations for Sir Robert Taylor's Institution, which are to be submitted to Convocation on the 10th of the ensuing month.

The omission consists in the entire absence of all provision for the encouragement of a study of the languages and literature, in which the statute proposes to supply teachers endowed with liberal stipends.

When it is notorious, that the existing Professorships, even where they relate to the most popular branches of modern literature or science, are fast dwindling into sinecures, owing to the diminished interest in such pursuits which seems the natural consequence of the exclusive importance attached to classical studies within this University, it might be expected that any augmentation in the number of such professors and teachers should be accompanied, wherever it was practicable, with measures calculated to induce the students to avail themselves more generally of the increased means of instruction henceforward to be afforded them.

Such measures, it is presumed, must be framed with a view either of rendering an attendance on certain of the public courses of lectures delivered in the University compulsory, or with that of holding out some inducements, in the shape of honours or emoluments, to the voluntary pro-

secution of some at least out of the number of those various branches of knowledge to which these lectures relate.

No statute for the purpose of effecting the former object being, so far as we know, at present in preparation, it seems a matter of the more urgent necessity to provide, out of the funds devoted by Sir Robert Taylor for the advancement of modern languages and literature in this place, the means of inducing the younger members of the University to apply themselves to such pursuits.

The Regulations with respect to the Boden bequest, which were agreed upon some time back, supply us with a precedent, which, it is conceived, may be legitimately followed on the present occasion, especially as subsequent experience has shown, that even the reputation of the present eminent Professor would scarcely have been sufficient to secure to him a class, if the University had not in this instance had the foresight to set apart a portion of the funds at their disposal, for the purpose of founding scholarships to reward the best proficient in Sanscrit Literature.

The multiplication of prizes and scholarships designed for the advancement of classical, mathematical, and theological learning, which has of late years taken place, renders it the more incumbent upon the University to supply, where they have the power, similar means of encouragement to other important branches of knowledge, in order to prevent the latter from sinking into entire neglect.

It must indeed by this time be apparent, that whilst the amount of classical knowledge required as the condition of obtaining a degree, deters students of inferior attainments and abilities from turning their attention to modern literature and science, so on the other hand the existence of so many prizes and scholarships must operate more and more every year, in attracting young men of higher pretensions towards that class of studies which such rewards are intended to foster.

The institution therefore of scholarships for the best proficient in modern languages, if at all times desirable, seems under present circumstances to be especially called for, in order to render the other provisions of the statute really productive of good, and to carry into full effect the expressed intentions of the founder of this endowment.

The encouragement thus afforded to the study of modern languages and literature would also exercise a favourable influence upon the prosecution of other studies now too much neglected in this place, and would tend to disabuse the minds of the younger members of a notion, it is feared, too prevalent, that the University, in its arrangements for secular instruction, attaches importance solely to the prosecution of those branches of knowledge which it justly regards as the *foundation* of a liberal education, but which it ought not to consider as its *completion*.

And if it be alleged, notwithstanding the precedent afforded by the Boden Scholarships, that the establishment of similar ones for the encouragement of modern European languages open to under-graduates, might tend to draw them away too much from their classical studies, that objection might be obviated by limiting the competition to Bachelors of Arts, who would thus obtain a stronger inducement for prolonging their residence in the University to the period contemplated by the statutes.

If the creation of scholarships for the best proficient in the leading European languages be deemed a useful adjunct to the professorship and teacherships about to be established, it is suggested that means for endowing the requisite number might be obtained by reducing the proposed annual stipend of the three teachers of the French, German, and Italian languages, from 200*l.* to 100*l.* It is conceived that the latter sum would be sufficient to secure the services of the best description of language masters, on the understanding that the latter are permitted to charge a

small fee for the private instruction, which it seems intended that they should impart during that portion of the day at which they are not called upon to lecture within the Taylor Buildings.

It may even be questioned whether, considering the increased stimulus which the creation of scholarships would be likely to impart to the study of modern languages, a salary of 100*l.* under such circumstances would not place the language masters in a better position than double that stipend with the present arrangements, the difference in fixed income being more than made up by the greater demand for that instruction for which they will be allowed to charge ; especially if, in consideration of the contemplated reduction, the time prescribed for gratuitous instruction at the Taylor Buildings be fixed at two instead of four hours daily.

It may also be observed, that if, on the one hand, it be proper to provide the members of the University with the means of obtaining a certain amount of instruction in the modern languages gratuitously, yet on the other, the prospect of receiving a moderate fee for private lessons will be likely to infuse a greater degree of zeal and activity into the exertions of the masters, and to secure greater earnestness and perseverance on the part of the pupils, than would be likely to prevail if the tuition were afforded wholly without prospect of remuneration.

It may moreover be remarked, that even if the proposed salary were not in itself unnecessarily large, it would be proper at least to keep back a portion of it until the more important object of providing scholarships shall have been effectually secured.

Members of Convocation, therefore, to whom the above considerations may appear entitled to weight, are invited to attend the Convocation on the 10th instant, in order to assist in negating that one clause in the statute which

relates to the appointment and salary of the teachers, thus affording to the Hebdomadal Board an opportunity of bringing forward hereafter a proposition with reference to this part of the measure so modified as to allow of a sufficient fund being set apart for founding not less than six scholarships, two in each of the three principal European languages, for the improvement of which masters are to be provided.

The above suggestions are thrown out under the persuasion that any opposition which may be raised to this portion of the statute will not be attributed to a dislike to the general features of the scheme, or a wish to bring about its rejection, and likewise that no serious inconvenience can result from the postponement for a single term of the clause in question, inasmuch as it seems implied by the very words of the measure proposed, that the state of the funds applicable to the purpose could not under any circumstances admit of the appointment of all the teachers taking place for some time to come.

Oxford, March 29, 1845.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at ten o'clock, the names of the following persons who have been duly nominated as Curators of Sir Robert Taylor's Foundation, will be submitted for the approbation of the House, viz. :—

The Rev. the Master of University College.*

The Warden of Merton College.

The Rev. the Master of Pembroke College.

The Rev. Joseph Smith, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College.

* In addition to these five gentlemen, the vice-chancellor, the two proctors, and the regius professor of modern history, are also curators of the Taylor Institution, thus completing the number of nine curators.

The Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Student of
Christ Church.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, May 6, 1845.

IN a Convocation to be holden on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant the sum of 200*l.* out of the University chest, in aid of a fund for the extension of Parochial Burial Grounds in the city of Oxford, with the condition that the sum be paid as soon as the first additional burial ground shall have been consecrated.

In the same Convocation it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the sum of 150*l.* to be expended in books printed at the University Press, towards the restoration of a Library in King William's College, lately destroyed by fire.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, May 5, 1845.

A PUBLIC examination of students in divinity will be held in the Metaphysical School, on the 28th May, by R. D. Hampden, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity; R. L. Cotton, D.D.; and R. Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, the Examiners in Divinity. Candidates for examination must deliver their names, together with the testimonials required by the Statute, to the Regius Professor of Divinity, Christ Church, on Saturday, May 24th.

May 6, 1845.

CONGREGATIONS will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz. :—

May, Wednesday, 14.

„ Thursday, 22.

June, Thursday, 5.

„ Thursday, 26.

July, Saturday, 5.

A Congregation will be holden on Tuesday, July 1st, solely for the purpose of admitting Inceptors to their Regency.

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L. or B. Med. (without proceeding through Arts), whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, May 10, 1845.

* * [The preceding notice is here given as a specimen of the form in which the days of meeting of the Oxford assemblies for granting graces and conferring degrees are periodically notified to the members of the University. At the ceremony of conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts, the following forms are expected to be attended to in the assembly of the Masters of Arts and other superior graduates :—

1. The candidates for degrees are required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles before the commencement of the business of the meeting for conferring their degrees.

2. The grace of the College or Hall to which each candidate belongs, is given in, with reference to the student.

3. The testamur of examination is produced, showing that the candidate has successfully passed the examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and which constitutes the main test for the degree.

4. A certificate of income is delivered to the Vice Chancellor.

5. Dispensations are read by the junior dean of the College or Hall to which the candidate belongs, for his not having kept all the terms anciently required by the Laudian Statutes of 1636, and for his neglect of attendance on the public lectures, which were then insisted upon.

6. The supplication or petition for the degree is given in; those for the M.A. degrees preceding the petitions for inferior degrees.

7. Dispensations are read as before by the junior dean, if the party be a grand compounder, for the non-performance of the antiquated usage of a solemn procession from the College to which the candidate belongs to the robing-room adjoining the house of Congregation, and generally in all cases, for the omission of the round of visits* which, two hundred years ago, were paid by the party to be presented for graduation, accompanied by his presenter, to the Vice Chancellor and proctors, in order to request those officers to preside at the Congregation on the following day, when the candidate was to receive his degree.

8. The three articles of the 36th Canon of the Church of England are read by the candidate before the senior proctor.

9. The candidates are presented for their degrees by the deans of their several colleges, according to the seniority of the degree of the deans.

10. Subscription is testified to the house by the proctors.

* See *supra*, vol. i., pp. 104 and 106.

11. Oaths are taken before the junior proctor (1), to observe the academical statutes, and to keep the peace of the University ; and (2), respecting the Bodleian Library. The junior proctor is then required by statute to give a notice to the candidates about academical dress.

12. The oaths of supremacy and allegiance are taken before the senior proctor ; and lastly, the candidates are admitted to their respective degrees by the Vice Chancellor.

The form of the presentation of a student for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford, is as follows :—

“ Most illustrious Vice Chancellor, and you distinguished Proctors, I present to you this my scholar in the faculty of Arts, in order to his admission to lecture in every book of Aristotle’s Logic, and in those Arts besides which he is bound by the statutes to have duly attended ; and I testify that he has, in my presence, read (or heard read) the Articles of Faith and Religion which he has just subscribed before the proctors ; and especially the three Articles contained in the 36th Canon ; and I pledge my word to the University accordingly.” The reference to the faculty of Arts is thus worded in the original Latin :—
 “ Præsentō vobis hunc meum scholarem in facultate artium, ut admittatur ad lectionem cujuslibet libri logices Aristotelis, et earum insuper artium, quas et quatenus per statuta tenetur audivisse.” See vol. i. p. 107.]

IN a Convocation to be holden in the Theatre on Wednesday the 4th instant, it will be proposed to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L. on

Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., of Wigginton Lodge, in the county of Derby.

Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.G.H., F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankrupts, &c. &c.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 2, 1845.

THE Rev. Dr. Bandinel, Bodleian Librarian, having on account of urgent business requested leave to extend his absence during the long vacation for the space of thirty days beyond the time allowed by the statute, it will be proposed in the Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 5th instant, at ten o'clock, to grant permission accordingly.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, June 2, 1845.

THE electors to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy founded by Dr. White, intend to proceed to the election of a Professor on Friday the 31st instant.*

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, Oct. 22, 1845.

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday next, the 13th instant, at ten o'clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest the sum of 30*l.* towards the erection of a School Room in the hamlet of "Abbey Town," Holm Cultram.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, Nov. 10, 1845.

* The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A., student of Christ Church, was elected to this professorship.

WHEREAS the immediate object for which the tax called "the Convocation tax" was re-enacted in 1802, is now supported by its proper funds, and the uses to which the tax has from time to time been since applied by Convocation may be met by the disposable funds of the press:—

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday, December the 4th, at two o'clock, it will be proposed that the Convocation tax be discontinued, and that a sum amounting to the average of its proceeds for the last three years be annually transferred from the funds of the press, and applied to the uses for which the tax is now available.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, Nov. 24, 1845.

An explanatory statement of the tax, and of the several amounts involved in this proposal, will lie on the table in the Delegates' Room, for the inspection of members of Convocation some days previously.

In a Convocation to be holden on Friday the 28th instant, at ten o'clock, the names of the following persons, who have been nominated to succeed to the office of Select Preacher at Michaelmas, 1846, will be submitted to the House, viz.:—

The Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., of Pembroke College.
The Rev. J. R. Hughes, M.A., of New College.
The Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., of Wadham College.
The Rev. S. Waldegrave, M.A., of All Souls College.
The Rev. E. M. Goulburn, M.A., Fellow of Merton College.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, Nov. 25, 1845.

Table of Professors with their Salaries and Lectures, principally compiled from a Return which was made to the House of Commons by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 21st Feb. 1846, relative to the Professors included in the Annual Votes on the Miscellaneous Estimates, as well as to the Regius Professors and some others; with a few additional Details and Corrections derived from private sources.

REGIUS Professor of Divinity, Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D. :—

Two courses of lectures in each term, sometimes three.

Number of pupils in each class, 100 and upwards.

Stipend 40*l.* per annum, paid by the Chapter of Christ Church.

The Regius Professor of Divinity is Canon of Christ Church and Rector of Ewelme, Oxon., and the united value of the canonry and rectory, amounting to 1750*l.* per annum, is settled on the Professorship by the Crown.

Regius Professorship of Greek, Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D. :—

Stipend, 40*l.* per annum; paid by the Chapter of Christ Church.

Has no public grant.

Regius Professor of Civil Law, J. Phillimore, D.C.L. :—

Stipend, 34*l.* 18*s.*; a charge on the Woods and Forests.

This Professor has a [lay] Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Sarum [settled on the Professorship].

Regius Professor of Medicine, J. Kidd, M.D. :—

Two courses of lectures annually, each course consisting of 18 lectures.

Stipend 36*l.*; a charge on the Woods and Forests.

The Professor is Master of Ewelme Hospital.

[Regius Professor of Hebrew, Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D.,
Canon of Christ Church :—

Three courses of lectures annually.

The number of pupils in each class varies from 5 to 10.

A Canonry of Christ Church, value 1200*l.* per annum, has
been annexed to this Professorship by the Crown. Dr.
Pusey appoints an assistant for an elementary class in
Hebrew.]

Regius Professor of Modern History, Rev. J. A. Cramer,
D.D. :—

In 1843 his Lectures were attended by 25 pupils ; in
1844 by 32 ; and in 1845 by 30.

Average number of pupils, 24 annually [three courses
being given in the year, attended by about 8 students
in each course].

Stipend, 371*l.* ; out of which the Professor pays 20*l.* to
each of two teachers [of German and Italian].

Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, Rev. C. A. Ogilvie,
D.D. :—

1843.—Lectures, 68. Pupils, 80.

1844.—Lectures, 72. Pupils, 138.

1845.—Lectures, 72. Pupils, 153.

Stipend, 300*l.* ; paid by the University out of its own
funds by a Statute passed in 1842. [It should here be
noticed, that by a recent Act of Parliament, a
Canonry of Christ Church, value 1200*l.* per annum,
is prospectively settled on this Professorship, and that
the University stipend will cease to be paid when the
Professor comes into possession of his Canonry.]

Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Rev. R. Hussey,
B.D. :—

1843.—Lectures, 43. Pupils, 91.

1844.—Lectures, 138. Pupils, 109.

1845.—Lectures, 138. Pupils, 110.
Salary, 300*l*. [paid by the University until a Canonry of Christ Church falls vacant for this Professorship].

Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Rev. G. Faussett, D.D. :—

The Professor is a Canon of Christ Church [and the value of the Canonry is 1200*l*. per annum, according to a settlement made by the Crown].

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. :—

Gave Lectures regularly until 1841, when he was prevented by illness. Lectures are now given in Arabic by the Laudian Professor of Arabic [the Rev. S. Reay, B.D.].

Stipend, 40*l*. annually from the Royal Alms.

Reader in Geology and Mineralogy, The Very Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Gives two courses of lectures annually, each course consisting of 15 lectures.

Number of pupils for the last five years, 107.

Stipend, 100*l*. annually for each of the Readerships in Geology and Mineralogy from the Annual Parliamentary Grant, in addition to which the pupils pay 2*l*. 2*s*. each for the first, and 1*l*. 1*s*. each for the second course.

Reader in Chemistry, C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. :—

Number of lectures, from 22 to 24 annually.

In 1843, 9 pupils.

In 1845, 13 pupils.

1844, 4 pupils.

1846, 16 pupils.*

* From 1822 to 1830, the Professor of Chemistry had an average of 31 university pupils per annum; and from 1830 to 1838, an annual average of about 16 university pupils.

Stipend, 100*l.* from the Annual Parliamentary Grant, and an average receipt of 17*l.* 10*s.* from pupils during each year.

Professor of Botany, C. G. B. Daubeney, M.D. :—

Number of lectures, from 12 to 20 annually.

Average number of pupils, 6 yearly.

Stipend, 100*l.* from the Annual Parliamentary Grant, and an average receipt of 6*l.* 10*s.* from pupils.

Reader in Experimental Philosophy, B. Walker, M.A. :—

1842.—Lectures, 28. Pupils, 75 ; Christ Churchmen, 42.

1843.—Lectures, 35. Pupils, 91 ; Christ Churchmen, 56.

1844.—Lectures, 34. Pupils, 62 ; Christ Churchmen, 30.

1845.—Lectures, 38. Pupils, 85 ; Christ Churchmen, 55.

Stipend, 100*l.* from the Annual Parliamentary Grant, and in addition nearly 100*l.* from the pupils.

The several statutes affecting the old Professorships will be found in Title IV. of the Corpus Statutorum of the University, printed in 4to.* Those relating to the Readers in Geology, Mineralogy, and Experimental Philosophy, were revised in 1839.

The Professorships of Pastoral Theology and of Ecclesiastical History were instituted in 1842, and, for the present, the University, by an especial Statute in the addenda to the body of the Statutes, provides a stipend of 300*l.* a-year for each. [Afterwards, these Professorships will have the advantage of canonries in Christ Church.]

The Regius Professors of the three Faculties, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, have especial duties in superintending the exercises requisite for degrees in those faculties.

Except in the cases already named, no fees are received from those who attend the lectures.

Some of the Professors referred to in the Order of the

* See *supra*, vol. i., p. 17 ; and in this vol., p. 235.

House of Commons* having no grant from the public money, the returns are accordingly imperfect.

In many cases there being no registers to which reference can be made, no specification of the number of lectures or of attendance on such lectures can be given.

A MEETING of Graduates in the Faculty of Theology will be holden in the Convocation House on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at one o'clock, when the nomination of the Rev. W. H. Cox, B.D., of St. Mary Hall, as Examiner under the Statute *De Disciplina Theologica*, will be submitted to the Faculty.

B. P. SYMONS,
Vice Chancellor.

Wadham College, March 2, 1846.

* [The order of the House of Commons above mentioned was made on the motion of W. D. Christie, Esq., January 27, 1846, and the returns asked for related to those Professors of Oxford and Cambridge who were included in the annual vote for the miscellaneous estimates, as well as to the Regius Professors of Divinity, Physic, Civil Law, Greek and Hebrew, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in both Universities, and the Regius Professors of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History in Oxford.]

The name of each Professor was requested in these returns, with the number of lectures given by him in each of the last five years, and also the number of pupils in each of the last five years, distinguishing the numbers who were and who were not members of the University, and, in the case of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Oxford, the number of the members of Christ Church who attended his lectures. Any statutes or other regulations were requested either of the University or of any College, relative to attendance on the lectures. All the emoluments of the professorship were to be stated, whether derived from endowment, University grant, or pupils' fees, or from any other source, and mention was to be made of any other office held by any of the Professors, whether in or out of the University, or any ecclesiastical preferment which they might possess; the portion of the year was also to be stated during which the Professor might be obliged by such office or preferment to reside out of the University, and the time specified during which he had resided out of the University, in the last five years. The concluding question was, "Whether in any case other professorships on the same subject exist in either University; and, if so, the value of their endowments, and whether lectures are or are not given by the Professors?"]

A PUBLIC Examination of students in Divinity will be held in the Metaphysical Schools, on the 31st March, by Godfrey Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, Charles A. Ogilvie, D.D., Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, and William H. Cox, B.D., the Examiners in Divinity. Candidates for examination must deliver their names, together with the testimonials required by the Statute, to the Margaret Professor of Divinity, Christ Church, on or before Saturday, March 28th.

March 5, 1846.

AT a meeting of the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room, March 9, 1846 :

Whereas a dangerous kind of horse-racing has lately been encouraged in the neighbourhood of Oxford *—

Resolved,

That the attention of junior members of the University be specially directed to the following Statute, and that they be informed that its penalties will be strictly enforced against all persons who shall be found acting in violation of this enactment.

Stat. xv. Sect. 15.

“ It is enacted, that henceforth no student of the University shall engage, either as a principal or party interested, in a horse-race, either by riding himself, or by subscribing to sweepstakes for the purpose, or in any other manner whatever ; nor shall he attend * * at a horse-race, nor in any way meddle therein, under pain of rustication from the University for one term, on the first occasion ; for a whole year, on the second ; and (expulsion) for ever, on the third.”

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

* In returning from the steeple-chase alluded to in this notice, an undergraduate was killed by a fall from horseback.

BENJAMIN PARSONS SYMONS, D.D., Vice Chancellor or Commissary of the University of Oxford, to all to whom the knowledge of these presents shall come :

Greeting.

Whereas William Leech, late of the city of Oxford, tailor, but now of Iffley, victualler, is by our authority discommoned "for sueing in one of the Courts of Westminster a Member of the said University, in a cause determinable in the Court of our said University, contrary to the Charters, Statutes, and privileges of our said University :"

These are therefore to notify in this public manner to all matriculated persons of the said University, to abstain from all commerce with the said William Leech, as they will answer for the contrary at their peril.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

May 22, 1846.

Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford,

Friday, June 5, 1846.

Whereas William Leech, of the city of Oxford, tailor, but now of Iffley, victualler, was on the 22nd day of May last sentenced to be discommoned for having infringed the Statutes of the University, such sentence to be in force and of full effect until he should have made satisfaction; and whereas the said William Leech hath, by his petition this day read in Court by his Proctor, made satisfaction for so having infringed the said Statutes, and prayed that the sentence so passed upon him might be withdrawn :

These are to certify, that the sentence of discommoning lately in force against William Leech is, upon satisfaction being thus made, and the payment of all costs incurred, by order of the Court withdrawn.

PHILIP BLISS,

Registrar.

“ A NOTICE has been published within the last few days, announcing that William Leech, formerly tailor in this city, and now licensed victualler at Iffley, has been discommoned by the Vice Chancellor for having sued a member of the University in the Courts of Westminster, instead of applying in the first place to the Vice Chancellor's Court. Now we have no objection to urge against the justice of this sentence ; the tradesman knew perfectly well the risk which he incurred, or if he did not, it is a well-known principle of justice, that ‘ *Ignorantia legis non excusat.*’

“ Much has been said of the fault of giving long credit, and it is only fair that a word or two should be heard upon the other side, especially as the authorities of the several colleges might do much to assist them in their efforts. It is an undeniable fact, that there are several who do send in their bills half-yearly or terminally, and there are others who willingly would do so if those who have made the experiment had found themselves supported in it. But unfortunately, in too many instances, the offer of discount has been no inducement to the debtor ; the application for money has been taken as a direct affront, and not only has the individual withdrawn his custom, but done all in his power to induce his friends to do so ; and this with but too much success. We speak of what we know to be the truth.

“ Now, if it were generally impressed upon undergraduates upon their first coming into residence, that a terminal delivery of bills was desired if not demanded by the authorities, then this ground of complaint would at any rate be done away with. But this is not all that might be done or should be done. Surely those tradesmen who are honourably endeavouring, even at the risk of losing a portion of their custom and their profits, to remedy the abuse of credit with which the whole country is ringing, are deserving of *some* encouragement. Where is the impossibility of that encouragement being given, and the Tyro at the same time

placed in good hands and secured from a temptation to evil by the College Tutors recommending their dealing with such men upon this particular ground? Again, surely there would be no difficulty, and much benefit, if the same officers in general expressed the willingness which has been shown in some few instances to assist the tradesman if he found any difficulty in obtaining the liquidation of his claim. If it were understood that they were willing so to be applied to, there can be little doubt that any debt of too long standing would be communicated to them; and if this were known to be the general rule of procedure, there is still less doubt that few debts would be allowed to pass into any long arrear.

“It is absurd to say that this would be too stringent a discipline upon the undergraduates, or that it would diminish the moral probation of this place by decreasing his freedom of action. It is what is done by the lieutenant-colonel of every well-regulated regiment; and cases are but of too frequent recurrence here, which in another sphere of action would subject the young gentleman to a court-martial. We are sure that the tutorial body is ever anxious for the remedy of every defect in the working of the existing institutions, and we hope that they will make an effort to protect those from loss who are willing to assist them in removing the grounds of the accusation which has too often, and too truly, been urged against both our Universities.”—(*Oxford Herald*.)

A MEMORIAL from the Professor of Botany having made it appear that very substantial repairs in some of the buildings of the Physic Garden have, by course of time, become necessary, and that notwithstanding the increase of its funds from the proceeds of the Kirkdale estate since lady day, 1845, they cannot, without detriment to the Garden, bear the repayment of the whole of the loan advanced to it by decree of Convocation in 1841, (the repayment of which

by instalments was now to commence); the Professor having moreover himself expended during the last five years out of his own resources a sum amounting to nearly 500*l.* in order to keep the Garden in a creditable state, all consideration for which he will on his own part readily forego, in the hope that the University will relieve the Garden from the debt to the extent which he now solicits :

In a Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 4th of June, at two o'clock, it will be proposed that the Physic Garden be exonerated from the repayment of 600*l.*, part of the loan advanced by Decree of Convocation in 1841 for the use of the Garden ; and that the debt of the Garden to the University chest to that extent be remitted.

B. P. SYMONS,

Vice Chancellor.

Delegates' Room, May 24, 1846.

The Professor's Memorial will lie on the table in the Delegates' Room some days previously.

THE junior Proctor will receive the names of undergraduates who intend to offer themselves for the responsions in Trinity Term, on Monday the 1st of June, from 12 to 1 o'clock ; Tuesday, the 2nd, from 12 to 1 o'clock ; Wednesday, the 3rd, from 12 to 2 o'clock. It is necessary that each candidate should bring his matriculation paper and the certificate of having sat in the schools, or copies of them attested by the registrar.

IN a Convocation holden this day, the new statute, "For the payment of preachers" was approved. The effect of this alteration will be to discontinue the tax hitherto imposed upon all members of the University, being in orders, who are Masters of Arts, or of a higher degree, for the payment of the preachers ; such payments being for the future to be made from other funds at the disposal of the University. This is the second tax from which the members of the

University have been relieved within the last six months; the other being that known by the name of the Convocation Tax, which was payable quarterly by all who have their names on the books.

IN a Convocation holden on Thursday, June 4, the proposition that the Physic Garden be exonerated from the repayment of 600*l.*, part of the loan advanced for the use of the Garden, was agreed to. There were, however, four *non placets*. At the same time it was agreed to contribute the sum of 300*l.* from the University chest, towards the erection of the Metropolitan church at Calcutta.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz: Thursday, June 18; Thursday, June 25; Thursday, July 2; Saturday, July 11.

A Congregation will be holden on Tuesday, July 7, solely for the purpose of admitting inceptors to their regency.

“No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L. or B.M. (without proceeding through arts), whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice Chancellor’s house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.”—(*Oxford Herald.*)

IN the Convocation to be holden on Thursday the 18th instant, at ten o’clock, it will be proposed to grant out of the University chest to the Library attached to the College for Divinity students lately established at Lennoxville, Canada East, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the sum of 150*l.*,* to be expended in books printed at the University Press.

E. HAWKINS,

Pro-Vice Chancellor.

Delegates’ Room, June 8, 1846.

* This sum was unanimously voted.

[VARIOUS eminent professors of Oxford are of opinion that the attendance of the undergraduates on at least two courses of University lectures ought to be an essential preliminary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and some time ago they presented a petition to the Heads of Houses for such a modification of the existing arrangements. In the summer of the present year (1846), the same important point was revived at Oxford by the presentation of another petition to the Heads of Houses from the Professors, in which they stated their conviction that the most effectual method of producing an increased attention amongst the undergraduates to the sciences and literature of modern times, would be to include those branches of knowledge among the subjects of the public examinations; but that if this was not deemed to be desirable, the Professors then begged to recommend to the reconsideration of the Hebdomadal Board the plan which they had previously proposed to them with respect to the attendance of undergraduates on two courses of University lectures. Some valuable suggestions were also made at that time in the leading article of the *Oxford Herald* for June 13, 1846, in which the writer recommended the reduction of the number of the terms of residence to twelve for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts, as well as the introduction of an elementary examination in natural philosophy for that degree. If arrangements could be made for these ameliorations of the present system, he further alluded to a reservation of divinity at the proposed examination in the twelfth term of residence, and advised a final examination, including both theology and the subjects of professional lectures, which might be held in the course of the sixteenth term of residence. His suggestions on these important subjects are well worthy of consideration, and were given as follows:—

“ The great question, and a difficult one it appears, is how the professorial system is to be revived with most benefit

to our alumni, or even how far it may be possible to revive it while the present Examination Statute continues in force. The object proposed is to enforce the attendance of every undergraduate on at least two courses of public lectures before he shall be presented for his B.A. degree. We have, on former occasions, adverted to the obvious benefit to be derived from such a rule, and suggested one manner in which it might be made both useful and efficient, and that was, by compelling the pass-men to go up in their twelfth or fourteenth instead of their sixteenth term, and requiring their attendance on public lectures in the interval between their passing their examination and taking their degree. This suggestion, however, was only made on the supposition that no University statute were enacted on the subject, and that it was left to individual colleges to make rules for themselves. There appears now to be a prospect of a general change ; and as the requisition of attendance at all, must be a change in the Examination Statute, if it is to be (as we suppose it will be) a matter of academical law, it may be well to consider whether another change in the same statute might not be made with considerable prospect of advantage.*

“ It may be granted that the candidates for the higher classes have quite enough to occupy them in preparing for the subjects of examination ; but it is equally true that to them at least many of the Professors’ lectures, so far from being an interruption, would be an infinite assistance. The Prælector of Logic and the Professor of Moral Philosophy are already certain of forming their classes ; and the Professor of Ancient History might obviously give annual, if not terminal courses. And these should bear on those branches of the subject most necessary for the accomplished scholar ; yet which a man of twenty-two, assuming that as

* ‘Oxford Herald,’ June 13, 1846.

the average period at which men go into the schools, cannot by any possibility have had time to work out for himself. We have said nothing of the Professor of Poetry and others, though we have not forgotten them. There is no difficulty in this case.

“ Again, take the instance of the candidates for mathematical honours. It is well known, both here and in the sister University, that a man may be an admirable analyst and excellent geometer, may have entered keenly and deeply into the most recondite metaphysics of mathematics, and yet be very ignorant of their application; know next to nothing of the construction of machinery, and equally little of the experiments on which physical laws rest for their proof. Surely this is not a desirable state of things; and yet the remedy is in our power. It might as easily be made a necessary condition of a candidate's being admitted to the Mathematical Schools, that he should have attended the lectures of the Reader on Experimental Philosophy, as that he should ‘sit in the Schools;’ and a certificate of the one might be demanded by the Proctor when the names of the ‘*examinandi*’ are given in, as now a certificate is required of the other. And, lastly, a portion, more or less large, of the papers might be made to turn on experimental investigations. The difficulty after all seems to be with the ‘pass-men;’ and we say *seems*, because we are convinced that it is an apparent rather than a real one. It is perfectly useless to force undergraduates to attend lectures, whether on Moral or Natural Philosophy, unless one or other are made a subject of examination. We incline very much to the latter for the Pass-Schools; nor do we think that there will be any doubt on this point. But that it must be made a matter of examination is clear, or else the attendance on lectures will soon degenerate into, if it does not even commence as, a mere formal and irksome sitting in a particular room for certain hours in the week, from

which no benefit, moral or intellectual, can be expected. We would gladly see an elementary examination in Natural Philosophy added to the present conditions of becoming a Bachelor of Arts; and we are certain that the consequences would be most advantageous to the individuals and the University.

“ It is in vain to point to the number of those who fail to *pass* year by year. These may be divided into two classes: the ill-educated or naturally dull, and the idle, *i. e.*, into those who fail from incapacity, natural or super-induced, and those who do not. Now the latter class, as every one knows, is a large one, while those who are really incapable of overcoming the present ordeal are comparatively few. And we must not lower the standard of University degrees for these. Of all class-legislation this would be the most pernicious. As we said on a former occasion, we do not want them; there are other places where they may qualify themselves for the ministry of the Church: and a University is not exclusively a theological school; it is a seminary for the nation, not for one order, even though a most influential order, of persons. Hundreds of young men are pressing forward to supply their room. Ask at any of the greater Colleges how soon you can obtain admission for your son, and you will be told that his name must be on the list for a period varying from two to four years. The demand for admission is even increasing, so that the necessity for some place whereby a greater number of students shall be accommodated, is not an unfrequent subject of discussion. The address to the Heads of Houses on the subject of the institution of a new hall or college, is but a symptom of it. And with every improvement in the constitution of the place, it will increase yet more. There need be no fear of rooms being vacant because additional subjects are required at examination.

“ As to a revival of the professorial system without com-

binning it with the Examination Statute, the attempt would be hopeless—the failure certain. There is only one matter for consideration, and that is how they can be best combined: whether a certain amount of knowledge derivable from the Professors' lectures should be required at the ordinary degree examination, or whether it might not be better to have *three* instead of two examinations in the course of the undergraduate's career; whether he might not be required to present himself for responsions in his sixth or eighth term, as may be considered most expedient; for an examination analogous to the present, but perhaps reserving the subject of divinity, in his twelfth term of residence; and for a final examination in theology and the subject of the public, as distinguished from the collegiate courses of teaching, in the course of his sixteenth.

“And here we leave the subject, feeling assured that to call the Professors into activity again is a step which will do more to raise the intellectual standard of the place than almost any that could be devised.”—(*Oxford Herald*.)

[The following announcement with respect to a reduction in the profits of booksellers at the University was also made in the *Oxford Herald* of June, 1846, and may be read with interest, as well as the remarks towards the close of this article, on the custom of allowing tradesmen's bills to remain for three years unpaid, which is only too general among the undergraduates of the University]:—

“Several of the Oxford booksellers are about to unite in an agreement to charge no more than will secure a profit of ten per cent. upon the prime cost of the works that they supply. This is moderate enough; indeed, when we consider the rent which is paid for the best houses of business in the High-street, varying as it does from 100*l.* to 200*l.* per annum, and add to this the amount of local and other taxes, which may be estimated at nearly 25*l.* per cent., it seems clear that the return of profit ought to be both sure

and speedy if it is to repay the tradesman adequately for his outlay of capital and his own individual exertions. But when to this is added the loss which meets his eye whenever he looks over his books, from protracted credit which he is obliged to give if he would preserve his custom—from absolute loss even by the death of his debtors, and this is of more frequent occurrence than any one unacquainted with the facts of the case would suppose possible—from *compositions*, which we regret to say have become but too common—from appeals to his consideration for the prospects of a young and inexperienced man—and by the absolute repudiation of a minor's liabilities, which a father is sometimes, we are willing to believe, compelled to make; nor should it be forgotten that a great portion of his trade is restricted to the six months of Term; and when this is all considered, it will not be surprising, that after all the vituperation which has been heaped upon their heads in private conversation, by writers in public prints, and even in courts of law, the Oxford tradesman is not so well off as his brethren of Bath, Cheltenham, or London.

“ Surely this is not as it should be; surely some remedy may be found and must be found for such a state of things; and surely also it is unfair to lay all the blame of undergraduate debt upon the tradesmen, at least until some effort has been made in their behalf.

“ This observation applies with tenfold force to a case such as that which we have mentioned, when a body of most highly respectable men agree to lower the price of an essential of learning; and they deserve every assistance that can be afforded them in carrying out the ready money system, which they are desirous of introducing. If not, to use a significant Irishism, the ‘reciprocity will be all on one side;’ they will have extended to the undergraduate the first great advantage of such dealing, namely, low prices, while if the thoughtless are left entirely to their own line of action, they

will still wish to avoid payment for three years. Indeed, a supposition seems unfortunately to have gained ground among the body of young men, that no one does expect, or has any right to expect, payment sooner.

“ There are two ways in which the booksellers may best be supported in the step which they are about to take. The authorities of the University should impress on every undergraduate on his coming into residence, that if his bills are not settled terminally, they are not only willing but desirous to receive the application of his creditor; and they also should endeavour to induce parents to inquire a good deal more closely than they do at present into their sons' affairs. If fathers, when they start their sons in residence for the first time, would themselves introduce them to tradesmen, and explain their wishes on this point; or if they would insist on the young man's keeping a regular debtor and creditor account for their own inspection on each return home for the vacation; if, in a word, they would take ordinary precautions to preserve their sons from debt, they might have some reason to complain of existing evils. As it is, they seem to imagine that a college tutor, with thirty pupils, is to have as many pair of eyes, and that one pair is to follow his charge wherever he goes, and that a tradesman can divine the extent of their personal means, or discover, without being told so, that he will not be giving irreparable offence by sending home an account which has been running for a twelvemonth.

“ And what is the consequence? The son goes wrong, and at home he is noted the most harmless, unworldly, injured, innocent boy that ever was sent forth into this wicked world, and all his mischief is attributed to the fault of the Oxford tradesmen or the Oxford system.

“ This is all most unfair, and both parties are anxious to repudiate the charge. We only hope that they will act in concert; and we feel assured that if they do so, the ob-

vious benefit will induce other trades besides that of the booksellers to follow the same plan. The reproach will be removed from the place; and the difficulties of which our fellow-citizens most justly complain, and which have only had their origin in the present exaggerated system of credit, will give place to the prosperity which ought to mark the presence of a great University."—(*Oxford Herald.*)

COLLEGE NOTICES.

OXFORD, JUNE, 1846.

University College.

An election to the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship in this College will be holden on Saturday, the 31st of October.

This Fellowship is open to all members of the University of Oxford who have passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is tenable for seven years.

The Fellow is required to proceed in Civil Law, and to take his Bachelor's degree in that faculty as soon as he is enabled by the Statutes of the University; and to enter at one of the Inns of Court within twelve months after his election, unless prevented by some cause to be approved of by the Master and Fellows.

Candidates are required to call upon the Master on or before Tuesday the 27th of October

Merton College.

An election of three Postmasters in this College will take place on Friday, June 12th. Candidates are desired to call on the Warden on Monday the 8th, and to bring with them testimonials of good conduct and certificates of baptism.

In the election to one of these Postmasterships, a pre-

ference will be given to attainments in mathematics. No candidates will be admitted under seventeen or above nineteen years of age.*

The Merton College election for Fellowships is postponed till next year, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Fellows present to vote.

Exeter College.

There will be an election to two Fellowships in this College on the 30th day of June: one for natives of the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; and one for natives of any of the following counties: Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Cheshire.

Candidates are required to deliver to the Rector certificates of their birth within the Archdeaconries or Counties above mentioned, together with certificates of baptism, and testimonials from the College or Hall of which they may be Members, on or before Tuesday the 23rd of June.

It is necessary that they should be at least of the standing of Generalis Sophista in the University.

Queen's College.

On Thursday, June 18th, 1846, Messrs. Thomas Castle Southey, John Robinson, Henry Hayton Wood, Samuel Hall Fearon, John Lowry Carrick, and John Heelis, probationary Scholars of Queen's College, were elected Taberdars of that Society on the old foundation; and at the same time, Messrs. Matthew Powley Commara, and

* On this occasion Mr. Henry Montague Batty, from King's College, London, Mr. Joseph Kaye and Mr. Francis Palmer, both from Eton College, and Mr. William Markby, from King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds, were elected Postmasters (*portionistæ*) of Merton College.

— Docker, from Appleby School, Westmoreland, were elected exhibitors of the same Society.

Brasenose College.

A Fellowship is now vacant by the death of the Rev. Frederick William Ryle; and, if a duly qualified candidate shall offer himself, will be filled up in the ensuing Act Term.

Natives of the City or County Palatine of Chester, being of the cousinage or lineage of John Williamson, Clerk, sometime Parson of the parish church of St. George's in Canterbury; or of the name, cousinage, or of the lineage of John Port, Sergeant-at-Law, or of his heirs born within the said City or County of Chester, are eligible.

The claim of kindred must be sustained by a pedigree, authenticated by the seal of the College of Heralds, and with the opinion of Counsel that such pedigree brings the claimant within the relationship above described.

Candidates are requested to call upon the Principal with these documents, together with certificates of birth within the City or County of Chester, and the usual College testimonials, on or before the 6th of June.

Corpus Christi College.

An election will be held in this College on Friday the 12th of June, to a Scholarship, open to natives of the County of Gloucester.

Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and must present themselves to the President at seven o'clock in the evening of Monday the 8th of June; with certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism, competent evidence of the day and

place of their birth, testimonials from their college or school, together with a Latin epistle to each of the Electors.

An election will be held in this College on Friday the 12th of June, to a Scholarship open to natives of the County of Lincoln.

Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and must present themselves to the President at seven o'clock in the evening of Monday the 8th of June; with certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism, competent evidence of the day and place of their birth, testimonials from their College or School, together with a Latin epistle to each of the electors.*

Christ Church.

The Scholarship lately founded at Christ Church, was, on Thursday last, the 4th of June, filled up, by the election of Mr. Barker, from Shrewsbury School.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, the admission-day at Christ Church, Arthur Milman and Hugh Ingram, elected Students from Westminster, with thirty-three other members, including noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners, were matriculated.

Trinity College.

Mr. Frederick William Foster Lusby, Scholar of Magdalen Hall; Mr. Curtler, from Rugby; and Mr. Tweed, were on Monday elected Foundation Scholars of Trinity College. At the same time, Mr. Nettleship, Commoner of Trinity College, was elected to the Blount Scholarship.

* Mr. H. Wadham, of Bruton School, was elected to the Gloucestershire Scholarship; and Mr. Conington, of Rugby, to the Lincolnshire Scholarship in Corpus Christi College.

Merchant Taylors' School.

On Thursday, June 11th, 1846, the annual election of Scholars from Merchant Taylors' school to St. John's College, Oxford, took place at the School.

After the orations in Latin and Greek, which were delivered by the eight head boys, Mr. T. H. Campbell was elected Scholar to St. John's College, Oxford. Mr. J. W. Hammond was also provisionally elected to a scholarship if one should fall vacant before the Monday after St. John's day, which actually happened, a fellowship having been declared vacant by death within a quarter of an hour after the Court broke up.

Messrs. John C. Jackson, E. Coupland, and Benjamin Mallam, were elected Exhibitioners on Dr. Andrews's Foundation, to St. John's College.

The study of the French language is about to be incorporated into the system of this School. Two French masters, one of whom is Monsieur C. J. Delille, of Christ's Hospital, have been appointed, and will enter upon their duties after Christmas.

Jesus College.

On Wednesday last, June 10th, Mr. John Davies, Commoner, was elected a Scholar of this Society.

*Pembroke College.**MRS. SHEPPARD'S MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP.*

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an election will be made on Friday, the 4th day of December next, of a Fellow on the foundation of Mrs. Sheppard. All Members of the University of Oxford who shall then have passed the

examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, may be admitted as candidates. The person elected will be required to proceed in due time to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in the University of Oxford. The examination (which will be of the same character as those given for Fellowships in general) will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the College Hall. Candidates will have the goodness to present to me certificates of their having filled the examination requisite for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, together with testimonials, and a permission to offer themselves from the authorities of their College or Hall, on or before the 30th of November.

FRANCIS JEUNE, D.C.L., Master.

June 9th, 1846.

An election to a Scholarship founded by Thomas Tesdale, Esq., for persons of his kindred, will take place on Monday, the 3rd of August next, if any Candidates qualified according to the Statutes of the College shall present themselves. Those who desire to offer themselves, will have the goodness to forward their pedigree to the Master of the College before the 20th of July.

FRANCIS JEUNE, D.C.L., Master.

June 22nd, 1846.

Worcester College.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stackhouse was elected Bible Clerk of Worcester College. There were ten candidates.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

CLASS LIST.

Easter Term, 1846.

CLASS I.

- Baker, John R., Scholar of Lincoln College.
Dickins, William, Scholar of Oriel College.
Heslop, George H., Commoner of Queen's College.
Podmore, Thompson, Scholar of St. John's College.
Pottinger, Henry A., Commoner of Worcester College.
Rogers, James E. T., Commoner of Magdalen Hall.
Ryde, John G., Commoner of St. John's College.
Sandford, Francis J., Commoner of Balliol College.
Walrond, Theodore, Scholar of Balliol College.

CLASS II.

- Bond, Edward C., Commoner of Exeter College.
Firmstone, Edward, Scholar of Lincoln College.
Gilbert, Robert W., Scholar of St. John's College.
Green, James W., Commoner of Balliol College.
James, Benjamin F., Commoner of Exeter College.
Kirkpatrick, John E., Scholar of Lincoln College.
Meade, De Courcy, Scholar of Exeter College.
Perkins, George, Commoner of Brasenose College.
Sanders, William S., Commoner of Exeter College.
Scoltock, William, Commoner of Christ Church.
Spankie, John, Commoner of Merton College.

CLASS III.

- Bushnell, Thomas Hext, Commoner of Pembroke College.
Chevallier, Charles H., Commoner of Trinity College.
Compton, Francis, Postmaster of Merton College.
Cromwell, John G., Scholar of Brasenose College.
Edwards, Robert W., Commoner of Brasenose College.
Gray, William F., Commoner of Wadham College.
Maskery, John, Commoner of Wadham College.
Mordacque, Louis H., Scholar of Brasenose College.

Ozanne, Richard J., Exhibitioner of Pembroke College.
 Perryn, Gerrard A., Scholar of Brasenose College.

CLASS IV.

Baly, Joseph, Commoner of Worcester College.
 Bridge, John, Commoner of Trinity College.
 Cass, Frederick C., Commoner of Balliol College.
 Curzon, Hon. Henry D., Commoner of Christ Church.
 Dimock, Nathaniel, Commoner of St. John College.
 Dangerfield, Robert G., Commoner of St. Mary Hall.
 Edwards, William E., Commoner of Brasenose College.
 Griffith, Ralph T. H., Commoner of Queen's College.
 Keble, Thomas, Demy of Magdalen College.
 Nowell, Alexander D., Commoner of Brasenose College.
 Pix, George B., Commoner of Lincoln College.
 Savory, Henry S., Commoner of Oriel College.
 Tupper, William G., Scholar of Trinity College.
 Wadmore, Henry R., Commoner of Pembroke College.
 Warner, Charles, Scholar of Worcester College.
 Wingfield, Frederick B., Commoner of University College.

CLASS V.—88.

THOMAS FREDERICK HENNEY,	} Examiners.
CHARLES DAMAN,	
JOHN MATTHIAS WILSON,	
ARTHUR WEST HADDAN,	

MATHEMATICAL CLASS LIST.

CLASS I.

Arrowsmith, Robert, Oriel College.
 Bridge, John, (4) Trinity College.
 Pix, George, (4) Lincoln College.

CLASS II.

Bere, Montague, Balliol College.
 Cameron, Francis M., Christ Church.
 Compton, Francis, (3) Merton College.
 Walrond, Theodore, (1) Balliol College.

CLASS III.

Perkins, George, (2) Brasenose College.

CLASS IV.

Brandram, Samuel, Trinity College.

Cass, Frederick C. (4), Balliol College.

David, William, Jesus College.

Fereman, George, Christ Church.

Gregory, Maze W., Wadham College.

Ogle, James A., Brasenose College.

ROBERT WALKER,	} Examiners.
NICHOLAS POCOCK,	
STEPHEN J. RIGAUD,	

The appointment of Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt., M.A., of Magdalen College, to the Deputy High-Stewardship of the University, was made by the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University, in June, 1846; [that office being vacant in consequence of the lamented death, in May, of G. R. M. Ward, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, the translator of the Oxford University Statutes, in these volumes, and of several codes of College Statutes. Mr. Ward had obtained a place in the second classes, both in classics and mathematics, in 1822; and for many years enjoyed the advantages of a fellowship in Trinity College; he was a barrister, and had received the office of Deputy High-Steward from the late Chancellor of the University, Lord Grenville.]

The Vinerian Professor of Common Law will commence a course of lectures upon the Common Law of England, on Friday, the 12th of June, at 12 o'clock, in the Vinerian School.

An examination will be holden on Friday, the 19th instant, and the following days, for the purpose of filling up a Hebrew Scholarship now vacant.

Examinations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine will

take place on Tuesday the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock ; to be holden by permission of the Very Reverend the Dean of Christ Church, and consent of the Vice-Chancellor, at the Anatomy School, Christ Church.

On Saturday last, Mr. Newman, with several of his followers, received the Minor Orders of the Romish Church in the Chapel of Oscott College, from Dr. Wiseman. At the same place and time, Mr. Talbot, late of this University, was ordained Priest. There were present also, Messrs. Lloyd, Lewis, and Morris, the late seceders from this University.

University Prizes.

Yesterday, June 12, the following prizes were awarded :—

English Essay.—C. S. Fortescue, B.A., student of Christ Church.

Latin Essay.—G. Smith, B.A., Demy of Magdalen College.

English Verse.—G. O. Morgan, Commoner of Balliol College.

Latin Verse.—T. C. Sandars, Scholar of Balliol College.

The Theological English Essay, for which an annual prize was founded * in 1825, has this year been awarded to Alexan-

* An annual Prize of Twenty Guineas (secured upon an estate at Horspath, in the county of Oxford) was founded in 1825 by Dr. Ellerton, Fellow of Magdalen College, in order to encourage Theological learning, for the best English Essay on some *doctrine* or *duty* of the *Christian Religion*, or on *some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church*, or on *any other subject of Theology which shall be deemed meet and useful*.

All Members of the University who have passed their examination for their first degree of B.A. or B.C.L., and who have commenced their sixteenth Term from their Matriculation inclusively, for the space of eight weeks previously to the day appointed for sending in the Essays, and not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term from their Matriculation inclusively, on the day on which the subject of the Essay is proposed, are entitled to write for this Prize.

The subject of the Essay is generally given out in Act Term before the Commemoration, and the Essays are to be sent in on or before Wednesday in the Easter Week ensuing.—*University Calendar*.

der Taylor, B.A., Michel Scholar of Queen's College. The subject:—"That a Divine Revelation contains mysteries is no valid argument against its truth."

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes.

The judges appointed to decide on Mrs. Denyer's * Theological Prizes have awarded that "On the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the Salvation of Man," to the Rev. William Jackson, M.A., of Queen's College; that "On the Christian Duty of Humility," to the Rev. Robert Trimmer, B.A., Scholar of Wadham.

Eldon Law Scholarship.

Mr. R. R. W. Lingen, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College, has been elected to the Eldon Law† Scholarship by the Trustees of that foundation.

* The late Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis Denyer by her last Will bequeathed a sum of money to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in order to found Two Prizes of Thirty Pounds each for the two best Discourses in English on certain Theological subjects.

By a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the dividends are paid in equal moieties to two Members of the University for two several Prize Dissertations in English, on two subjects to be selected yearly, and the Prizes in respect of such Dissertations to be adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor, the two Divinity Professors, and the two Proctors for the time being. The persons entitled to write for the Prizes must be in Deacon's Orders at least, and, on the last day appointed for the delivery of the Compositions to the Registrar of the University, have entered on the eighth, and not exceeded the tenth, year from their Matriculation.—*University Calendar.*

† This Scholarship was founded from monies subscribed for the purpose of providing some Testimonial to commemorate the Political services of the Earl of Eldon, and was more especially established in order to record Lord Eldon's connection with the profession of the Law and with the University of which he was so distinguished an ornament; and, at the same time, to confer a real benefit upon meritorious individuals, who may have to struggle with difficulties in the early part of their professional career.

The annual value of the Scholarship is 200*l.* for three years. Candidates must be Protestants of the Church of England, and Members of the University of Oxford, who having passed their examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall have been rated in the first Class in one branch at least of examination, or shall have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes, and who shall intend to study the Profession of the Law.—*University Calendar.*

The Electors appointed to elect a Hebrew Scholar on the Pusey and Ellerton foundation, have signified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected the Reverend Henry Master White, B.A., Fellow of New College.

The Electors to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, founded by Dr. White, will proceed to the election of a Professor on Tuesday the 30th inst.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Ashmolean Society.

Monday, May 25th.—The Rev. Dr. J. Loscombe Richards, Rector of Exeter College and President of this Society, took the chair at the usual hour. The following members were balloted for and duly elected:—

—— Dale, Esq., of Granville Wootton, Dorsetshire.

R. A. Rawstorne, Esq., B.A., Brasenose College.

H. Roundell, Esq., Christ Church.

The following presents were announced:—

No. 6 of the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, from the Society; a Paper on the Structural Relations of Organized Beings, by H. E. Strickland, Esq., M.A., &c., &c. The Rev. Dr. Beavin, F.L.S., &c., &c., was proposed by the Secretary as an honorary member.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Professor Powell then communicated a Paper on the Comet of 1843.

After some general remarks on the nature of comets and their position in and connexion with our system, the author adverted more particularly to the more marked peculiarities in their appearance and probable constitution, instancing particularly the singular form of the nucleus of Halley's Comet; the appearance which some comets have presented of several tails in opposite directions; and the separation of

Biela's Comet into two, observed in January, 1846, by Professor Challis.

The general fact of their increase in volume or length of tail as they recede from the sun, was then alluded to, in connection with the theory proposed by Sir J. Herschel (*Astron. Memoirs*, vol. vi.), who shows, on geometrical principles, that the increase will be proportional to (radius) ^{$\frac{3}{2}$} , supposing them to consist of loosely aggregated matter. As to the nature of their light, it appears to arise in a great degree from reflection, by the observation of Arago, showing it to be, in a considerable proportion, *polarized*. If so, much of the luminosity may depend on our position with respect to the tail, and whether we look at it edgeways or flatways, directly or obliquely.

But the more especial point in the present communication was to make some remarks on the great comet of 1843. Sketches were exhibited of its appearance in England, and at the Cape of Good Hope, from the observations and beautiful drawings of Mr. C. Piazz Smyth, which exhibited the peculiarity of a tail with four branches. The numerous observations on the positions of this comet, and the attempts to assign an orbit, were extremely discordant among themselves. Altogether, its peculiarities seemed so great as to lead some astronomers to deny its cometary nature. Professor Challis especially gave an elaborate discussion to show that it was probably only a kind of luminous emanation.

The remarkable circumstance of its not being seen till it came to its perihelion, and then suddenly appearing with a long tail, gave rise to much speculation at the time. On this subject, the celebrated and lamented Bessel addressed some remarks, in a letter to a friend in England, an extract from which was read. That illustrious astronomer supports the theory of the tail being an emanation from the head of the comet, determined by a peculiar "polar force."

A more detailed hypothesis has been suggested by Pro-

fessor Boguslawski, of Breslau, in a paper read to the British Association at Cambridge, 1845, of which the following are the leading points:—He finds, by comparison of observations, that this comet is probably identical with those recorded to have been observed in 1695, 1548, 1401, 1254, 1106, 367, 219, 72, and B.C. 371. The last being one so particularly described by Aristotle in terms exactly resembling those in which subsequent appearances have been described.

From investigations, to appear in detail in Schumacher's Journal, he concludes that it has a period of about $147\frac{1}{2}$ years, and may be expected again in 1990, with an orbit approaching nearer to the sun than any other, and receding farther from him: the axes being as 57 to 1, the lesser within that of the earth, the longer about three times the distance of Uranus; the tail reaching from the Sun to beyond Jupiter.

But the most material part of M. Boguslawski's theory is that which regards the constitution of comets in general. He conceives a comet to consist of an assemblage of small masses or particles, all revolving about their common centre of gravity, with or without a central mass or nucleus, while the whole system bodily revolves about the sun. He introduces a subsidiary hypothesis that these molecules may be of a crystallized form, or may receive such a form after being heated by approach to the sun; and supposes that, in the comet of 1843, this gave rise to the sudden appearance of the tail after perihelion from the crystallized faces then reflecting the light.

This latter part of the theory appears very doubtful; but the former seems the most perfectly philosophical and probable of any yet proposed; and in its direct consequences seems very likely to afford explanations of a vast number of other appearances in comets, including those at first referred to—since we may easily conceive a multitude of separate

revolving assemblages of molecules describing ellipses of different magnitudes and in different positions—and where there is a nucleus, becoming more condensed in their passage nearest to it. Or there may be several such systems in juxtaposition, each revolving round its own centre, and thus the whole mass may still obey the law pointed out by Herschel.—*Oxford Herald*.

Oxford Architectural Society.

THIS Society met on Wednesday evening, June 3rd, at the room in Holywell, the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A., University College; R. Payne, Magdalen Hall; M. A. Pierrepont, St. John's College; G. Bampfield, Lincoln College; R. A. Flake, B.A., St. Edmund Hall; E. R. Owen, Esq., Oxford; W. J. Deane, Oriel College.

The names of candidates to be balloted for at the next meeting were read, and a list of presents received since the last meeting, consisting of a model of the statue of Cardinal Wolsey, at Christ Church; a lithograph of the remains of a sepulchral chapel, presumed to be that of Abbot Wallingford, recently discovered built up in the wall of the south aisle of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, presented by the St. Alban's Architectural Society.

Mr. Patterson, the Treasurer, mentioned that he had, as a member of the Cambridge Camden (now Ecclesiological) Society, attended its late meeting in London, and had been most kindly and cordially received and welcomed as the Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society. The meeting would be glad to hear that a visit may be expected from several of the leading members of that Society at their approaching anniversary. This information was received with much approbation.

Mr. G. G. Scott (the architect) exhibited some beautiful tracings of stained glass, from churches in Berkshire. After some observations upon them by the President, Mr. Parker remarked upon the usefulness of tracings of this kind, and recommended members to employ themselves during the vacations in procuring copies. They were most valuable, both on account of their practical utility as models, and as being, in so many cases, likely to survive after the frail originals had perished.

The Master of University College made some suggestions as to the arrangement of floor tiles, the effect of which he considered would be heightened by the intermixture of plain tiles among the enriched ones. Mr. Boutell said that such was the arrangement in many ancient churches. He added that the St. Alban's Architectural Society would gladly entertain any members of the Oxford Society at their next meeting on June 17th. Mr. Parker made some remarks upon the so-called Roman tiles at Colchester, which he believed were of much later date, in opposition to a view incidentally expressed in Mr. Addington's paper. The meeting shortly after separated.—*Oxford Herald*.

Union Society.

THE subject for debate on Thursday, June 18th, is, "That of all living English poets Mr. Tennyson is the greatest."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CEREMONIES.

IN a Congregation held on Saturday, June 6th, the following degrees were conferred :—

Masters of Arts.

Rev. Wadham Huntley Skrine, Christ Church.

Rev. Francis Gartside Tipping, Brasenose College.

Rev. Alfred Cooper, St. John's College.

Rev. William Grassott Clarke, Oriel College.

Bachelors of Arts.

- George Henry Heslop, Queen's College.
 Rev. Edward Wilton, St. Mary's Hall.
 Edward Firmstone, Scholar of Lincoln College.
 John Russell Baker, Scholar of Lincoln College.
 Robert Wintle Gilbert, Fellow of St. John's College.
 Thompson Podmore, Fellow of St. John's College.
 John Gabriel Ryde, St. John's College.
 Alexander Dawson Nowell, Brasenose College.
 Robert Wynne Edwards, Brasenose College.
 Louis Henry Mordacque, Brasenose College.
 Gerrard Alexander Perryn, Brasenose College.
 William Edward Edwards, Brasenose College.
 Joseph Baly, Worcester College.
 Henry Allinson Pottinger, Worcester College.
 William George Tupper, Scholar of Trinity College.
 Erving Frederick Clark, Trinity College.
 Nathaniel Troughton, Trinity College.
 William Henry Fowle, Trinity College.
 Richard James Ozanne, Pembroke College.
 Benjamin Fuller James, Exeter College.
 Edward Copleston Bond, Exeter College.
 John Maskery, Wadham College.
 William Francis Gray, Wadham College.
 Francis Compton, Postmaster of Merton College.
 Theodore Walrond, Scholar of Balliol College.
 Francis R. J. Sandford, Balliol College.
 James Wastie Green, Balliol College.
 Jeremiah Greene Jones, Jesus College.
 Edmund Traherne, Oriel College.

IN a Convocation holden on Wednesday, June 10th, the Rev. Thomas Spyers, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*. At the same time the Rev. Thomas Brancker, M.A., Fellow of Wadham; the Rev. George Marshall, M.A., Student of Christ Church;

and the Rev. William Pulling, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose, were nominated Masters of the Schools for the year commencing with the present Act Term. And in the same Convocation, Dr. Charles Daubeney, Professor of Botany and of Chemistry, and Dr. Alexander Greenhill, of Trinity College, were nominated and approved as Examiners, in conjunction with the Regius Professor, for Degrees in Medicine for the present year.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred :—

Masters of Arts.

John Edward Cross, Christ Church, *Grand Compounder*.
 Rev. George Thomas Cameron, Christ Church.
 Rev. William Leay, St. Edmund Hall.
 William Purley Courtney, New Inn Hall.
 Rev. John Haigh, Queen's College.
 Rev. Tresillian George Nicholas, Wadham College.
 William Green, Pembroke College.
 Rev. George Harper, Pembroke College.
 Rev. William Barrett, Lincoln College.
 William Smith, Lincoln College.
 Charles Dawes Smyth, Brasenose College.
 George Peloquin Graham Cosserat, Exeter College.
 Arthur Stanley Ormerod, Exeter College.
 Nicholas George Charrington, Oriel College.
 John Boyle, Balliol College.
 George William Watson, Merton College.
 Raymond Blomfield Holt, Corpus Christi College.
 Robert Gregory, Corpus Christi College.

Bachelors of Arts.

Thomas Charlewood, St. Alban Hall, *Grand Compounder*
 Lancelot Iveson, Trinity College, *Grand Compounder*.
 Thomas Bayley, St. Edmund Hall.
 George William Wall, St. Edmund Hall.
 Charles Kerby Porter, New Inn Hall.

Edward Cooper, Queen's College.
William Ball Drew, St. Mary Hall.
Rev. George Trevor, Magdalen Hall.
Edward Jones, Magdalen Hall.
Joseph Skipper Treacher, Magdalen Hall.
Thomas Adolphus Bowden, Magdalen Hall.
Francis Marten Cameron, Christ Church.
Walter Marcon, Worcester College.
Adolphus Philipse Morris, Worcester College.
John Douglas Boileau Pollen, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.
De Courcy Meade, Scholar of Exeter College.
Duke Yonge, Exeter College.
Herbert Wilson, Exeter College.
James Walker Milner, Lincoln College.
Henry Lewis, Pembroke College.
David John Harrison, Pembroke College.
Thomas Keble, Demy of Magdalen College.
John Gabriel Cromwell, Scholar of Brasenose College.
John Heyward Jenkins, Oriel College.
John Capel, Oriel College.
William Charles Salter, Scholar of Balliol College.
John M. Nisbet, Balliol College.
Frederick B. Wingfield, University College.
Henry C. T. Hildyard, Merton College.

In the Theatre on Wednesday, June 24th, the annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors took place, but with rather less than the usual splendour : various causes having combined to thin the attendance of those who generally give *éclat* to the proceedings of this Anniversary. There was no Honorary Degree conferred, Professor Hansen, who was to have received that distinction, having been unavoidably detained elsewhere.

The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master of Eton, was presented for an *ad eundem* degree by the Rev. Dr. Hampden Regius Professor of Divinity, who introduced him to the

Vice-Chancellor in a concise speech. At the same time his son, the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtrej, M.A., the Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., and the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A., all of Trinity College, Cambridge, were admitted to the same privilege. They were well received by Convocation, especially the learned Head Master of Eton.

The Rev. Mr. Jacobson, the public orator, delivered the annual Crewian Oration. After dwelling on the distinguished excellence of Lord Crewe, and his princely munificence to the University, he passed to those imitations of his example which our own days have furnished, especially at Durham and Calcutta ; concluding his observations with a very handsome and well merited compliment to the Bishop of the latter diocese, who was present, and seemed much affected by what was said. He took occasion to remark upon the fact, that Bishop Wilson had carried off a prize in 1803 with his lamented predecessor Bishop Heber, and that they had recited their compositions in the Theatre on the same day ; but that what had been effected by Bishop Wilson at that time was but the beginning of a life of exertion, which now was directed to the most noble ends. He expressed a fervent desire, not only that the Bishop should return in safety to India, but that he would be permitted by Providence to witness the beneficial effects of his great and disinterested endeavours.

The prizes were obtained by the following gentlemen :— Latin Essay, Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Magdalen College ; English Essay, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, of Christ Church ; Latin Verse, Mr. Thomas C. Sandars, of Balliol College ; and English Verse, Mr. George Osborne Morgan, of Balliol College ; these were recited in the course of the morning, and gave great satisfaction to all who heard them. The English Essay was particularly good.

On this occasion, the Junior Members of the University, who were occupants of the upper gallery, conducted them-

selves with the greatest *decorum*, and the business of the Convocation was allowed to proceed with much less interruption than has been remembered for many years.

The following extract from the Prize * Poem on Settlers in Australia, will give our readers some little idea of its merits :—

“ I saw a mighty people, and a shore
Cluster'd with laden ships of costly store.
And far along the deaf and stunning sound
Of mighty cities rung and clash'd around.
But here and there, there stood a lonely band,
With haggard looks, like aliens in the land ;
They turn'd and gaz'd upon the Ocean brine,
England ! my country ! heed them, they were thine.
Yes, turn from fields, that green with summer corn,
Wave deep and shadowy in the lights of morn ;
Turn from the smiling cot—the heathy green,
And all that gladdens England's village scene,
To where 'mid joys which he can never share,
The pale mechanic plies his sickly care ;
Doomed in some peopled wilderness to groan,
Around him thousands, yet himself alone ;
He hails the bark that beckons to pursue
Yon shadowy pathway o'er the distant blue ;
And hopes perchance beyond those waves to find
Some happier home, some country less unkind.

“ The winds are wakening—down a broad'ning bay
A vessel moves in stately pride away ;
A crowd stands gazing, and the ship again
Gives back the deep farewell of exiled men.
One I remember, through his boyhood bred
In his own hamlet folded in the shade
Of two bleak mountains, o'er whose cloudy height
His simple soul ne'er winged a wayward flight.

* Sir Roger Newdigate, who died in 1806, left by his will an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, or painting, or architecture. The candidates must not be of more than four years' standing in the University.

In careless pensiveness I saw him stand
 Counting the breakers on the less'ning strand ;
 And hard it seem'd to leave the cherish'd ground
 To which his earliest, fondest hopes were bound.
 To lose whatever had been, and to be
 Cast on the waste of blank futurity.
 And now old thoughts came o'er him, old delights
 And dreams that told of dear familiar sights.
 Last night at eve he watch'd the shadows fall
 From those dark woods behind his cottage wall ;
 That morn he turn'd again to linger there,
 Fearing the anguish of a father's prayer ;
 Never to come again—to walk no more
 With those whose love he ever knew before ;
 List'ning the hallow'd church-bells' mellow sound
 Call the meek shepherds from the hills around—
 He turn'd, he spoke not—Oh ! what tongue could tell
 The simple sorrows of that heart's farewell ?

“ The bark is gone, and she is seen no more,
 And the round bay looks lonely as before.
 Yes : she is gone for many a night to keep
 Her silent vigils on the boundless deep,
 Where the tall Cape half veils his misty form,
 And seems to mingle with his own grey storm.
 Through those green islands, where the men of old
 Sang of calm places and a land of gold,
 Until in airy distance dimly lost,
 Rise the dark headlands of Australia's coast.”

With the termination of the proceedings in the Theatre
 the gaieties of the University also closed ; and almost im-
 mediately afterwards the accommodation of the Great
 Western Railway was brought into requisition by the dis-
 persing multitude ; and although we have hardly got to the
 period of recollection, and are writing amidst Colleges and
 Halls, so great is the contrast in the scene, that we could
 almost fancy ourselves in a “deserted village.”—*Oxford
 Herald.*

IN a Congregation holden on Thursday, June 25th, the following degrees were conferred :—

Doctor in Medicine..

Thomas King Chambers, Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.

Humphrey William Toms, Exeter College.

Rev. Charles Robinson Bird, Exeter College.

John Richardson Major, Exeter College.

Rev. Samuel Childs Clarke, St. Mary Hall.

Edward East, Magdalen Hall.

Thomas Randle Bennett, Christ Church.

Rev. Thomas Knox, St. John's College.

Rev. Hugh Norris Lloyd, Scholar of Jesus College.

Rev. William Powell, Jesus College.

Rev. Alfred Gott Woolward, Magdalen College.

Rev. Octavius Arthur Hodgson, Magdalen College.

Rev. Adam Clarke Rowley, Wadham College.

Bachelors of Arts.

Richard Rice, Queen's College.

Richard Samuel Oldham, Wadham College.

George Cooper Butler, Oriel College.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz. :—

For Latin Verse.—Turris Londinensis.

For an English Essay.—The political and social benefits of the Reformation in England.

For a Latin Essay.—Quatenus reipublicæ intersit, ut jurisprudentia Romanorum inter litteras fere humaniores colenda proponatur.

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen who, on the day appointed for sending the Exercises to the Registrar of the University, shall not have exceeded four years, and the other two for such as shall have ex-

ceeded four but not completed seven years, from the time of their matriculation.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, is open to any under-graduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation ; its subject is :—

“ Prince Charles Edward, after the battle of Culloden.”

In every case the time is to be computed by calendar not academical years, and strictly from the day of matriculation to the day on which the exercises are to be delivered to the Registrar of the University, without reference to any intervening circumstances whatever.

No person who has already obtained a prize will be deemed entitled to a second prize of the same description.

The exercises are all to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University, on or before the 31st of March next (in 1847). None will be received after that time. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases ; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it.

The exercises to which the prizes shall have been adjudged, will be repeated in the Theatre upon the commemoration-day, immediately after the Crewian Oration.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SUMMER AMUSEMENTS. CRICKET.

The University and Wykehamists.

AN interesting and well-contested match commenced on the Magdalen Ground, Cowley Marsh, on Friday se'nnight, (May 22nd, 1846), between the gentlemen educated at Winchester School and the combined forces of the Univer-

sity ; when, after an innings each was played, the shades of evening prevented the match being continued. The Wykehamists, notwithstanding the very excellent playing of their opponents, who on this occasion had the services of Mr. Yonge, the best bowler in the University, scored the large number of 140, being a dozen more than that of their competitors. The particulars are as follow : University 128, of which S. Soames, Esq. made 0 ; A. Dalton, Esq. 0 ; J. L. Naper, Esq. 10 ; W. H. Davies, 38 ; G. Yonge, Esq. 45 ; E. R. Loch, Esq. 6 ; C. Lloyd, Esq. 15 ; A. Orlebar, Esq. 0 ; F. S. Wolferston, Esq. 1 ; A. Grant, Esq. 2 ; — Willis, Esq. 1 (not out) ; byes 4, wide balls 6. Wykehamists 140 : R. G. Bateman, Esq. (writing) 7 ; F. B. Wright, Esq. 42 ; V. C. Smith, Esq. 8 ; C. H. Ridding, Esq. 0 ; W. G. Clarke, Esq. 20 ; J. Coker, Esq. 10 ; P. Williams, Esq. 8 ; A. Ridding, Esq. 24 ; F. Bathurst (not out) 13 ; E. Miller, Esq. 1 ; H. L. Wingfield, Esq. 0 ; byes 7.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Grand Match between the Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge commenced at Oxford on Thursday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Cantabs were the first to guard the wickets against the bowling of Messrs. Soames and Yonge. The scores obtained, with the exception of Messrs. M'Niven (22), King (15), and Barchard (11) not out, were of minor importance. Their number at the conclusion of the innings amounted to 75 ; which, considering they had only 10 bats, and first rate bowling to contend against, as well as splendid fielding, was considered a fair innings. The Oxonians, at the commencement of the innings, were very unsuccessful, four wickets being floored for as many runs, when Mr. V. C. Smith by his splendid batting soon ran up a good score, and

it was not until it amounted to 33 that he was out. Messrs. C. Ridding, Hildyard, and Williams, also materially added to the score, which, at the conclusion of the innings, amounted with 22 byes, &c., to 103; thus heading their opponents 28 runs. The Cantabs appearing at the wickets for their second hands, the batting became very spirited, the fieldsmen being kept pretty much on the move by the splendid batting of Messrs. King, Seddon, Pell, and Long. The two latter not out; and at the time the game was struck for the day, the second hands of the Cambridge amounted to 61, being 33 a-head of the Oxonians, and four wickets down.

Friday.—The game was resumed this morning at half-past twelve o'clock, when the Cambridge side ran up the score of their second innings to 116, leaving the Oxonians 89 to win; this number they succeeded in wiping off, and eventually won the match with three wickets to go down. The play on both sides throughout the day was capital, but the Oxonians certainly excelled in that great and requisite point of the game, viz. fielding—in other respects they were equally matched.—*Oxford Herald*.

BOAT RACING,

EASTER TERM, 1846.

Order of the Boats at the end of the Season.

Brasenose	Trinity
Christ Church	Queen's
Merton	Magdalen Hall
St. John's	University
Pembroke	Wadham
Worcester	Magdalen
Lincoln	Oriel
Exeter	

The Brasenose Boat was built by King at Oxford, 1846.

Christ Church	„	Noulton and Wyld, London, 1846.
Merton	„	Hall, Oxford, 1846.
St. John's	„	Noulton and Wyld, London, 1846.
Pembroke	„	King, Oxford, 1846.
Worcester	„	King, Oxford, 1846.
Lincoln	„	Hall, Oxford, 1846.
Exeter	„	Clasper, Newcastle, 1846.
Trinity	„	King, Oxford, 1845.
Queen's	„	King, Oxford, 1843.
Magdalen Hall	„	King, Oxford, 1845.
University	„	Hall, Oxford, 1846.
Wadham	„	Hall, Oxford, 1845.
Magdalen	„	—
Oriel	„	Hall, Oxford, 1845

In the first race St. John's bumped Trinity at the Free-water-stone ; Worcester bumped Wadham at the Haystack ; and Exeter bumped Queen's soon after entering the Gut.

In the second race Pembroke bumped Trinity a little below the Cherwell ; Lincoln bumped Wadham in the Gut ; Oriel boat was taken off, and Magdalen put one on.

In the third race Worcester bumped Trinity at this end of the Gut ; Exeter bumped Wadham at the Weir's Bridge ; University gained one place through an accident to Magdalen Hall. Magdalen boat was taken off this evening.

In the fourth race Lincoln bumped Trinity just above the Gut ; and Queen's bumped Wadham near the Freewater-stone.

In the fifth race Exeter bumped Trinity at the Cherwell, and University bumped Wadham at the Weir's Bridge.

In the sixth race Magdalen Hall bumped Wadham at the Weir's Bridge ; Brasenose came in the usual distance ahead, and the three next boats came in about as usual. A spirited contest again took place between Pembroke and Worcester, and at one time the Worcester boat was over-

lapping the Pembroke, but the latter contrived to escape ; the Pembroke being so near bumping was in some measure owing to the No. 5 oar, who was absent without giving notice, and they were compelled to place a gentleman at his oar who was unwell.

In the seventh race Magdalen Hall regained their place which they lost through an accident by bumping University at the Gut.

The eighth and last race took place on Thursday instead of Friday, which alteration was made in consequence of Friday being regarded as a Saint-day, when no bump took place.

A Captain's Meeting was held in King's Room, on Tuesday last, when the following days were fixed for the Torpid races :—Monday, June 8th ; Wednesday, June 10th ; Friday, June 12th ; Monday, June 15th ; Wednesday, June 17th ; and Friday, June, 19th.

The boats that intend to enter must pay 4*l.* for their entrance, into Messrs. Robinson's and Parson's Bank, on or before Saturday, June 6th.

The following is the order of the Torpid boats from last year :—

Brasenose	Worcester
Wadham	Christ Church
Pembroke	Trinity
Oriel	Exeter
Queen's	Merton

The Oxford City Brass Band will attend each race-night.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Oxford University Boat Club have sent 30*l.* to Henley, and 30*l.* to the Thames Regatta during the last week.—*Oxford Herald.*

ON Monday last, June 8th, the first Torpid Race for this season came off. The following boats had entered :—

Brasenose	Exeter
Worcester	St. John's
Christ Church	University

Worcester bumped Brasenose at the Gut : this was occasioned by the bung to which the line from the bank is attached, catching the rudder-lines of the Brasenose boat, and breaking them. Exeter boat was taken off in consequence of the funeral of Mr. Gibbs, who was last week unfortunately drowned, being fixed for Tuesday ; they were allowed to retain their places as the fourth, the same as though they had rowed this evening.

The second race took place on Wednesday, when Brasenose bumped Worcester at the Gut ; Exeter bumped Christ Church immediately after starting, and University bumped St. John's at Sander's Bridge.

The races will continue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next week.

We have pleasure in stating that the Oxford University have entered an eight-oar and a four-oar at the Henley and Thames Regatta ; and we doubt not, from the fine appearance of the crews, and their superior style of rowing, they will this year carry off all the prizes for which they contend.

Taylor, King's celebrated boat-builder, has nearly finished for the University one of the most beautiful boats ever seen : she will be launched early next week, and is sixty-two feet long, and about two feet five inches wide.

Brasenose have entered an eight-oar at the Henley Regatta. The London Leander Club have also entered an eight-oar and a four-oar at Henley. There are also several Oxford two-oars entered at Henley.

In the third race Exeter re-bumped Worcester a little above the Gut.

In the fourth race Exeter bumped Brasenose a little below the Cherwell ; and University bumped Christ Church at the Willows. Worcester boat was taken off this evening.

In the fifth race Exeter nearly succeeded in Cherwellizing

Brasenose ; and St. John's bumped Christ Church between the Weir's-bridge and the Freewater-stone.

In the sixth race St. John's bumped University at the Haystack. Brasenose boat was taken off.

On Monday next, June 22nd, the annual procession of the University boats will take place ; the boats will start from Iffley precisely at half-past seven, by firing the usual signal guns, in the following order :—

RACING BOATS.

1. Brasenose
2. Christ Church
3. Merton
4. St. John's
5. Pembroke
6. Worcester
7. Lincoln
8. Exeter
9. Trinity
10. Queen's
11. Magdalen Hall
12. University

13. Wadham
14. Magdalen
15. Oriel
16. Balliol

TORPID BOATS.

17. Exeter
18. St. John's
19. Brasenose
20. University
21. Christ Church
22. Worcester.

The boats will row up and salute the head boat (which will station itself at the University barge), by tossing or raising their oars, pass under the left-hand arch of Folly Bridge, and come out again under the centre arch ; they will then proceed down the river, turn round a punt moored off the Long Bridges, and return back again.* — *Oxford Herald*.

* On Monday evening, June 22nd (according to the same journal), the usual procession of the boats of those Colleges which had taken part in the races of the season, was formed, and left Iffley about half-past seven o'clock to follow the above-mentioned course. There were twenty-two boats in all, and their appearance was received with much cheering by the assembled visitors. It was a very gay scene indeed, and was not a little enlivened by an excellent band which was stationed at the University Club Boat.

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